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VOLUME 9

FIRST SESSION OF THE FOURTEENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

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2. Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921. Presented March 13, 1922.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

3. Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1923. Presented March 24, 1922.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

4. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1923. Presented June 23, 1922.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

5. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ended on the 31st March, 1922. Presented April 27, 1922.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1921—Volume I, Insurance Companies other than Life; Volume II, Life Insurance Companies. Not presented.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10. Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921. Presented March 9, 1922.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10*a* Report relating to Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, with traffic returns, etc., to December 31, 1921. Presented April 28, 1922.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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10*b* Annual Report of the Trade of Canada (Imports for Consumption and Exports), for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921. Presented April 11, 1922.
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10*d* Criminal Statistics for the year ended September 30, 1921. Not presented.
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10*e*. Annual Report of the Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas Inspection Services of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921. Presented March 10, 1922.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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10*f* Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921. Presented March 10, 1922.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

11. Report of the Department of Customs and Excise, containing accounts of revenue with statements relative to the Imports, Exports, and Excise of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921. Presented March 23, 1922.
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11*a* Shipping Report of the Department of Customs and Excise, containing the Statements of Navigation and shipping of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921. Presented March 23, 1922....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

12. Report of the Department of Health for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921. Presented March 17, 1922.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

13. Report of the Chief Electoral Officer on the Fourteenth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada, 1921. Presented April 28, 1922.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

13*a*. Report of By-Elections for the House of Commons of Canada, held during the year 1921. Presented April 10, 1922.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

14. Report of the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for the calendar year ended December 31, 1921. Presented March 24, 1922.
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15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending March 31, 1921. Presented March 10, 1922.
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15*a* Report on "The Agricultural Instruction Act," for the fiscal year 1920-21. Presented March 31, 1922.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

17. Pulp and Paper statistics, 1919—Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Not presented.
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17*a* Fisheries statistics, 1920—Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Not presented.
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18. Report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921. Presented March 23, 1922.
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19. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921. Presented March 13, 1922.
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20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year from April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921. Presented March 17, 1922.
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20*a* Canal Statistics for the year ending December 31, 1921. Not presented.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*c* Seventeenth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending December 31, 1921. Manuscript. Presented March 31, 1922.
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21. Fifty-fourth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the fiscal year 1920-21—Marine. Presented March 10, 1922.
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23. Supplement to the Fifty-fourth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1920-21 (Marine)—Steamboat Inspection Report. Not presented.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

24. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1921. Presented March 10, 1922.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers*

25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921. Presented March 23, 1922.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25a Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior, year 1920-21. Not presented.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25b Seventeenth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, containing all decisions from April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1921. Not presented.
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26. Report of the Department of Mines, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921. Presented March 23, 1922.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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27. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1921. Presented March 23, 1922.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

28. Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1921. Presented March 13, 1922.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ending March 31, 1921. Presented March 13, 1922.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers*

32. Thirteenth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the year 1921. Presented June 19, 1922.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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33. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921. Presented March 20, 1922.
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34. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ending March 31, 1921. Presented March 10, 1922.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

35. Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921. Presented March 14, 1922.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

36. Report of the Department of Militia and Defence, Canada, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921. Presented March 13, 1922.
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37. Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921. Presented March 20, 1922.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

39. Report of the Department of the Naval Service for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921. Presented March 13, 1922.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

40. Fifty-fourth Annual Report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, 1920. Not presented.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

41. Report of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending March 31, 1921. Presented March 13, 1922.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

42. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament, for 1921. Presented March 10, 1922.
Not printed.

42a Copy of Annual Supplement to the Catalogue of the Library of Parliament: Classified list of all books and pamphlets added to the Library from January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921. Presented March 15, 1922..... *Not printed.*

43. Report of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons for 1921-22. Presented March 9, 1922.....*Not printed.*

44. Copies of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of Chapter 6, 8-9 George V, "An Act to authorize Rearrangements and Transfers of duties in the Public Service." Presented March 9, 1922.....*Not printed.*

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44a Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 923, dated 26th April, 1922, transferring the control and administration of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from the Minister of Militia and Defence to the Minister of Justice, under the provisions of Chapter VI, 8-9 George V. Presented May 2, 1922.....*Not printed.*

44b Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 957, dated May 3, 1922, transferring the administration of The Government Annuities Act to the Minister of Labour. Presented May 4, 1922. *Not printed.*

44c Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1246, dated June 14, 1922, authorizing the transfer of the Radiotelegraph Service, Hydrographic Survey, Tidal and Current Survey and Fisheries Protection Service, from the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Naval Service to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Presented June 27, 1922.....*Not printed.*

45. Copy of Rules and Regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners in respect to Country Elevators. Presented March 9, 1922.....*Not printed.*

46. Copy of Orders in Council, P.C. 360, dated 13th February, 1922, authorizing the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to undertake the administration of the fisheries in the tidal and navigable waters of Quebec that are accessible by way of navigation from the sea. Presented March 9, 1922.....*Not printed.*

46a Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1922, for a copy of the correspondence and all other documents regarding the transfer of fisheries to the Province of Quebec. Presented April 19, 1922. Hon. Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).....*Not printed.*

47. Copy of Report of the Canadian delegate to the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments held at Washington, November 12, 1921, to February 6, 1922, including Treaties and Resolutions. Presented March 9 and April 3, 1922.
Printed for bound sessional papers and distributed to Senators and Members.

47a Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 24th March, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents exchanged between the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada, and all correspondence passing between officers of the Government of Canada and Sir Robert Borden, concerning the appointment of Sir Robert Borden as Canadian representative at the International Conference for the limitation of armaments at Washington. Also a copy of any Orders in Council in this connection. Presented May 1, 1922. Mr. Casgrain..... *Not printed.*

48. Report of the Conference of Prime Ministers and Representatives of the United Kingdom, The Dominions, and India, held in London, England, in June, July, and August, 1921—Summary of Proceedings and Documents. Presented March 9, 1922. *Not printed.*

49. Orders in Council in respect to the Naval Service as follows: P.C. 2112, dated the 20th June, 1921, *re* entry of Stewards and Cooks. P.C. 2155, dated the 17th August, 1921, *re* allowance to Writer ratings who have qualified in Shorthand. P.C. 3625, dated the 17th October 1921, *re* extra pay for engineroom ratings and cook ratings whilst on ships in tropics. Presented March 13, 1922.....*Not printed.*

49a Order in Council, P.C. 436, March 21, 1922, terms under which officers of Royal Navy may be loaned to the Royal Canadian Navy. Presented March 30, 1922. *Not printed.*

49b Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1189, dated June 5, 1922, authorizing regulations governing the retirement and discharge of officers and men to promote economy in the Naval Service. Presented June 8, 1922.....*Not printed.*

50. Amendment to Radiotelegraph Regulation, No. 104. Presented March 13, 1922. *Not printed.*

51. Report of the administrative chairman of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of Canada, for the year ending March 31, 1921. Presented March 13, 1922 .....*Not printed.*

51a Financial Statement of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of Canada, for the year ended March 31, 1921. Presented March 22, 1922. *Not printed.*

52. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last session of Parliament on account of 1921-22. Presented March 13, 1922.....*Not printed.*

53. Statement of Treasury Board over-rulings, under Section 44, Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act. Presented March 13, 1922.....*Not printed.*

54. Statement of Expenditure on account of "Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses," from the 1st April, 1921, to the 8th March, 1922, in accordance with the Appropriation Act 1921-22. Presented March 13, 1922.....*Not printed.*

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55. Statement of Temporary Loans under Chapter 24, Section 13, R.S. (Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act). Presented March 13, 1922.....*Not printed.*

56. Statement of endorsements made or liabilities incurred under the provisions of Chapter 70, 10-11 Geo. V, An Act respecting the Shipbuilding Industry. Presented March 13, 1922..... *Not printed.*

57. Statement of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the year ended 31st December, 1921, under Chap. 17, R.S.C., showing name, rank, salary, age, service allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether the vacancy has been filled by promotion, or by appointment, and the salary of any new appointee. Presented March 13, 1922.....*Not printed.*

58. Statement in pursuance of Section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending March 31, 1921. Presented March 13, 1922.....*Not printed.*

59. Statement of Returned Soldiers' Insurance for period from September 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921. Presented March 13, 1922.....*Not printed.*

60. Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Royal Society of Canada, for the year ended April 30, 1921. Presented March 13, 1922.....*Not printed.*

61. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the National Battlefields Commission for the year ended 31st March, 1921. Presented March 13, 1922.....*Not printed.*

62. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory passed by the Yukon Council (First and Second Sessions), in the year 1921. Presented March 13, 1922.....*Not printed.*

63. Copies of General Orders promulgated to the Militia for the period between February 1, 1921, and January 1, 1922. Presented March 13, 1922.....*Not printed.*

64. Appointments, Promotions and Retirements, Canadian Militia and Canadian Expeditionary Force, from February 3, 1921, to November 17, 1921. Presented March 13, 1922. *Not printed.*

65. Copy of correspondence between the late Government of Canada and the Government of Australia with respect to reciprocal trade with Australia. Presented March 13, 1922. *Not printed.*

66. Report of the Chief Electoral Officer as required by Section 74 of the Dominion Elections Act, as of date March 1, 1922. Presented March 14, 1922. *Printed for distribution to Senators and Members.*

67. Report of the Ottawa Improvement Commission for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921. Presented March 14, 1922.....*Not printed.*

68. Copies of Orders in Council Nos. P.C. 578, P.C. 579, P.C. 2507, P.C. 2508, P.C. 3979, P.C. 3980 and P.C. 4725, approving tariffs of fees of elections officers under section 76 of the Dominion Elections Act. Presented March 14, 1922.....*Not printed.*

69. Amendments to Regulations for the Canadian Air Force, approved by the Governor in Council under Section 5 of the Air Board Act, 9-10, George V, Chapter 11, on the 7th day of August, 1921, and the 12th day of November, 1921. Presented March 15, 1922. *Not printed.*

70. Copy of the consolidated and revised Orders and Rules of the Court of King's Bench of Saskatchewan, in accordance with Section 576 of the Criminal Code. Presented March 15, 1922.....*Not printed.*

71. Copy of General Rules and Orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada, in accordance with the provisions of Section 88 of the Exchequer Court Act, Chapter 140, R.S.C., 1906. Presented March 15, 1922.....*Not printed.*

72. Detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return (21st February, 1921), submitted to the Parliament of Canada under Section 32 of Chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented March 16, 1922.....*Not printed.*

73. Memorandum of Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act, as amended by Chap. 66, 9-10 Geo. V. Presented March 17, 1922.....*Not printed.*

74. Statement of Revenue and Expenditure on account of Marine Hospitals Service, from April 1, 1921, to February 28, 1922. Presented March 17, 1922.....*Not printed.*

75. Fifth Annual Report of the Editorial Committee on Government Publications, dated 30th January, 1922. Presented March 17, 1922.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

76. Memorandum presented to the Dominion Government by the Canadian Council of Agriculture regarding the Re-establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board. Presented March 22, 1922..... *Not printed.*

76a. Written opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown upon the question of the constitutionality of the reconstitution of the Wheat Board with the powers conferred thereon by the Orders in Council, establishing or extending the same. Presented April 19, 1922. *Not printed*

77. Return to an Address of the Senate of the 22nd March, 1922, for a copy of the Order in Council appointing P. C. Larkin as High Commissioner for Canada in London, with a copy of instructions defining his powers and duties. Presented March 22, 1922. Rt. Hon. Sir George Foster.....*Not printed.*

78. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 1st January, 1921, and the 26th January, 1922, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of "The Dominion Lands Act," Chapter 20, 7-8 Edward VII. Presented March 23, 1922.....*Not printed.*

79. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between the 1st January, 1921, and the 26th January, 1922, in accordance with the provisions of Section 19, Chapter 10, 1-2 George V—"The Forest Reserves and Parks Act." Presented March 23, 1922.....*Not printed.*

80. Copies of Orders in Council passed between the 1st January, 1921, and the 26th January, 1922, approving of regulations and forms prescribed in accordance with the provisions of Section 4, Chapter 18, 1917. "Migratory Birds Convention Act." Presented March 23, 1922..... *Not printed.*

81. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, between 1st January, 1921, and the 26th January, 1922, in accordance with provisions of Subsection (*d*) of Section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia. Presented March 23, 1922. *Not printed.*

82. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 1st January, 1921, and the 26th January, 1922, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of "The Dominion Lands Survey Act," Chapter 21, 7-8 Edward VII. Presented March 23, 1922.....*Not printed.*

83. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 1st January, 1921, and the 26th January, 1922, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 47, 2 George V, entitled "The Railway Belt Water Act." Presented March 23, 1922..... *Not printed.*

84. Return showing all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year ended 30th September, 1921, together with the names of the purchasers, in accordance with 49 Victoria, Chapter 9, Section 8. Presented March 23, 1922. *Not printed.*

85. Ordinances passed during the period 1st March, 1921, to 28th February, 1922, in accordance with provisions of Section 11, Chapter 62, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Northwest Territories Act. Presented March 23, 1922.....*Not printed.*

86. Return showing the number of permits granted to take intoxicants into the North West Territories, for the year ended the 31st of December, 1921, in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes, Chapter 62, Section 88. Presented March 23, 1922. *Not printed.*

87. Regulations made under the authority of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1919, pursuant to Subsection 2 of Section 63. Presented March 23, 1922.....*Not printed.*

88. Statement showing the number of Enfranchisements under the Indian Act, from 1st April, 1921, to 9th March, 1922. Presented March 24, 1922.....*Not printed.*

89. Report of the International Joint Commission on the St. Lawrence Navigation and Power Investigation, 1921.
Appendices A, B, C, D, E, E2, F, Ga, Gb, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, and Book of Plates. Presented March 27 and April 19, 1922..... *Not printed.*

89a. Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the United States Government concerning the St. Lawrence River Improvement scheme. Presented May 30, 1922. *Printed for sessional papers and distribution to Senators and Members.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

89*b*. Copy of Progress Report No. 3 of the Commission appointed by the State of New York in opposition to the St. Lawrence Ship Canal and Power Project. Presented June 5, 1922 ..... *Not printed.*

89*c*. Copy of Preliminary Report of the Commission appointed by the State of New York in opposition to the St. Lawrence Ship Canal and Power Project. Presented June 12, 1922. *Not printed.*

89*d*. Copy of Progress Report No. 1 of the Commission appointed by the State of New York in opposition to the St. Lawrence Ship Canal and Power Project. Presented June 12, 1922..... *Not printed.*

89*e*. Copy of Progress Report No. 2 of the Commission appointed by the State of New York in opposition to the St. Lawrence Ship Canal and Power Project. Presented June 12, 1922..... *Not printed.*

89*f*. Return to an Order of the Senate for a copy of all reports and correspondence in relation to the St. Lawrence River Ship Canal. Presented June 27, 1922. Hon. Mr. Casgrain..... *Not printed.*

90. Report of the Soldier Settlement Board on its activities and operations from its inception, January 31, 1918, to March 31, 1921. Presented March 29, 1922....*Not printed.*

91. Statement of Remissions and Refunds in Tolls and Duties, recorded in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, for year ended March 31, 1921. Presented March 30, 1922..... *Not printed.*

92. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, accounts and all other documents in possession of, or under the control of the Government of Canada, relating to the musical instruments of the 112th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force. Presented March 30, 1922. Mr. Martell. *Not printed.*

93. Report of the Director of Dominion Experimental Farms for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921. Presented March 31, 1922.....*Not printed.*

94. Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act," pursuant to Section 9, Chapter 31 of 9-10 Edward VII. Presented March 31, 1922.....*Not printed.*

95. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 24th March, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, Orders in Council and all other documents in the possession of or under the control of the Government, relating to the application or request made for a lease of the lands and premises of "Fort Edward" (so called), in the town of Windsor, Nova Scotia, for a public play ground, or for the right of use of the Windsor Golf and Tennis Club. Presented March 31, 1922. Mr. Martell. *Not printed.*

96. Second Annual Report of retirements under the Public Service Act, 1920, as amended 1921, from July 1, 1920, the date of the inception of the Act, to December 31, 1921. Presented April 4, 1922.....*Not printed.*

97. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1922, for a Return showing what amount of money has been spent by the Federal Government in harbour improvements of all kinds in each of the ports of Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, New Brunswick, Victoria, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, during the years 1900 to 1921, inclusive. Presented April 4, 1922. Mr. McBride.....*Not printed.*

98. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1922, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, letters and telegrams passed between the Minister of Immigration or any of his officials, and persons, companies, organizations, since January 1st, 1922, regarding the placing of immigrants upon land in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Presented April 6, 1922. Hon. Mr. Stevens.....*Not printed.*

99. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 24th March, 1922, for a copy of all petitions, letters, telegrams, memoranda, Orders in Council, and all other documents in the possession of or under the control of the Government, relating to the establishment of a Department of Fisheries for the Dominion of Canada, to be presided over and administered by a Minister of Fisheries and officers independent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented April 6, 1922. Mr. Martell. *Not printed.*

99*a*. Supplementary Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 24th March, 1922, for a copy of all petitions, letters, telegrams, memoranda, Orders in Council and all other documents in the possession of or under the control of the Government, relating to the establishment of a Department of Fisheries for the Dominion of Canada, to be presided over and administered by a Minister of Fisheries and officers independent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented April 10, 1922. Mr. Martell.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

100. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1922, for a Return showing amount of money paid to the Right Honourable C. J. Doherty since the 11th of May, 1855, (*a*) As Judge; (*b*) As Retired Judge; (*c*) For transportation and other expenses while serving as Judge; (*d*) For indemnity while a Member of the House of Commons; (*e*) Travelling and other expenses while acting as a Member of Parliament; (*f*) As a Minister of the Crown; (*g*) As travelling and other expenses while acting as a Minister of the Crown; (*h*) As travelling and other expenses during his official missions in Europe and the United States; (*i*) As counsel on the Boundary arbitration proceedings between Canada and Newfoundland on the Labrador Coast; and (*j*) As Lawyer and Counsel in any other cases given to him by the Canadian Government. Presented April 6, 1922. Mr. Lanctot.....*Not printed.*

101. Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Historical Publications, dated 30th March, 1922. Presented April 7, 1922.....*Not printed.*

102. Copy of Report for the year 1921 of positions excluded under the provisions of Section 38B, from the operation of the Civil Service Act, 1918, as amended by Chap. 22, 11-12 Geo. V.—Part I in whole. Part II in part. Presented April 7, 1922.....*Not printed.*

103. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1922, for a Return showing: 1. The number of buildings or parts of buildings rented by the Government in the city of Ottawa for office purposes. 2. The rental paid in each case. Presented April 7, 1922. Mr. Lucas .....*Not printed.*

104. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, memoranda and other documents passed between the Minister of Labour and Mr. J. B. McLachlan. Presented April 10, 1922. Mr. Stewart (Leeds).
Not printed.

105. 1. Copy of Memorandum on Anglo-French relations and of the draft of the proposed treaty with France presented by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to Mr. Briand at the meeting of the Supreme Council at Cannes, January, 1922. 2. Copy of Resolutions adopted by the Supreme Council at Cannes, January, 1922, as the basis of the Genoa Conference. Presented April 11,1922.....*Not printed.*

105*a*. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 17th May, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Government of Italy and the Canadian Government, in reference to the International Conference now being held at Genoa, Italy, including the Order in Council appointing delegates for Canada, and all instructions given to the said delegates by the Government of Canada. Presented May 22, 1922. Mr. Boys.....*Not printed.*

106. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on December 31, 1921. Presented April 11, 1922.....*Not printed.*

106*a*. Lists (*a*) of Shareholders in Quebec Savings Banks; (*b*) of Unclaimed Balances, etc., in Quebec Savings Banks—made in accordance with Sections 58 and 59 of Chap. 42, Acts of 1913 (Quebec Savings Bank Act). Presented April 11, 1922.....*Not printed.*

106*b*. Lists of Unclaimed Balances, etc., in Canadian Chartered Banks, in accordance with Section 114, Chap. 9, Acts of 1913 (The Bank Act.) Presented April 11, 1922.
Not printed.

107. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1922, for a copy of all petitions, letters, memoranda and other documents in any way referring to negotiations carried on for the last three years between the Government of Canada or any Department thereof, and the Inverness Railway and Coal Company, concerning the purchase of said road by the Government. Presented April 19, 1922. Mr. Chisholm.....*Not printed.*

108. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1922, for a Return showing: 1. What amount of money has already been advanced the Quebec Harbour Commissioners by the Government of Canada, and what are the dates of such advances. 2. What are the present terminal or wharf facilities at the harbour of Quebec. 3. Whether the said terminal and wharf facilities are being fully utilized. 4. If not, to what extent. 5. The daily capacity of the said facilities, both for incoming and outgoing freight 6. What has been the daily average use of such capacity during the season of navigation. 7. Whether such advances are subject to interest. 8. If so, whether such interest has been paid in full. 9. If not in full, what amount, if any, has been paid. 10. The total arrears of interest. 11. What additional facilities, if any, are now proposed to be installed. Presented April 19, 1922. Sir Henry Drayton.....*Not printed.*

109. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 3rd April, 1922, for a copy of the correspondence with the proprietors of the Quebec, Oriental and Atlantic and the Quebec and Western Railways or other persons on their behalf, concerning the operation or merging of these two roads with the Canadian National System. Presented April 19, 1922. Hon. Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

110. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th April, 1922, for a Return showing: 1. What dry docks are located and operated at Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, and Montreal, respectively. 2. When they were built and put into commission. 3. What the dimensions of each dry dock are. 4. What the total gross tonnage was entering and leaving the Ports of Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert Halifax, St. John, Quebec, and Montreal respectively, during the year 1921. Presented April 19, 1922. Hon. Mr. Stevens.....*Not printed.*

111. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th April, 1922, for a Return showing what amount of money has been spent by the Government of Canada each year from 1896 to 1921 on the following harbours: St. John, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Victoria and Vancouver. Presented April 19, 1922. Mr. Church.
Not printed.

112. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 10th April, 1922, for a copy of the Order in Council dated April twenty-first, 1921, which provided for the distribution of the sum granted as a bonus to Civil Servants. Presented April 19, 1922. Mr. Garland (Carleton).....*Not printed.*

113. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th April, 1922, for a copy of all documents, contracts, agreements, correspondence, letters, memoranda and other documents, passing between the Department of Railways and Canals and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and between either of them with the various brokers and others who had to do with the placing of the loan made by the Grand Trunk Railway Company for Twenty-five million dollars during the year 1921. Presented April 19, 1922. Mr. Putnam.....*Not printed.*

114. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 10th of April, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents, including the Orders in Council, relative to the appointment and dismissal and reinstatement, as clerk, at the Montreal Post Office, of Jean Jacques Caisse. Presented April 19, 1922. Hon. Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).....*Not printed*

115. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1922, for a Return showing: 1. The total expenditure for the year 1921 of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. 2. The total expenditure of the Department divided with respect to—(*a*) Pensions; (*b*)Treatment; (*c*)Vocational Training; (*d*) Land Settlement; and (*e*) Relief of the unemployed. 3. The total expenditure of this Department for the year 1921 for—(*a*) Administration of Pensions; (*b*) Administration and costs of treatment; (*c*) Pay and allowances of those on treatment; (*d*) Administration and costs of Vocational training (*e*) Pay and allowances of those on vocational training; (*f*) Land Settlement Loans; (*g*) Administration costs of land settlement; (*h*) Unemployment relief and (*i*) Administration costs of unemployment relief. 4. The total expenditure for the year 1921 for the staff salaries, and maintenance costs of each hospital. 5. The number of persons, full and part time, who were on each hospital staff, and the average number of patients on the strength of each hospital. 6. The total expenditure for the year 1921 for travelling expenses of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment officials, patients not included. 7. The travelling expenses of each Commissioner of the Pension Board for the year 1921. Presented April 20, 1922. Mr. Duff.....*Not printed.*

116. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th April, 1922, for a Return showing: 1. Quantity of coal imported from the United States into Canada in the years 1918-19, 1919-20, 1920-21 by the Government of Canada for use upon (*a*) Railways; (*b*) Federal buildings and public works. 2. Amount of coal imported by the Government of Canada from the United States during the above mentioned years for the use upon railways (*a*) East of Lake Superior; (*b*) West of Lake Superior. 3. Cost of coal per ton imported by the Government of Canada from the United States during the above-mentioned years (*a*) at point of production; (*b*) at point of Canadian delivery. Presented April 20, 1922. Mr. Logan.....*Not printed.*

116*a*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated April 27, 1922, for a Return showing: 1. The quantity of (*a*) bituminous and (*b*) anthracite coal imported from the United States into Canada in each of the years 1896 until 1921, inclusive. 2. The quantity of (*a*) bituminous and (*b*) anthracite coal imported from the United States into Canada in each of the years 1896 until 1921, inclusive, by the Government of Canada for use upon (1) railways; (2) Federal buildings and public works. 3. The amount of (*a*) bituminous and (*b*) anthracite coal imported by the Government of Canada from the United States during the above-mentioned years for use upon railways (1) East of Lake Superior; (2) West of Lake Superior. 4. The cost of such coal per ton imported by the Government of Canada from the United States during the above-mentioned years (1) at point of production; (2) at point of Canadian delivery. Presented June 26, 1922. Hon. Mr. Tanner.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

117. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th April, 1922, for a return showing: 1. Amount of compensation paid out of the vote for health of animals, for cattle slaughtered affected with tuberculosis, during each of the years ending March 31, 1920, 1921, and 1922. 2. Proportion of this amount paid for animals slaughtered in herds supplying milk to the people in cities, towns and villages; not necessarily pure-bred animals, during the years referred to. 3. Proportion of the total grant paid for animals under what is known as the accredited herd system of pure-bred animals, during each of the years referred to. 4. Amount paid out in connection with each of the pure breeds for which compensation was paid during each of the above years. 5. Average compensation per animal paid in connection with each breed referred to in question four, during each of the above years. 6. Total compensation paid in connection with each breed in each province during each of the three years referred to. 7. Number of veterinary inspectors employed by the health of animals branch of the Department in connection with the health of animals during each of the three years referred to. 8. Total amount paid in salaries to inspectors under the health of animals branch during the years above-mentioned. Presented April 24, 1922. Mr. Sutherland.
Not printed.

118. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1922, for a Return showing: 1. Names, positions and salary of the employees of the Chief Architect's branch, Public Works Department, who worked on the three classifications which were posted in the branch. 2. Which of the three classifications was approved by the Deputy Minister and recommended to the Commission. 3. On what date, month and year reports or cards for classification from Chief Architect's branch were received by the Commission. 4. Whether after such reports or cards for classification were received by the Commission, there were any other special ones issued. 5. If so, on what date, month and year they were issued. 6. By whom they were requested. 7. Names, positions and salary of the persons to whom they were issued. 8. Whether all the employees were informed. If not, why. 9. Duties of those who received these cards. 10. For what position and salary each of them was requested to fill in these cards. 11. To what positions and salaries they were classified. 12. Position and salary of each when the first and second classifications were posted. 13. Amount of back pay each received. 14. Their position and salary, also the year they were appointed in the service. Presented April 24, 1922. Mr. Fournier.....*Not printed.*

119. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 22nd March, 1922, for a Statement showing:—The number of soldiers who were established on land in the different provinces, the amount of money expended by the Government for that purpose, and whether any part of that money was reimbursed, and how many after a certain time left the farms upon which they had commenced to work. Presented April 26, 1922. Hon. Mr. David.
Not printed.

120. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated March 31, 1922, for a Return showing: 1. How much money has been expended to date by the Lignite Utilization Board experimenting in carbonizing lignite near Bienfait, Sask. 2. Names of Commissioners and amount paid to each. (*a*) for salaries; (*b*) for expenses. 3. When active work was stopped. 4. Names of Engineers now employed or who have been employed, and amount paid to each. (*a*) for salaries; (*b*) for expenses. 5. What did buildings cost. 6. How many houses have been built for Officers and Engineers, and cost of same. 7. How many houses have been built for workmen, and cost of same. 8. What has been cost of water supply. (*a*) for plant; (*b*) for houses. 9. What is the estimated cost of completing the experiments. 10. How many officers, engineers and workmen were on the pay list for February, 1922. 11. Who owns the land in which the plant and houses are built. 12. Who is the directing head in connection with the above experiments. 13. Is the National Research Council of Canada in any way connected with the above-mentioned experiments. 14. What payments, if any, have been made, or are to be made to the National Research Council or any member thereof. Presented April 26, 1922. Hon. Mr. Turriff.....*Not printed.*

121. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th April, 1922, for a return showing: 1. The names of the Trustees, under The Bankruptcy Act, for the district of Montreal. 2. When they were appointed, and their respective occupations before appointment. Presented April 27, 1922. Mr. Archambault.....Not printed.

122. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1922, for a copy of the petition presented by Mr. A. Wick and others, asking for improved methods in the Quebec Fisheries, together with all correspondence and other documents relating thereto. Presented May 1, 1922. Hon. Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure). .....*Not printed.*

123. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions and other documents in any way referring to the superannuation of John C. McQuarrie, section foreman at West Bay Road, Inverness County. Presented May 1, 1922. Mr. Chisholm.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

124. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th April, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, memoranda, telegrams and other documents, referring to the placing of the insurance upon the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, since the date of the placing of said insurance up to the present time. Presented May 1, 1922. Mr. Macdonald (Pictou).....*Not printed.*

125. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1922, for a return showing a list of the names of persons from Poland, Roumania or Russia, who were allowed to enter Canada under bond to go farming, and who have been found, on investigation, to have violated terms of the said bond. Presented May 1, 1922. Hon. Mr. Stevens. *Not printed.*

126. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1922, for a return showing: 1. How many Stallion Clubs received a premium or bonus from the vote for live stock during the year 1921. 2. Total amount so distributed, and the number of said clubs which received such grants, in each province, during the said year. 3. Number of pure-bred sires of each breed distributed by the Department of Agriculture during the five years ending March 31, 1922. 4. Number of animals placed in each province, and at what total cost per province, during the said period. 5. Amount paid out by the Department of Agriculture in payment of freight and expenses on car lots of cattle, during the year 1921. 6. Amount so paid in each province during the said year. 7. Amount paid out by the Department of Agriculture in grants on payment of freight on feed or live stock during each of the years 1919, 1920 and 1921. 8. How much of this amount was paid out in each province during the above-mentioned years. 9. Whether any complaints have been made to the Department of Agriculture during the past year against live stock commission firms operating at the live stock yard markets under regulations of the department. 10. If so, the names of the agents complained of at each market, their respective offences and penalties imposed. Presented May 2, 1922. Mr. Sutherland ..... *Not printed.*

127. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 24th April, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents exchanged between the Canadian and the British Governments, respecting an Address passed by the Canadian Parliament on the subject of extra-territorality rights of the Dominion Presented May 2, 1922. Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen.....*Not printed.*

128. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 3rd April, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence passed during the year 1921, between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Prime Minister of Ontario, relating to the activities of Honourable Manning Doherty in England on the subject of the Cattle Embargo. Presented May 2, 1922. Mr. White.....*Not printed.*

129. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents exchanged between the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and the Harbour Commissioners at Quebec or any of them, since the taking of office of the present Government. Presented May 4, 1922. Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen. *Not printed.*

130. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents exchanged between the Department of Immigration and Colonization or any of its officers or employees, and W. A. Rae, and Mr. Crandall, representing the Department, or between said Department and any one else relating to the case of Lee Holland and the question of his deportation. Presented May 4, 1922. Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen .....*Not printed.*

131. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1922, for a return showing a list of the names of the persons who were employed as newspaper censors during the war, the name and location of the newspapers which were censored, the date of censorship and a copy of the articles censored. Also a copy of the regulations of the said censorship. Presented May 4, 1922. Mr. Archambault.....*Not printed.*

132. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 3rd May, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the Petition of the Eastern LaHave Transportation Company, Limited, and others, to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and of all communications and replies from the United States Government relative to the said Petition and to the facts disclosed therein. Presented May 4, 1922. Mr. Macdonald (Pictou).....*Not printed.*

133. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated March 29, 1922, for a statement showing: The number of passengers to and from points north and west of Moncton, from points on the C.N.R. (*a*) East of New Glasgow; (*b*) from Halifax (excluding passengers from abroad travelling on through tickets in both cases). Presented May 4, 1922. Hon. Mr. McLennan ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

134. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th April, 1922, for a return showing: 1. Offices, buildings or parts of buildings rented for Government purposes in the city of Calgary. 2. From what owners and through what rental agents such offices, buildings or parts of buildings are rented. 3. Rental paid in each case. 4. For what period such offices, buildings or parts of buildings are rented. 5. Which of such leases, if any, have been renewed by the present Government. Presented May 5, 1922. Mr. Shaw..... *Not printed*

135. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1922, for a return showing the names of all persons dismissed from the Sorel Shipyards since the 29th of December, 1921, together with the cause of dismissal in each case. Also showing the names of all persons taken on at the said shipyards during the same period, showing the cause for employment of each person. Presented May 5, 1922. Mr. Hanson....*Not printed.*

136. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st May, 1922, for a return showing: 1. Sums of money voted by the Federal Government for the Harbour of Toronto in the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921. 2. Sums spent by the Federal Government for the Harbour of Toronto in the same years. 3. Nature of the works done with the said amounts. 4. Number of steamers containing freight entered at the customs of the port of Toronto in the fiscal years 1920-21 and 1921-22. 5. Total dead weight tonnage of the said vessels in the two fiscal years mentioned. Presented May 8, 1922. Mr. Archambault.....*Not printed.*

137. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1922, for a return showing: 1. The total payments made in each year by the Government from 1914 to date, (*a*) to or for the Canadian Northern System, (*b*) to or for the the Grand Trunk System, (*c*) to or for the Grand Trunk Pacific System, (*d*) to or for the National Transcontinental, and (*e*) for the Intercolonial, distinguishing in each year the amounts loaned by the Crown, and in the case of the Intercolonial Railway, distinguishing between expenditure charged to revenue and expenditure charged to capital. 2. The several amounts in each year that were guaranteed for the said railways during the said periods, and the amount not borrowed of any amount guaranteed. 3. What portions of those amounts so paid or guaranteed (other than with respect to the Intercolonial) were for capital expenditure and what sums were to meet deficits. 4. What amount of each loan guaranteed was for refunding purposes. Presented May 8, 1922. Mr. Kennedy (Glengarry and Stormont).....*Not printed.*

138. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1922, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, telegrams, orders, instructions and other documents exchanged between the Solicitor General or any member of his Department, and Alfred J. Andrews, relative to the strike in Winnipeg during the year 1919. Presented May 8, 1922. Mr. McMurray..... *Not printed*

138*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1922, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, telegrams, orders, instructions and other documents exchanged between the Minister of the Interior or any member of his Department and Alfred J. Andrews, relative to the strike in Winnipeg during the year 1919. Presented May 11, 1922. Mr. McMurray .....*Not printed.*

138*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1922, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, telegrams, orders, instructions and other documents, exchanged between the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Labour, the Solicitor General, the Minister of the Interior, or any person connected with these Departments, and General Kitchen, relative to the strike in Winnipeg during the year 1919. Presented May 15, 1922. Mr. McMurray..... *Not printed.*

138*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1922, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, telegrams, orders, instructions and other documents, exchanged between the Minister of Labour or any Member of his Department and Alfred J. Andrews, in connection with the strike in Winnipeg in the year 1919. Presented May 19, 1922. Mr. McMurray..... *Not printed.*

139. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th April, 1922, for a return showing: 1. The number of persons made permanent in the Civil Service from the 1st of April, 1920, to the 1st of January, 1922. 2. The number of persons made permanent in the said service from December 7, 1921, to January 6, 1922, inclusive. Presented May 8, 1922. Mr. Demers ..... *Not printed.*

140. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st May, 1922, for a return showing: 1. Names of the persons employed in the Income Tax Office at Montreal. 2. The salary, and the date of appointment of each of said employees. Presented May 8, 1922. Mr. Archambault ..... *Not printed.*

141. Report of the Air Board for the year 1921. Presented May 9, 1922.....*Not printed.*

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142. Return to an Order of the Senate of March 22, 1922, for a Return including all correspondence between the Federal Government and the Ministers and Departments of the Federal Government and Provincial Governments and persons representing such Provincial Governments in regard to the natural resources of the Western Provinces; also all Orders in Council, reports, statements, Minutes of Conferences and other documents and writings relating to the subject of the transfer of such natural resources to the western provinces. Presented May 9, 1922. Hon. Mr. Tanner.....*Not printed.*

142*a*. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 8th May, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence passing between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, since 10th July, 1920, respecting the transfer of natural resources. Presented May 15, 1922. Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen.....*Printed for sessional papers*

142*b*. Supplementary return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 8th May, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence passing between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, since 10th July, 1920, respecting the transfer of natural resources. Presented May 29, 1922. Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen ..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

142*c*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the Senate, dated March 22, 1922, for a Return to include all correspondence between the Federal Government and the Ministers and Departments of the Federal Government and Provincial Governments and persons representing such Provincial Governments in regard to the natural resources of the Western Provinces; also all Orders in Council, reports, statements, Minutes of Conferences and other documents and writings, relating to the subject of the transfer of such natural resources of the Western Provinces. Presented June 6, 1922. Hon. Mr. Tanner ..... *Not printed*

143. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended December 31, 1920—Loan and Trust Companies. Presented May 10, 1922.....*Not printed.*

144. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st May, 1922, for a return showing: 1. Number of armouries built in Canada during the years 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915. 2. Where the said armouries are located, and the cost of building and equipment in each case. 3. Annual cost of maintenance of each of said armouries, including caretakers, heating and other expenses. Presented May 10, 1922. Mr. Baldwin.....*Not printed.*

145. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th April, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents, relating to the changing of the mail contracts at Bonaventure, Quebec, from Sylvestre Bernard to J. A. Bernard. Presented May 11, 1922. Hon. Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).....*Not printed.*

146. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th April, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents, relating to the transfer of the Post Office at Carleton, Quebec, from Bernard Leclerc to Auguste Lefebvre. Presented May 11, 1922. Hon. Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).....*Not printed.*

147. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th April, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents, relating to the transfer of the Post Office at Bonaventure, Quebec, from Charles Forest to Firmin Poirier. Presented May 11, 1922. Hon. Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).....*Not printed.*

148. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th April, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents, relating to the transfer of the Post Office at St. Omer, Quebec, from Isidore Laundry to Nicholas Arseneau. Presented May 11, 1922. Hon. Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).....*Not printed.*

149. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th April, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents, relating to the transfer of the Post Office at Paspebiac, Quebec, from the late Mrs. J. E. Leveque to Charles Legallais. Presented May 11, 1922. Hon. Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).....*Not printed.*

150. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th April, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents, relating to the transfer of the Shigawake, Quebec, Post Office, from John A. Legallais to Jas. Poirier. Presented May 11, 1922. Hon. Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).....*Not printed.*

151. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th April, 1922, for a copy of all letters, correspondence and other documents, relating to the transfer of the Post Office at Avignon, Quebec, from Joseph Poirier to Mathias Blaquaire and Joseph Arsenault. Presented May 11, 1922. Hon. Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).....*Not printed.*

152. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st May, 1922, for a return showing: 1. Names of the employees of the Montreal Post Office. 2. Respective dates of employment of said persons. 3. Salary of each of said employees. Presented May 11, 1922. Mr Archambault..... *Not printed*

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153. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th April, 1922, for a copy of Timber License issued to the Union Bank of Canada or any other parties to cut timber on Indian Lands in the Township of Laird, District of Algoma, together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, memoranda, telegrams and other documents, passing between the Indian Agent at Sault St. Marie, the Licensees or any other parties, and the Department of Indian Affairs, in connection therewith. Also a statement of all dues paid the Department in respect to said License. Presented May 11, 1922. Mr. Simpson. *Not printed.*

154. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st May, 1922, for a return showing: 1. Whether it is the intention of the Government to operate the greater production farms on the Blackfoot Indian Reserve at Gleichen, Alberta, this year. 2. If not, how does the Government intend disposing of them. 3. Whether proper precautions will be taken to prevent the country being seeded with weeds from these neglected farms. 4. Number of acres broken by the Government on these farms. 5. The cost per acre. 6. From whom, at what place, and at what price the seed wheat for these farms was purchased. 7. From whom, at what point, and at what price the feed oats were purchased during the first and second years of operation. 8. Average yield each year of operation. 9. Net price received per bushel for wheat grown. 10. To whom this wheat was sold. 11. Net profit per acre each year. Presented May 11, 1922. Mr. Garland (Bow River) ..... *Not printed.*

155. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th May, 1922, for a Return showing:— 1. Whether it is a fact that appeals made by many Civil Servants who are dissatisfied with their classification never reach the Board of Hearing. 2. Whether it is true that such appeals are from the decisions of heads or chiefs of branches who declined to recommend the classifications claimed to be in accord with the character of the work done by such Civil Servants. 3. Whether it is true such appeals fail to reach the Board of Hearing because they are so prevented by the heads or chiefs against whose decisions such appeals are made. 4. If so, whether the Government intends taking any steps to see justice done such Civil Servants, by having their appeals reach the Board of Hearing notwithstanding the opposition of such heads or chiefs against whose decisions such appeals are made. 5. If not, why not. Presented May 11, 1922. Mr. Lanctot.....*Not printed.*

156. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th May, 1922, for a return showing:— 1. In what countries Canada is represented by trade agents. 2. Names of said agents, and salary each receives. Presented May 11, 1922. Mr. Prevost...*Not printed.*

157. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 3rd April, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports and other documents exchanged between the Department of the Interior or any of its officers or employees, and the Gold Commissioner of Yukon Territory, or any other person or official, concerning the application to Yukon Territory of the Order in Council which provides that the Mining Recorders shall not receive for record, transfers of interests in mineral claims, when such interests are less than one quarter interest. Also a copy of the said Order in Council. Presented May 15, 1922. Mr. Black (Yukon).....*Not printed.*

158. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st May, 1922, for a return showing a list of the names of the permanent employees of the Montreal Harbour Commission, the salary of each, date of appointment and salary on appointment, age, occupation, and the respective previous occupations of said employees. Presented May 15, 1922. Mr. Archambault .....*Not printed.*

159. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th April, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, letters, agreements, contracts, claims, memoranda and other documents between the Caraquet and Gulf Shore Railway Company and the Government of Canada, relating to the purchase of the said railway. Presented May 15, 1922. Mr. Hanson. ..... *Not printed.*

159*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 26th April, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, letters, agreements, contracts, claims, memoranda and other documents between the Caraquet and Gulf Shore Railway Company and the Government of Canada, relating to the purchase of the said railway. Presented May 19, 1922. Mr. Hanson .....*Not printed.*

160. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 3rd April, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, and other documents exchanged between the Department of the Interior, or any of its officers or employees, and the Gold Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, or any other person, during the years 1919, 1920 and 1921, concerning the imposition of a Royalty tax or Government charge upon the output of minerals, other than gold, for the Yukon Territory. Also a copy of the Order in Council in this connection. Presented May 16, 1922. Mr. Black (Yukon) .....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

161. Return to an Order of the Senate of the 16th May, 1922, for a Return showing:— 1. The total cost of construction and repairs of each canal in Canada. 2. Between what points is each canal situated and the mileage of each. 3. The total expenditure for upkeep and operation of each canal during each of the years since 1910. 4. What income has been received from each of the canals each year since 1910. Presented May 16, 1922. Hon. Mr. McDonald.....*Not printed.*

162. Return to an order of the Senate, dated March 29, 1922, for a Return showing:— 1. A list of all licenses issued by the Government, now in force, for timber berths and the right to cut timber on Crown Lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. 2. The names and residence of the holders of such licenses and the area contained in each berth. 3. On what terms and conditions were such licenses granted. 4. What is the area and location of timber berths in said provinces still unlicensed and the estimated quantity and description of timber in each berth. Presented May 16, 1922. Hon. Mr. Proudfoot.....*Not printed.*

163. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th April, 1922, for a Return showing: 1. Amount of bonds (*a*) of the Canadian Northern, (*b*) of the Grand Trunk Pacific guaranteed by any of the provinces, and which province in each case. 2. Whether the guaranteeing provinces have been relieved of liability by the Federal Government taking over these railway systems. 3. Bonds or other securities in connection with railways in (*a*) New Brunswick; (*b*) Nova Scotia; (*c*) Prince Edward Island guaranteed or assumed by the Federal Government. 4. Terms under which the Department of Railways operates the Valley Railway, so called, in New Brunswick. 5. Whether this railway is operated as part of the Intercolonial or under what jurisdiction it has been placed. 6. Whether its operation entails any loss to the Federal Government. If so, to what amount and of what it consists. 7. Whether the Government is considering the taking over of the Valley Railway, so called. Presented May 17, 1922. Hon. Mr. Baxter. .....*Not printed.*

164. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th May, 1922, for a Return showing:— 1. The consumption of binder twine and rope, in the various provinces of Canada, during the year 1921. 2. How much of this was manufactured in Canada. Presented May 17, 1922. Mr. Gordon.....*Not printed.*

165. Return to an Order of the Senate dated May 10, 1922, for a Copy of the different leases between the Government and the Montreal Dry Dock Company. Presented May 18, 1922. Hon. Mr. Boyer.....*Not printed.*

165*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the Senate, dated May 10, 1922, for a Return for a Copy of the different leases between the Government and the Montreal Dry Dock Company. Presented June 16, 1922. Hon. Mr. Boyer.....*Not printed.*

166. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st May, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, contracts, tenders and other documents, relating to the employment or use of the tug *Pekin*, and any other tug or tugs hired or used by the Government in connection with the Government dredges, in and around Prince Edward Island, from June, 1911, to March 31, 1922. Presented May 19, 1922. Mr. MacLean (Prince) .....*Not printed.*

167. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, memoranda, informations and warrants, minutes of evidence and convictions, and all other Court proceedings relating or in anywise appertaining to the trial and conviction of Clyde Heath and Gurney Young, of Tancook, Nova Scotia, for a violation of the Migratory Birds Convention Act. Also a copy of the Order in Council dated on or about the 19th day of November, 1921, authorizing and empowering the remission of all fines and forfeitures occasioned by the conviction of said Clyde Heath and Gurney Young. Presented May 19, 1922. Mr. Martell. *Not printed.*

168. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st May, 1922, for a Return showing:— 1. Names of the employees of the Department of Customs and Excise, Montreal. 2. Salary paid to each of said employees. 3. Respective dates of employment of said employees. Presented May 22, 1922. Mr. Archambault.....*Not printed.*

169. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th May, 1922, for a Return showing:— 1. The cost of the trips to Europe of the Ministers of the Canadian Government during the war period and since. 2. The cost for each Minister who attended any of the after war conferences held at Paris, Geneva or elsewhere in Europe. 3. How much, if any, each one of such Ministers has returned to the Treasury of the amounts allowed for such trips over and above their actual expenses. 4. The names of such Ministers and the respective amounts allowed to each, as well as the amounts returned by each. Presented May 22, 1922. Mr. Lanctot.....*Not printed.*

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170. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th May, 1922, for a Return showing:— 1. Number of multigraph machines in use in the various departments of the Government. 2. Volume of work done on these machines, by departments, during the fiscal year 1921-1922. 3. Whether this work is under the control of the Editorial Committee. Presented May 22, 1922. Mr. McDonald (Timiskaming).....*Not printed.*

171. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th April, 1922, for a copy of all petitions or memorials from residents of the County of Charlotte, New Brunswick, made to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, asking that a minimum price per hogshead be placed on all sardines sold for export during the present fishing season, and for a copy of all correspondence and other documents relating thereto. Presented May 22, 1922. Mr. Grimmer.....*Not printed.*

172. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd May, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents that have passed between the officials of the Grand Trunk Railway, the officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and the Order of Railway Conductors, and all agreements signed between the officials of the Grand Trunk Railway and officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors, regarding the strike on the Grand Trunk Railway System, of trainmen and yardmen, in 1910, and particularly the correspondence and agreements affecting the seniority rights of the men who worked during this strike. Presented May 23, 1922. Mr. King (Huron).....*Not printed.*

173. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th May, 1922, for a Return showing:— 1. How many acres of School Lands have been sold in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Alberta, during the four years of 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921. 2. Amount of money overdue in respect to the above sales in (*a*) principal, and (*b*) interest. Presented May 29, 1922. Mr. Spencer.....*Not printed.*

174. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th May, 1922, for a return showing:— 1. Number of Civil Servants in Canada receiving salaries of eight hundred dollars and less per annum. 2. Number receiving nine hundred and sixty dollars or less. Presented May 29, 1922. Mr. McQuarrie.....*Not printed.*

175. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 5th April, 1922, for a Return showing in detail the amount of money paid by the Government of Canada or any department thereof, to barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, between the 1st day of October, 1911, and the 30th day of January, 1922, both inclusive, for professional or other services. Also a copy of all bills of costs, expenses and charges of every kind rendered by said barristers and solicitors to the Government, showing the amount or amounts paid in each instance. Also showing the names of barristers and solicitors employed during the aforesaid period, the work performed and the amount paid for every item of said work to each of said barristers and solicitors. Presented May 29, 1922. Mr. Martell.....*Not printed.*

175*a-b-c* Supplementary Returns to an Order of the House of the 5th April, 1922, for a Return showing in detail the amount of money paid by the Government of Canada or any department thereof, to barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, between the 1st day of October, 1911, and the 30th day of January, 1922, both inclusive, for professional or other services. Also a copy of all bills of costs, expenses and charges of every kind rendered by said barristers and solicitors to the Government, showing the amount or amounts paid in each instance. Also showing the names of barristers and solicitors employed during the aforesaid period, the work performed and the amount paid for every item of said work to each of said barristers and solicitors. Presented June 5, 15, 19, 1922. Mr. Martell....*Not printed.*

176. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1922, for a Return showing:— 1. The total area in acres in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan sold to settlers as Pre-emptions, as provided by Dominion Lands Act, 1908. 2. What area of said Pre-emptions has been patented. 3. The total revenue received from: (*a*) Pre-emptions for which patent has been issued, (*b*) Pre-emptions which have not been patented. 4. The amount remaining unpaid on all pre-empted lands in said area. 5. The revenue received from pre-empted lands in said area in the years 1920 and 1921. 6. How much land in said area was sold as purchased homesteads since 1908, and the revenue received therefrom. 7. The amount remaining unpaid on said purchased homesteads. 8. How much land was pre-empted south of Weyburn-Lethbridge railway since 1908. 9. How much revenue was received therefrom. 10. How much was received in the years 1920 and 1921. Presented May 29, 1922. Mr. McTaggart ..... *Not printed.*

177. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th May, 1922, for a Return showing:— 1. Names of the postmasters, and the location of their offices, in the county of l'Assomption and Montcalm who were dismissed from the service from the twenty-first of September, 1911, to January first, 1922, and the names of persons replacing them. 2. Who recommended the dismissals and appointments. Presented June 1, 1922. Mr. Seguin .....*Not printed.*

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178. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th May, 1922, for a Return showing:—1. Number of postmasters who have been appointed in the constituency of Richmond and Wolfe, from the 21st September, 1911, to the 1st of January, 1922. 2. Names of said postmasters, the location of post offices and the names of the persons who recommended the appointment in each case. Presented June 1, 1922. Mr. Tobin. *Not printed.*

179. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th May, 1922, for a Return showing:—1. Number of postmasters dismissed from office, in the constituency of Richmond and Wolfe, from the 21st day of September, 1911, to the 1st day of January, 1922. 2. Number of postmasters who resigned their offices in the constituency of Richmond and Wolfe during the same period. 3. Number of postmasters who died in the said constituency during the same period. 4. What were, in each case, the names of the postmasters and the names of the post offices. 5. Cause of dismissal in each case where the postmaster was dismissed, during the said period. Presented June 1, 1922. Mr. Tobin. ..... *Not printed.*

180. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st May, 1922, for a Return showing:—1. Cost for operation and maintenance of the Fisheries of British Columbia annually, for the years 1917-1918, 1919-1920 and 1921, in the nature of office staff, buildings, upkeep and rentals, patrol, boats and upkeep, field work, hatcheries, and any other such items that may be charged against this department. 2. Amount of revenue collected from the Fisheries of British Columbia by the Dominion Fisheries Department, annually, for the years 1917-1918, 1919-1920 and 1921, in the form of license fees, royalties on canned salmon, prosecutions and fines, sale of confiscated boats and gear, and any such revenue as may be collected by the department. Presented June 5, 1922. Mr. Neill.....*Not printed.*

180*a*. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 22nd May, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, reports, and other documents, exchanged between the Government of Canada or any Minister thereof, and the Government of British Columbia or any minister thereof, or received from any person, relative to the advisability of transferring the control or administration of the Canadian fisheries of the Pacific coast, to the province of British Columbia. Presented June 20, 1922. Mr. McQuarrie.....*Not printed.*

181. Protocols embodying Amendments to Articles 4, 6, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 26 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, as adopted by the Second Assembly of the League at Geneva on the 3rd, 4th and 5th October, 1921; together with letter dated the 24th November, 1921, from the Secretary General of the League to the Prime Minister of Canada, transmitting certified copies of the Protocols. Presented June 7, 1922. *Printed for Sessional Papers and distribution to Senators and Members.*

181*a*. Return to an Order of the Senate of the 8th June, 1922, for a Return showing:—1. Whether the Government has received any report from the representatives of Canada as to the Second Assembly of the League of Nations held in Geneva in September and October, 1921, and if so, whether this report will be laid on the table for the information of members. 2. Whether the Government has received the printed reports of the Council of the League of Nations made to the first and second Assembly, and if so, whether copies of these reports will be laid on the table for the information of members. 3. Whether the Government has received the printed monthly summary and supplementary reports of the League of Nations and whether copies of these reports will be brought down. Presented June 8, 1922. Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. E. Foster. *Not printed.*

181*b*. Copy of Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session, held at Geneva, 25th October-19th November, 1921. Presented June 24, 1922 .....*Not printed.*

182. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th May, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, letters, tenders and other documents, exchanged between the Government and Hector Chevrier, regarding the contract for carrying the mails between Rigaud and St. Redempteur, Quebec. Presented June 8, 1922. Mr. Ouimet. *Not printed.*

183. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 10th April, 1922, for a copy of all letters telegrams, memoranda, reports to Council, Orders in Council, accounts and other documents, relating to the Indian Agency at Bear River, Digby County, Nova Scotia, including a list of all supplies of every description supplied for the use of Indians under the control of said agency. Also a statement showing a list of the supplies, consisting of clothing, food, seed and other materials, to whom supplied and what quantity in each case, during the period from the first October, 1911, to and including the first of January, 1922. Presented June 8, 1922. Mr. Lovett ..... *Not printed.*

184. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th May, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, memoranda and other documents, regarding the establishment of a Tobacco Experimental Station at l'Assomption, Quebec, and the purchasing of the college farm for this purpose. Presented June 9, 1922. Mr. Seguin..*Not printed.*

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185. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st May, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents exchanged between the Post Office Department at Ottawa, and the officers of the said department at Montreal, and the Civil Service Commission, regarding the appointment of Mr. Taylor as Assistant Superintendent at Montreal Post Office. Presented June 12, 1922. Mr. Parent. *Not printed.*

186. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents regarding the appointment of one or more appraisers for Paris and London, made by the Civil Service Commission. Presented June 12, 1922. Mr. Parent.....*Not printed.*

187. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th April, 1922, for a Return showing:—1. Total amount of bonus paid to civil servants up to April 1, 1921. 2. Total amount paid to civil servants on account of annual statutory increase for the fiscal years 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921. Presented June 12, 1922. Mr. Lanctot.....*Not printed.*

188. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1922, for a Return showing:—1. The total Customs collections received by the Port of Parry Sound, Ontario, during each year, from 1911 to 1921, inclusive. 2. What towns or cities in Canada, having equal or less average Customs collections, have public buildings used for Customs purposes. Presented June 12, 1922. Mr. Arthurs.....*Not printed.*

189. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th May, 1922, for a Return showing:—1. Cost, in each Military District, of transportation, in connection with the Army Service Corps. 2. Number of horses, automobiles, motor trucks and other vehicles in the Army Service Corps. 3. Number of officers and men in this section of the Militia. 4. Total value of all equipment of the Army Service Corps, and amount spent on upkeep and repairs to equipment, including forage, sickness, etc., during the year ending March 31, 1922. 5. Whether this service would cost less to the country if the forage, supplies, and transportation were given by contract each year to an individual, according to lowest tender, or done by day work. Presented June 13, 1922. Mr. Lanctot. *Not printed.*

190. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st May, 1922, for a Return showing:—1. What buildings were occupied, as offices, at Ottawa, by the Department of Militia and Defence, for the year ending March 31, 1911, and for the year ending March 31, 1922, (*a*) for the General Headquarters, and (*b*) for each service of this department. 2. What buildings were occupied, as offices, in each Military District, (*a*) for the District Staff; (*b*) for the Army Pay Corps; (*c*) for the Veterinary Corps; (*d*) for the Medical Corps; (*e*) for the Engineers Corps; (*f*) for the Ordnance Corps; and (*g*) for the Army Service Corps. 3. Strength of the Permanent Force in each Military District for the year ending March 31, 1911, and for the year ending March 31, 1922. 4. During the above years, the number of officers of the Army Pay Corps, the respective rank and salary of each, and the number of clerks employed in this service, in each district. 5. Whether the department in future intends to keep more than one officer of the Army Pay Corps in each district, and to continue the Auditor Branch which was organized in each Military District during the war. Presented June 13, 1922. Mr. Lanctot.....*Not printed.*

191. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated May 18, 1922, for:—A Copy of the different letters, telegrams and other documents exchanged between the Government and the Northern Explosive Company, concerning the erection and operation of the Rigaud plant belonging to this company. Presented June 13, 1922. Hon. Mr. Boyer. *Not printed.*

192. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated June 6, 1922, for:—Copies of all correspondence exchanged between the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada, and the Minister of Agriculture of the province of Ontario, on the subject of extending to Cold Storage Warehouses, owned by co-operative companies of fruit growers, the system of subsidies to public Cold Storage Warehouses now provided for by the Cold Storage Act, 1907, chapter six. Presented June 13, 1922. Hon. Mr. Laird. *Not printed.*

193. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th May, 1922, for a Return showing:—1. Number of Generals on active service in the Canadian Militia. 2. How many in Ottawa. 3. Respective salaries, including allowances, of each General stationed at Ottawa. 4. Number of Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants at Headquarters, Ottawa. 5. Number of non-commissioned officers and privates employed as clerks or messengers at Headquarters, Ottawa. 6. Total amount paid in salaries to the above-mentioned officers and men. Presented June 15, 1922. Mr. Lanctot.....*Not printed.*

194. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th May, 1922, for a Return showing:—1. Number of Military Districts in Canada during the year ending March 31, 1922. 2. Where they were located, and the rank of the Commanding Officer of each district. 3. Their respective ranks on March 31, 1914. 4. Number of officers on the General Staff of each of the said districts during the year ending March 31, 1922. 5. The

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

rank, and the respective duties of each of the said officers, including the Commanding Officer. 6. Number of non-commissioned officers and privates employed as clerks in the offices of the General Staff of each of the said districts. 7. Number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men employed in each of the said districts during the year ending March 31, 1922, in connection with the Medical Corps, Engineering Corps, Pay Corps, Army Service Corps, Veterinary Corps and Military Stores, and rank of these officers. 9. On what date the new schedule for salaries and allowances came into force. 9. Who is authorized to fix the schedule for salaries and allowances of the Militia. 10. Maximum salary, including allowances, for Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, non-commissioned officers and privates, of the Permanent Militia, according to both the new and old schedules. 11. Salaries, including allowances, of Generals who are stationed at Headquarters, Ottawa, according to the new and old schedules. 12. Number of privates in the Permanent Militia on March 31, 1922. 13. Number of Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants, on active service in the Canadian Militia on March 31, 1922. 14. Strength of a company and regiment of the Militia in peace time. Presented June 15, 1922. Mr. Lanctot.....*Not printed.*

195. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd May, 1922, for a Return showing the origin of all goods purchased by the Purchasing Commission, distinguishing such as are of Canadian manufacture from those of foreign origin, from the first of April, 1921, to date. Presented June 16, 1922. Mr. Raymond.....*Not printed.*

196. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th May, 1922, for a Return showing:—1. Whether the Government is aware that there are instances of officials in the public service subordinate to Deputy Ministers who are in receipt of salaries more than those paid to such Deputy Ministers. 2. If so, whether it is the policy of the Government to continue this custom. 3. Deputy Ministers or other officials in the public service receiving more than six thousand dollars per annum from any Government source. Presented June 16, 1922. Mr. Chisholm.....*Not printed.*

197. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 31st May, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, memoranda, reports to Council, Orders in Council, and other documents passing between the Government and any other parties relating to the internment, deportation, return, and claims for compensation of Robert DeBeaux. Presented June 16, 1922. Mr. Neill.....*Not printed.*

198. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated May 17, 1922, for a Return showing:—(*a*) The aggregate number of acres of land located within the present territorial limits of the province of Saskatchewan granted by way of subsidy or bonus for the construction of railways beyond the boundaries of the said province. (*b*) The names of the persons and companies receiving such grant and the amount in each case, and date. (*c*) The dates or approximate dates of selections of land by the persons and companies receiving the bonus or grant. (*d*) The locations of the land so selected or finally selected by the grantees. Presented June 16, 1922. Hon. Mr. Willoughby. *Not printed.*

199. Annual Report of the Canadian National Railways for the year ended 31st Deember, 1921. Presented June 19, 1922.....*Not printed.*

200. Third Annual Report of the Board of Directors of Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, for the year ended 31st December, 1921. Presented June 19, 1922. *Not printed.*

201. Return to an Order of the House of April 24, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, applications, petitions and other documents exchanged between the Government and individuals or companies, referring to conditions imposed on various railway companies intending to use the Quebec Bridge for the purpose of reaching the city of Quebec. Presented June 19, 1922. Mr. Parent.....*Not printed.*

202. Return to an Order of the House of April 24, 1922, for a copy of contracts, correspondence, agreements and other documents, during the period from the year 1911 to date, between the Government directly, or through any Commission, and the Canadian Pacific Railway or any other railway, referring to the construction and use of the Union Station at Palais, city of Quebec. Presented June 19, 1922. Mr. Parent. *Not printed.*

203. Return to an Order of the House of March 24, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents exchanged between the Departments of Justice and Marine and Fisheries and the Compagnie du Parc St. Charles, Limited. Presented June 19, 1922. Hon. Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).....*Not printed.*

204. Return to an Order of the House of May 18, 1922, for a Return showing:—1. The number of civil servants in the employ of the Government on the first of January, 1912, and the total amount of salary paid to them. 2. The number of civil servants in the employ of the Government on the first of January, 1922, and the total amount of salary paid to them. Presented June 19, 1922. Mr. Seguin. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

205. Return to an Order of the House of May 22, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents exchanged between the Government of Canada and any other parties, relative to the claims of H. W. A. Page. Presented June 19, 1922. Mr. Neill.....*Not printed.*

206. Return to an Order of the House of May 10, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Marine and Fisheries or any official of that department, and the Minister of Justice or any official of his department, in reference to judgment given by Mr. Justice Morrison, of British Columbia, in regard to the mode of appointment of persons to act as nautical assessors to assist the Dominion wreck commissioners in an investigation of wrecks and other marine casualties. Presented June 19, 1922. Mr. Church.....*Not printed.*

207. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd May, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents exchanged between the Government of Canada and any other parties, relating to the appointment and residence in the County, of Junior County Court Judge, for the County of Nanaimo, British Columbia. Presented June 20, 1922. Mr. Neill.....*Not printed.*

208. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 5th June, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents exchanged between the Dominion Government or any minister or officers thereof, and the Government of British Columbia, or the Premier of the said province or any minister or officer thereof, regarding the assumption by the Dominion Government of an issue of Canadian Northern bonds (estimated $40,000,000) guaranteed by the province of British Columbia and the releasing of the British Columbia Government of all liability in regard to the same. Presented June 21, 1922. Hon. Mr. Stevens. *Not printed.*

209. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th June, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and documents or correspondence passing between the Order of Grain Buyers and the Board of Grain Commissioners, or passing between the Order of Grain Buyers and the Government or between the Board of Grain Commissioners and the Government or officials thereof respecting the said Order of Grain Buyers. Presented June 21, 1922. Hon. Mr. Stevens.....*Not printed.*

210. Return to an Order of the Senate dated June 8, 1922, for a Return showing: 1. The road projects in respect to which the Federal Government has made payments to the Government of Nova Scotia. 2. The amount paid in respect to each of the projects and the dates of payment. 3. The balances, if any, claimed by the Government of Nova Scotia in respect to each of the projects. 4. All other road projects which have been submitted by the Government of Nova Scotia to the Federal Government, the mileage of each, the proposed cost of each; and the projects respectively that have been approved by the Federal Department. Presented June 21, 1922. Hon. Mr. Tanner.....*Not printed.*

211. Return to an Order of the Senate dated June 8, 1922, for a return of copies of all agreements between the Government or any department of the Government and the Acadia Coal Company in respect to the railway between New Glasgow and Thorburn in Nova Scotia. Presented June 21, 1922. Hon. Mr. Tanner.....*Not printed.*

212. Copy of Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Hungary, and Protocol and Declaration, signed at Trianon, June 4, 1920. Presented June 22, 1922. *Not printed.*

213. Copy of Treaty of Peace with Turkey, signed at Sèvres, August 10, 1920. Presented June 22, 1922.....*Not printed.*

214. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th June, 1922, for a Return showing:— 1. The amounts paid by the Government, and to whom, for auditing public expenditure since the Civil Service Act of 1918 became effective. 2. The total amount of the claims of the Clarkson Commission for inquiry and audit in the Militia Department in respect of the sterling exchange payments to returned soldiers and others. 3. Whether any or all of the sterling exchange payments made by the Chief Accountant were audited by the Audit Staff of the Militia Department. 4. The total amount computed or estimated to have been fraudulently obtained in exchange transactions by or on behalf of returned soldiers or others. 5. Whether any of the officials or employees of the Accounts Branch, Militia Department, who were connected with or responsible for handling sterling exchange payments to returned soldiers or others, received any increase in pay or were classified in a higher grade by the Civil Service Commission after undertaking this sterling exchange work. 6. If so, the names of such officials or employees. 7. At what rate of pay Messrs. Allen, Lowe and Hubbell were paid each fiscal year since their appointment, and on what dates increases of pay by reclassification or otherwise became effective. 8. Before being permanently appointed, whether these men passed any examination prescribed by the Civil Service Commission. Presented June 23, 1922. Mr. Vien.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Concluded.*

215. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st May, 1922, for a Return showing: 1. The amount of money the Canadian Government advanced to the Imperial Government each year, from the declaration of the late war up to the present date, and on what dates the said amounts were advanced. 2. How much, if any, the Government of Canada has received as reimbursement for these advances. 3. Whether this reimbursement was made in cash or in kind. 4. If in kind, what articles were received, and of what value. Presented June 23, 1922. Mr. Vien.....*Not printed.*

216. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th April, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, rulings of the department, and all other documents regarding the claim for compensation to the owners of Crown Patents to lot two hundred and twenty-five, Hudson Bay Company's survey, in the parish of St. John, Manitoba. Presented June 23, 1922. Mr. Garland (Carleton).....*Not printed.*

217. Return to an Order of the House of June 7, 1922, for a Return showing:—1. What pensions have been paid by the Government, in the county of Middlesex, during the fiscal year 1921-22. 2. To whom such pensions were paid and their home addresses. 3. The amount paid in pensions. Presented June 27, 1922. Mr. Drummond. *Not printed.*

218. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 12th June, 1922, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, memoranda, Orders in Council, Minutes of Council, and other documents in the possession, or under the control of the Government of Canada or of any department thereof, of date subsequent to April 30, 1920, relating to the proposed reclamation of the area in the province of British Columbia and the state of Idaho known as the Kootenay Flats. Presented June 27, 1922. Mr. Humphrey ..... *Not printed.*

219. Partial Return to an Order of the Senate of the 22nd March, 1922, for a statement showing the number of employees appointed in the different departments of the Government each year since 1911, up to 1922, and the increase of cost of the Civil Service since 1911. Presented June 27, 1922. Hon. Mr. David.....*Not printed.*

43746—3

DEPARTMENT

OF

PUBLIC PRINTING *and* STATIONERY

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1921

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

No. 33—1922

To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the year ended March 31, 1921.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

G. D. ROBERTSON,
Minister of Labour.

November 10, 1921.

OTTAWA, November 10, 1921.

The Hon. Senator G. D. ROBERTSON, LL.D.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the year ended March 31, 1921.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

PRINTING BRANCH

F. A. Acland, Esq.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit a report of the work executed for Parliament and the various departments in the Government Printing Bureau during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, contained in the following tabulated statements:—

1. Annual reports.
2. Supplementary reports.
3. Routine parliamentary work.
4. House of Commons and Senate Debates.
5. Statutes.
6. *Canada Gazette.*
7. Voters' lists.
8. Pamphlet and miscellaneous book-work.
9. Statement of other letterpress departmental work.
10. Halftone plates or other insertions in annual and supplementary reports.
11. Statement of books bound.
12. Pads made.
13. Making and stamping of prepaid Post Office envelopes.
14. Die stamping of letter and note headings and envelopes.
15. Loose-leaf work.
16. Comparative statement of presswork.

In addition to the divisions of work covered by the foregoing statements, there are the map engraving and stereotyping divisions.

The work of the map engraving division consists of the engraving of maps, charts, etc., of various sizes on copper, making changes and additions to existing plates, printing transfers for lithographers, engraving and printing personal cards, and engraving plates on steel for die stamping. The cost of operating this division during the year 1920–21 amounted to $47,151.83.

The work of the stereotyping division consists of the making of matrices and stereotype plates for printing, making alterations to existing plates, and the manufacture of some metal equipment for use in the typesetting divisions. The cost of operation for the year 1920–21 amounted to $21,849.23.

Respectfully submitted,

P. M. DRAPER,
Director and Superintendent of Printing.

Ottawa, November 9, 1921.

TABLE No. 1.- Annual Reports to Parliament completed during the Fiscal Year 1920-21.

Title of Document	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages	Requisitioned for				Cost
				Parliament	Department	Stock	Sess. Papers	
								$ cts.
ENGLISH								
Agriculture, 1919-20	1,965	116	227,940	700	1,000	15	250	587 31
Civil Service Commission, 1918-19	1,008	292	294,336	280	500	28	200	3,173 00
Customs and Inland Revenue, 1919-20	1,365	640	873,600	600	500	15	250	4,274 66
Editorial Committee, 1920	1,260	10	12,600		1,000	10	250	53 59
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1920-21	3,110	2	6,220	2,100	500	310	200	8 75
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1920-21	3,110	16	49,760	2,100	500	310	200	162 52
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1920-21	3,110	2	6,220	2,100	500	310	200	10 65
Estimates of Canada, 1921-22	2,865	116	332,340	2,100	500	15	250	1,260 32
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1921-22	2,865	2	5,730	2,100	500	15	250	11 32
Experimental Farms, 1919-20	8,770	200	1,754,000	500	8,000	20	250	2,513 45
Fisheries, 1919	1,615	68	109,820	800	550	15	250	329 87
Indian Affairs 1919-20	1,220	80	97,600	750	200	20	250	559 05
Insurance Abstract, 1919	7,215	328	2,366,520	1,000	6,000	15	200	3,762 47
Insurance, 1919, Vol. I	5,320	1,072	5,703,040	1,100	4,000	20	200	9,396 35
Insurance, 1919, Vol. II	4,920	790	3,886,800	1,100	3,600	20	200	10,207 46
Interior, 1919-20	1,470	178	261,660	700	500	20	250	940 31
Labour, 1919-20	2,565	170	436,050	1,300	1,000	15	250	1,274 65
Marine and Fisheries, 1919-20 (Marine)	1,315	112	147,280	550	500	15	250	692 99
Militia and Defence, 1919-20	1,920	84	161,280	1,150	500	20	250	535 90
Naval Service, 1919-20	1,070	32	34,240	400	400	20	250	133 70
Penitentiaries, 1919-20	1,265	26	32,890	550	450	15	250	146 65
Postmaster General, 1919-20	1,995	106	211,470	1,150	580	15	250	1,092 74
Public Accounts, 1919-20	2,319	176	408,144	1,454	600	15	250	1,470 28
Public Printing and Stationery, 1918-19	1,110	66	73,260	800		110	200	421 91
Public Works, 1919-20	1,515	258	390,870	850	400	15	250	1,739 13
Railways and Canals, 1918-19	1,515	144	218,160	900	400	15	200	827 71
Railways and Canals, 1919-20	1,920	116	222,720	1,250	400	20	250	787 41
Railway Commission, 1918-19	2,015	160	322,400	1,500	300	15	200	911 66
Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 1919-20	1,565	40	62,600	700	600	15	250	270 01
Secretary of State for External Affairs, 1918-19	1,015	16	16,240	600	200	15	200	115 60
Secretary of State for External Affairs, 1919-20	1,065	18	19,170	600	200	15	250	128 61
Secretary of State, 1919-20	985	424	417,640	550	162	23	250	2,071 40
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 1920	3,885	184	714,840	1,600	2,000	35	250	1,360 38
Summary of Mines, 1919	2,500	184	460,000	1,775	500	25	200	1,384 26
Trade and Commerce, 1919-20	1,910	32	61,120	585	1,000	75	250	161 10
Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas Inspection Services, 1919-20	1,110	56	62,160	600	250	10	250	295 18

Bilingual								
Auditor General—Auditeur Général, 1918-19 (Vol. IV)	2,800	498	1,394,400	815	1,600	110	275	3,810 56
Criminal Statistics—Statistique criminelle, 1918-19	1,340	312	418,080	450	600	15	275	2,204 59
Shipping—Navigation, 1919-20	1,340	100	134,000	465	500	25	350	704 40
French								
Affaires des Sauvages, 1918-19	321	104	33,384	200	36	10	75	592 23
Assurances, 1918, Vol. I	615	928	570,720	375	150	15	75	5,363 78
Assurances, 1918, Vol. II	615	908	558,420	375	150	15	75	6,141 15
Budget du Canada, supplémentaire, 1919-20	530	8	4,240	350		105	75	49 53
Budget du Canada, supplémentaire, 1920-21	530	2	1,060	350		105	75	5 62
Budget du Canada, autre supplémentaire, 1920-21	630	16	10,080	350	100	105	75	71 46
Budget du Canada, autre supplémentaire, 1920-21	530	2	1,060	250	100	105	75	5 44
Budget du Canada, 1921-22	765	116	88,740	650		15	100	844 59
Budget du Canada, supplémentaire, 1921-22	765	2	1,530	650		15	100	5 73
Chemins de fer et canaux, 1918-19	385	140	53,900	250	50	10	75	656 72
Commission des chemins de fer du Canada, 1918-19	340	170	57,800	150	100	15	75	655 04
Commission du Service civil, 1917-18	680	176	119,680	150	250	205	75	1,129 35
Commission du Service civil, 1918-19	605	284	171,820	150	175	205	75	1,333 18
Comité des publications, 1919	225	10	2,250	100		50	75	32 42
Comité d'édition, 1920	360	10	3,600		250	10	100	60 07
Comptes publics, 1918-19	260	248	64,480	125	50	10	75	1,257 80
Conseil de la Milice, 1918-19	560	48	26,880	275	200	10	75	211 75
Fermes expérimentales, 1918-19	2,295	212	486,540	200	2,000	20	75	1,142 16
Immigration et Colonisation, 1918-19	265	40	10,600	175		15	75	224 92
Impression et Papeterie publiques, 1918-19	200	66	13,200	100	10	15	75	335 41
Inspection des poids et mesures, de l'électricité et du gaz, 1918-19	240	44	10,560	75	75	15	75	257 28
Inspection des poids et mesures, de l'électricité et du gaz, 1919-20	185	56	10,360	25	50	10	100	249 67
Intérieur, 1918-19	323	188	60,724	175	50	23	75	796 42
Marine et Pêcheries, 1919-20 (Marine)	385	124	47,740	175	100	10	100	672 47
Pêcheries, 1919	510	74	37,740	150	250	10	100	322 79
Pénitenciers, 1918-19	390	28	10,920	250	50	15	75	148 96
Pénitenciers, 1919-20	315	28	8,820	150	50	15	100	121 56
Postes, 1919-20	495	112	55,440	300	85	10	100	286 16
Royale gendarmerie à cheval du Nord-Ouest, 1918-19	385	24	9,240	200	100	10	75	110 34
Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Affaires extérieures, 1918-19	260	16	4,160	150	25	10	75	81 37
Secrétaire d'Etat, 1918-19	410	208	85,280	275	50	10	75	903 21
Service Naval, 1919-20	465	32	14,880	200	150	15	100	115 82
Sommaire de la division des Mines, 1918	1,180	236	278,480	100	500	505	75	1,404 87
Travail, 1918-19	465	104	48,360	125	250	15	75	627 62
Travaux publics, 1918-19	360	174	62,640	125	150	10	75	1,408 57
Travaux publics, 1919-20	340	266	90,440	150	75	15	100	1,501 51
Totals	109,411	12,430	25,522,968	46,474	47,123	3,564	12,250	88,918 87
Totals (March 31, 1920)	140,180	17,856	40,663,880	54,465	63,180	9,785	12,750	152,962 14

TABLE No. 2.—Supplementary Reports to Parliament completed during the Fiscal Year 1920-21.

Title of Document	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages	Requisitioned for				Cost
				Parliament	Department	Stock	Sess. Papers	
								$ cts.
ENGLISH								
Archives of Canada, 1918	1,815	372	675,180	1,500	100	15	200	3,968 86
Commissioner of Patents, 1919-20	1,060	16	16,960	550	500	10		54 25
Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, 1909-19	2,275	132	300,300	300	1,700	25	250	1,445 46
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, 1918-19	1,165	96	111,840	450	500	15	200	636 01
Report on the Agricultural Instruction Act, 1919-20	6,265	40	250,600	1,000	5,000	15	250	431 00
Topographical Surveys, 1918-19	1,335	48	64,080	600	500	35	200	616 19
Veterinary Director-General, 1918-19 and 1919-20	5,865	50	293,250	600	5,000	15	250	523 06
BILINGUAL								
Canal Statistics, 1919—Statistique des canaux, 1919	990	56	55,440	400	300	15	275	447 61
Census of Industry, 1918, Central Electric Stations in Canada—Recensement industriel, 1918, Usines électriques centrales du Canada	3,665	76	278,540	1,300	2,000	15	350	682 28
Census of Industry, 1919, Fisheries Statistics—Recensement industriel, 1919, Statistique des pêcheries	4,265	210	895,650	2,400	1,500	15	350	2,315 66
Census of Industry, 1918, Lumber, Laths, Shingles, etc.—Recensement industriel, 1918, Bois de construction, lattes, bardeaux, etc.	4,065	64	260,160	1,200	2,500	15	350	598 89
Census of Industry, 1918, Pulp and Paper—Recensement industriel, 1918, Pulpe et papier.	1,490	74	110,260	400	1,000	15	75	520 57
Dairy Factories, 1919—Industrie laitière, 1919	3,720	132	491,040	350	3,000	20	350	1,526 59
List of Shipping, 1919—Liste des navires, 1919	1,890	314	593,460	1,100	500	15	275	2,658 32
Municipal Statistics, Report on Cities and Towns having a population of 10,000 and over—Statistiques municipales, cités et villes de 10,000 habitants et plus	2,175	58	126,150	600	1,200	25	350	710 73
Railway Statistics, 1918-19—Statistique des chemins de fer, 1918-19.	1,700	306	520,200	800	600	25	275	2,504 42
Return of the Thirteenth General Election and By-Elections held during the years 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919—Rapport sur la treizième élection générale et les élections partielles pendant les années 1916, 1917, 1918 et 1919. . .	1,600	388	620,800	1,000	300	25	275	3,486 53
FRENCH								
Archives du Canada, 1917 et 1918	330	388	128,040	200	50	5	75	1,558 33
Directeur générale vétérinaire, 1917-18	2,185	28	61,180	100	2,000	10	75	186 42
Levés topographiques, 1918-19	360	50	18,000	225	50	10	75	152 19
Loi de l'instruction agricole, 1918-19	1,100	52	57,200		1,000	25	75	274 83
Totals	49,315	2,950	5,928,330	15,075	29,300	365	4,575	25,298 20
Totals (March 31, 1920)	49,420	1,582	3,792,430	16,525	28,575	295	4,025	14,138 65

TABLE No. 3.—Statement showing the Routine Parliamentary Work, Year 1920–21.

Title of Document	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Requisitioned for			
			Parliament	Department	Stock	Sess. Papers
Votes and Proceedings	1,383*	964	1,383			
Procès-verbaux	418*	978	418			
Orders of the Day	1,065*	2,294	1,065			
Feuilleton	253*	2,286	253			
Senate Minutes	1,256*	718	1,256			
Procès-verbaux des Séances du Sénat	292*	734	292			
Public Bills	1,507*	742	1,507			
Bills d'intérêt public	393*	733	393			
Private Bills	1,512*	568	1,512			
Bills d'intérêt privé	378*	564	378			
Third Reading Bills (Commons)	1,064*	990	1,064			
Bills en troisième lecture (Communes)	307*	996	307			
Third Reading Bills (Senate)	1,332*	754	1,332			
Bills en troisième lecture (Sénat)	322*	760	322			
Returns (for distribution or Sessional Papers, either or both)	2,360	184	2,360			
Réponses (pour distribution ou pour insertion aux documents parlementaires ou pour l'une ou l'autre)	600	64	500			100
Divorce Cases (aggregate)	43,775	1,937	43,775			
Printing of various Committee sittings (aggregate)	12,789	1,320	12,789			
House of Commons Journal, 1920	400	644				400
Appendix No. 1, 2nd session, 1919	1,982	1,088				1,982
Annexe No 1, 2ième session, 1919	496	1,176				496
Appendix No. 7, 2nd session, 1919	750	1,040	110		250	390
Annexe No 7, 2ième session, 1919	150	1,160	100		50	
Senate Journals, 1920	154	500				154
Journaux du Sénat, 1920	60	484				60
Totals	74,998	23,678	71,116		300	3,582
Totals (March 31, 1920)	142,122	28,809	129,122	225	5,740	7,035

*Average for the session.

TABLE No. 4.- Statement of the Work on the House of Commons and Senate Debates, Year 1920-21.

Title of Document	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages	Requisitioned for				Cost
				House of Commons	Senate	Bound Copies	Stock	
								$ cts.
House of Commons Debates—								
Unrevised Edition (English)	3,465*	5,484	19,002,060	3,465				26,235 70
Unrevised Edition (French)	515*	5,356	2,758,340	515				17,166 59
Revised Edition, 2nd session, 1919, 2 vols. (French)	125	2,118	264,750			125		4,969 34
Revised Edition, 1920, 5 vols. (English)	600	4,730	2,838,000			600		10,780 11
Revised Edition, 1920, 5 vols. (French)	125	4,742	592,750			125		9,173 81
Senate Debates—								
Unrevised Edition (English)	1,333*	950	1,266,350		1,333			3,178 63
Unrevised Edition (French)	35	12	420		35			35 85
Revised Edition, 1st session, 1919 (French)	70	1,050	73,500			70		5,259 58
Revised Edition, 2nd session, 1919 (French)	75	476	35,700			75		3,195 13
Revised Edition, 1920 (English)	407	896	364,672			407		2,195 92
Totals	6,750	25,814	27,196,542	3,980	1,368	1,402		82,190 66
Totals (March 31, 1920)	7,423	29,926	34,818,224	1,325	822			122,267 89
Speeches: Extra copies ordered by Members and Senators (aggregate)	450,360	1,369	7,700,110					3,628 24
Speeches: (March 31, 1920)	254,925	1,246	4,842,850					4,010 98

* Average for the session.

TABLE No. 5.—Statement of the work on the Statutes, Year 1920–21.

	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages	Cost
THE STATUTES				$ cts.
Volumes 1 and 2, 1918 (English)	994	486	483,084	1,009 66
Volumes 1 and 2, 1919, 2nd session, and for 1920 (English)	4,500	966	4,347,000	7,218 78
Volumes 1 and 2, 1919, 2nd session, and for 1920 (French)	1,200	986	1,183,200	3,566 90
Totals	6,694	2,438	6,013,284	11,795 34
Totals (March 31, 1920)	9,994	2,498	6,844,096	17,757 26

TABLE No. 6.—Statement of the work on the *Canada Gazette* for the Fiscal Year 1920–21.

	Aggregate Annual Issue	Number of Pages in Volume
Canada Gazette	119,960	5,440
Supplements	31,440	398
Extras	46,670	54
Totals	198,070	5,892
Totals (March 31, 1920)	181,060	4,898

TABLE No. 7.—Voters' Lists. (None printed in 1920–21.)

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1920–21 (copies and pages aggregate).

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Advisory Research Council—			
ENGLISH			
Some Problems of the Fox Raising Industry	1,000	12	12,000
Report of the Administrative Chairman of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of Canada, 1919-20	3,000	100	300,000
FRENCH			
Quelques problèmes relatifs à l'industrie de l'élevage des renards	1,000	16	16,000
Agriculture—			
ENGLISH			
The European Corn Borer (No. 13)	25,000	4	100,000
Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report (5 issues)	50,000	82	821,600
Boring Caterpillars affecting Corn, &c. (Circular No. 14)	2,000	16	32,000
Maple Sugar Industry in Canada (Pamphlet No. 8)	7,500	48	360,000
Summary of a Typical Address by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson	10,000	20	200,000
List of Publications available for Distribution	25,000	8	200,000
The Cooling of Milk for Cheesemaking (Bulletin No. 22)	5,000	8	40,000
Butter Scoring Contest (Bulletin No. 56)	3,000	16	48,000
Fruit and Fruit Packages	12,000	8	96,000
Instructions and Interpretations regarding the Regulations Governing the Inspection of Meats	1,000	52	52,000
Publications Index Book (Pamphlet No. 7)	5,000	48	240,000
Report of the Dominion Entomologist and Consulting Zoologist, 1917 and 1918	4,500	24	108,000
An Act to amend the Inspection and Sale Act, 1920	500	4	2,000
An Act to regulate the Sale and Inspection of Commercial Feeding Stuffs, Bran, Shorts, &c.	400	8	3,200
An Act to amend The Civil Service Act, 1918, and The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1919	100	4	400
An Act to provide for the Retirement of Certain Members of the Public Service	50	4	200
The Feeding Stuffs Act with the Regulations made by the Minister of Agriculture	23,100	16	369,600
An Act to regulate the Sale and Inspection of Commercial Feeding Stuffs, Bran, Shorts, etc	1,000	16	16,000
Agricultural Gazette of Canada, 1920-21 (10 issues)	56,380	854	4,822,260
The Dairy Industry Act, 1914, and Regulations (Circular No. 28)	2,000	10	20,000
Information for Farmers, Ranchers and Stock Owners regarding Cattle Mange, &c., 1920	5,150	16	82,400
An Act respecting Commercial Feeding Stuffs	2,000	16	32,000
The Finch Dairy Station—Report of Progress (Bulletin No. 55)	3,000	12	36,000
The Progress of Cow Testing (Bulletin No. 58)	112,200	16	1,795,200
The Meat and Canned Foods Act and the Regulations made thereunder—Governing the Inspection of Meats	5,000	36	180,000
Report on an Investigation into Some of the Possibilities of the Recovery and Utilization of the Fibre from the Straw of Flax	500	16	8,000
Supplement to the *Canada Gazette*	3,000	16	48,000
Simple Methods for the Storage of Ice (Bulletin No. 57)	25,500	8	204,000
Federal Assistance to Horse Breeding	6,000	32	192,000
The Meat and Canned Foods Act and the Regulations made thereunder—Governing the Inspection of Meats	2,000	36	72,000
The Canadian Record of Performance for Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle—Regulations, Standards and Records of Cows Qualified for Registration (No. 12)	10,505	104	1,092,520
Studies in North American Cleorini—Geometridae (Bulletin No. 18)	1,200	64	76,800
Information for Farmers and Ranchers regarding Tick Paralysis in British Columbia (Bulletin No. 28)	2,000	6	12,000
Keeping Dairy Herd Records (Circular No. 25)	10,000	12	120,000
Dourine in Canada, 1904-1920	2,000	58	116,000
The "Egg Case Plan" and Its Use (Pamphlet No. 8)	5,100	16	81,600
Weeds and Weed Seeds (Bulletin No. S-8)	10,060	68	684,080
Carried forward	443,745	1,910	12,691,860

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1920-21 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	443,745	1,910	12,691,860
Agriculture—Concluded.			
FRENCH			
Le progrès du contrôle des vaches laitières (bulletin n° 58)	48,100	16	769,600
Registre du troupeau	3,000	20	60,000
Tuberculose aviaire (bulletin n° 18)	5,000	8	40,000
Loi ayant pour objet de réglementer la vente et l'inspection des produits de commerce pour l'alimentation des animaux, du gros son, du petit son, des recoupes et de la nourriture hachée	100	8	800
La conservation de la glace—Simples méthodes	15,000	8	120,000
Fruits et emballages pour les fruits	2,000	8	16,000
Guide du collectionneur d'insectes (circulaire n° 12)	500	16	8,000
L'industrie du sucre d'érable au Canada (feuillet n° 8)	7,500	52	390,000
La Gazette agricole du Canada, 1920-21 (9 issues)	9,420	796	833,920
Loi ayant pour objet de réglementer la vente et l'inspection des produits de commerce pour l'alimentation des animaux, etc.	1,000	16	16,000
Le refroidissement du lait pour la fabrication du fromage (bulletin n° 22)	5,000	12	60,000
Publications offertes au public	10,000	8	80,000
Rapport sur le concours national instructif d'appréciation du beurre, 1919 (bulletin n° 56)	2,500	16	40,000
La station laitière de Finch—Rapport des travaux accomplis (bulletin n° 55)	2,500	12	30,000
Supplément à la *Gazette du Canada*	3,000	16	48,000
La loi des produits alimentaires pour les animaux et règlements établis par le ministre de l'Agriculture, septembre 1920	6,500	16	104,000
Aide fédérale à l'élevage du cheval	500	36	18,000
Air Board of Canada—			
ENGLISH			
Report of the Air Board, 1919-1920	1,000	8	8,000
Regulations for the Canadian Air Force and the Air Board Act, 1920	2,088	204	425,952
Depreciation and Insurance of War Type Aeroplanes and Seaplanes (Bulletin No. 1)	200	8	1,600
Board of Commerce of Canada—			
ENGLISH			
Report of the Board of Commerce of Canada, July 7, 1919, to March 31, 1920 (2 issues)	1,600	100	160,000
Civil Service Commission—			
ENGLISH			
Extract from Annual Report, 1918-19	1,000	200	200,000
Statement showing Number of Employees in Certain Departments of the Public Service for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1921, Designated in Accordance with the New Classification Schedules	1,000	36	36,000
An Act to provide for the Retirement of certain Members of the Public Service (2 issues)	100	4	400
An Act to amend The Civil Service Act, 1918, and The Civil Service Act, 1919	50	4	200
Civil Service Appointments—Guide to Procedure (2 issues)	1,000	32	32,000
Civil Service Reform in England, the United States and Canada	500	8	4,000
Statement showing Number of Employees in Certain Departments of the Public Service for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1921, Designated in Accordance with the New Classification Schedules	1,010	32	32,320
Carried forward	574,913	3,610	16,226,652

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1920-21 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	514,913	3,610	16,226,652
Civil Service Commission—Concluded.			
FRENCH			
Loi statuant sur la mise à la retraite de certains membres du service public	50	4	200
La réforme du Service civil en Angleterre, aux Etats-Unis et au Canada	300	8	2,400
Guide administratif pour nominations au Service civil	500	32	16,000
Chief Electoral Officer—			
ENGLISH			
Dominion Elections Act with the Instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer and the Tariff of Fees	3,000	180	540,000
An Act to revive and amend The Naturalization Act, 1914	500	8	4,000
Instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer for Votes to be taken on a Question submitted under the Canada Temperance Act, &c.	25,320	196	4,962,720
Supplement to the *Canada Gazette*	500	8	4,000
FRENCH			
Loi des élections fédérales avec les instructions du directeur général des élections et le tarif des honoraires	500	186	93,000
Commission of Conservation—			
ENGLISH			
Conservation—Monthly Bulletin (11 issues)	117,125	52	507,700
Town Planning and Conservation of Life (4 issues)	36,100	96	866,400
Municipal and Real Estate Finance in Canada	8,062	16	128,992
Conservation of Soil Fertility and Soil Fibre—Report of Conference	5,030	90	452,700
FRENCH			
La Conservation—bulletin mensuel (8 issues)	11,320	32	45,280
Aménagement des Villes et Conservation de la Vie (4 issues)	3,500	96	84,400
Customs—			
ENGLISH			
Memorandum *re* An Act to amend the Special War Revenue Act, 1915	8,000	28	224,000
Tariff Changes, 1920	8,000	8	64,000
List of Ports with Outports and Preventive Stations	2,000	50	100,000
Memorandum—Resolution affecting Special War Revenue Act, 1915	10,000	8	80,000
The Oleomargarine Act and Regulations thereunder	3,500	8	28,000
Inspection of Fruits, Vegetables and Milk when Imported or Exported (Memorandum)	5,000	8	40,000
Extract from the Annual Report of the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue, 1919-20—Part II, Inland Revenue	150	72	10,800
List of Ports of Customs and Excise	6,000	12	72,000
Editorial Committee—			
ENGLISH			
Reports of the Editorial Committee (Nos. 17 to 28)	1,000	20	20,000
Editorial Committee on Government Publications—Inventory No. 1	1,000	24	24,000
Editorial Committee, 1919 (reprint)	500	8	4,000
Carried forward	831,870	4,860	24,601,244

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1920-21 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	831,870	4,860	24,601,244
Experimental Farms—			
ENGLISH			
Wild Rice (Bulletin No. 421)	15,000	20	300,000
Principal Poisonous Plant of Canada (Bulletin No. 39)	19,900	132	2,626,800
Seasonable Hints (5 issues)	599,810	80	9,596,960
Alkali Soils, their Nature and Reclamation (Bulletin No. 4)	2,000	16	32,000
Grande Prairie's Capabilities (Pamphlet No. 29)	7,500	4	30,000
The French-Canadian Horse (Bulletin No. 95)	3,000	24	72,000
Farm Business in Quebec, 1919-20 (Bulletin No. 96)	13,150	16	210,400
Wintering Bees in Canada (Bulletin No. 43)	12,000	12	144,000
Tobacco Growing in Canada (Bulletin No. 25)	5,000	32	160,000
Tobacco Seed Beds (Bulletin No. 21)	5,000	52	260,000
Bush Fruits and their Cultivation in Canada (Bulletin No. 94)	60,000	56	3,360,000
Flue-Cured Tobacco in Canada (Bulletin No. 38)	5,050	44	222,200
Alfalfa Growing in the Vancouver Island Districts (Circular No. 18)	13,200	8	105,600
Beekeeping in Canada (Circular No. 18)	25,000	4	100,000
Facts about Honey (Circular No. 51)	25,000	4	100,000
FRENCH			
Les ressources de Grande-Prairie (feuillet n° 29)	1,000	4	4,000
Conseils pour la saison (4 issues)	247,200	64	3,955,200
Le riz sauvage (bulletin n° 42)	5,000	24	120,000
L'hivernage des abeilles au Canada (bulletin n° 43)	5,200	16	83,200
Les fermes de Québec, 1919-20 (bulletin n° 96)	38,400	16	614,400
Le cheval canadien (bulletin n° 95)	10,000	24	240,000
External Affairs—			
ENGLISH			
Confidential documents (aggregate)	665	900	41,373
Finance—			
Supply Bill No. 3	500	4	2,000
Civil Service Insurance Act—Regulations—Table of Premium Rates	10,000	12	120,000
Budget Speech, 1920	15,175	40	607,000
An Act to amend The Income War Tax Act, 1917	100,000	8	800,000
Supply Bill No. 4	500	100	50,000
An Act to levy a tax on Business Profits	4,000	16	64,000
An Act to amend The Income War Tax Act, 1917	25,000	4	100,000
Regulations respecting Bonds of the Dominion of Canada	15,000	8	120,000
FRENCH			
Loi modifiant la Loi de l'Impôt sur le Revenu, 1917	15,000	8	120,000
Bill des subsides	100	106	10,600
Health—			
ENGLISH			
Official List of Laboratory Bulletins	500	24	12,000
Memorandum—Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and Regulations, 1920	10,010	12	120,120
General Circular of Information concerning Venereal Diseases to the Medical Profession of Canada (No. 1), (2 issues)	14,000	8	112,000
Information for Men—Syphilis and Gonorrhœa (Pamphlet No. 1), (2 issues)	20,000	8	160,000
Information for Young Women about Sex Hygiene (Pamphlet No. 2) (2 issues)	20,000	8	160,000
Carried forward	2,199,730	6,778	49,537,097

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1920-21 (copies and pages aggregate —*Continued.*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	2,199,730	6,778	49,537,097
Health—Concluded.			
ENGLISH—Concluded.			
Information for Parents—Teaching of Sexual Hygiene to Children (Pamphlet No. 3)	10,000	8	80,000
Information for Parents—Teaching of Sexual Hygiene to Children (Pamphlet No. 3)	7,000	12	84,000
Venereal Diseases—Wasserman Test (No. 2)	7,175	12	86,100
Venereal Diseases—Wasserman Test (No. 2)	10,000	8	80,000
Venereal Diseases—Microscopic Examination (No. 3), (2 issues)	14,000	8	112,000
Bulletins:—			
Alcoholic Patent and Proprietary Medicines (No. 410)	1,000	8	8,000
White Paints (No. 424)	1,000	20	20,000
Registered Stock Feed (No. 438)	4,000	8	32,000
Baking Powder (No. 439)	5,000	16	80,000
Pepper—Black and White (No. 440)	5,000	4	20,000
FRENCH			
Mémorandum concernant la loi de l'opium et des drogues narcotiques et règlements	5,000	16	80,000
Maladies vénériennes—Circulaire générale de renseignements sur ces maladies—Pamphlet destiné à la profession médicale du Canada (n° I)	3,000	8	24,000
Maladies vénériennes—Renseignements pour les hommes—Syphilis et blennorragie (Pamphlet n° I), (2 issues)	10,000	8	40,000
Maladies vénériennes—Renseignements pour les jeunes filles sur l'hygiène sexuelle (Pamphlet n° II)	5,000	8	40,000
Maladies vénériennes—Renseignements pour les parents—L'enseignement de l'hygiène sexuelle aux enfants (Pamphlet n° III), (3 issues)	13,000	8	104,000
Maladies vénériennes—Examen microscopique (n° III)	3,000	8	24,000
Traitement de la narcomanie	1,000	4	4,000
Bulletins:—			
Aliments du bétail enregistrés (n° 438)	300	8	2,400
Poudre à pâte (n° 439)	2,000	20	40,000
Poivre—Noir et blanc (n° 440)	2,000	8	16,000
House of Commons—			
ENGLISH			
An Act to consolidate and amend The Railway Act. (Bill "A" of the Senate, 1919)	500	16	8,000
Speech of Right Hon. Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, on Address in Reply to Governor General's Speech, Feb. 16, 1921	1,000	12	12,000
Directory of Telephone and Room Numbers, 1920—House of Commons (2 issues)	1,000	24	24,000
Joint Committee on Printing—Orders of the Day, No. 1, Session 1920	25	8	200
Commons Debates, April 8, 1920	200	48	9,600
An Act respecting the Election of Members of the House of Commons and the Electoral Franchise	1,000	232	232,000
Postal Guide, 1920	400	626	250,400
Address by Dr. James Robertson	2,500	24	60,000
Alphabetical Index to the Sessional Papers of the Parliament of Canada, 1920	2,900	24	69,600
Rules of the House of Commons, 1918	300	98	29,400
List of Reports and Returns, 1921	400	8	3,200
Unrevised Debates (extra copies)	20	88	1,760
Directory of Telephone and Room Numbers, 1921—House of Commons	1,000	24	24,000
Carried forward	2,319,450	8,210	51,237,757

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1920-21 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	2,319,450	8,210	51,237,757
House of Commons—Concluded.			
BILINGUAL			
List of Members of the House of Commons—Liste des membres de la Chambre des Communes, 1921	800	20	16,000
FRENCH			
Index alphabétique et numérique des documents parlementaires du Canada, 1920	1,075	32	34,400
Index alphabétique et liste des documents parlementaires, 1919	105	16	1,680
Loi concernant l'élection des députés à la Chambre des Communes et le cens electoral	275	244	67,100
Guide postal, 1920	100	388	38,800
Commission royale chargée de s'enquérir au sujet des courses de chevaux—Rapport de J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G., commissaire.	350	98	34,300
Rapport du ministère du Rétablissement des Soldats dans la vie civile, décembre 1919	360	178	64,080
Loi modifiant la loi spéciale des revenus de guerre, 1915	390	32	12,480
Immigration and Colonization—			
ENGLISH			
Immigration Facts and Figures	1,500	24	36,000
Chinese Immigration Act and Regulations	1,000	20	20,000
Canada Descriptive Atlas	104,300	80	8,344,000
What British Editors Say about Canada	100,000	20	2,000,000
Indian Affairs—			
ENGLISH			
Indian Land Mining Regulations	100	28	2,800
The Indian Act, 1906	500	80	40,800
Inland Revenue—			
ENGLISH			
Excise Taxes—Alphabetical List of Articles Subject to Excise Taxes and List of Exemptions from Sales Tax (2 issues)	201,125	24	4,827,000
An Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act	2,000	8	16,000
An Act to amend The Special War Revenue Act, 1915 (3 issues)	122,000	16	1,952,000
An Act to amend The Special War Revenue Act, 1915	500	32	16,000
Tariff Changes, 1920	10,000	8	80,000
Official List of Licensed Manufacturers	860	64	55,040
FRENCH			
Loi modifiant la Loi des Revenus de guerre, 1915	25,000	16	400,000
Insurance—			
ENGLISH			
List of Securities held by Insurance Companies in Canada, December 31, 1920	600	144	86,400
Annual Statement required from Fraternal Benefit Societies	80	22	1,760
Safeguard Canadian Industry	25,150	12	301 800
Tables of Bond Values	1,500	136	204,000
Annual Statements required from British and Foreign Companies	500	28	14,000
Annual Statement required from Canadian Companies	400	40	16,000
Canada Gazette extra	80,100	3	240,300
List of Insurance Companies Licensed to do Business in Canada under The Insurance Act, 1917 (4 issues)	2,375	16	42,935
Carried forward	3,002,495	10,039	70,203,432

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1920-21 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward.....	3,002,495	10,039	70,203,432
Interior—			
ENGLISH			
Hydrometric Survey of Manitoba for the Climatic Years 1916-17 and 1917-18.....	1,500	184	276,000
Hydrometric Survey of Manitoba for the Climatic Year 1918-19..	1,515	96	145,440
Hydrometric Survey of British Columbia for the Climatic Years 1916-17, and 1917-18—Water Resources Paper No. 23.....	1,500	328	492,000
Hydrometric Survey of British Columbia for the Climatic Year 1918-19—Water Resources Paper No. 25.....	1,506	234	352,404
Rules and Regulations of the Board of Examiners for the Dominion Land Surveyors.....	1,000	28	28,000
Micmac Place-Names in the Maritime Provinces and Gaspé Peninsula.....	100	120	12,000
Regulations governing Placer Mining in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the N.W.T. of Canada.....	2,000	20	40,000
Dominion Lands Hand-Book, 1920.....	50,000	48	2,400,000
Adjustment of Geodetic Triangulation in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.....	1,000	192	192,000
Publications of the Dominion Observatory (aggregate).....	1,400	72	50,400
The Birds of a Manitoba Garden.....	10,000	8	80,000
Report of the Superintendent of the Geodetic Survey, 1919.....	1,000	80	80,000
Publications of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory (aggregate).....	6,090	98	49,500
The Forests of Canada.....	500	36	18,000
New Oil Fields of Northern Canada.....	10,100	8	80,800
Index to Volume 39 of Orders in Council for Year 1917.....	35	96	3,360
Index to Volume 40 of Orders in Council for Year 1918.....	35	68	2,380
Lists of Unoccupied Farms for Sale—Province of Alberta (aggregate).....	25,130	168	868,040
Lists of Unoccupied Farms for Sale—Province of Manitoba (aggregate).....	20,000	204	1,020,000
Lists of Unoccupied Farms for Sale—Province of Saskatchewan (aggregate).....	40,000	390	1,950,000
List of Farms for Sale—Province of Nova Scotia.....	2,000	28	56,000
List of Farms for Sale—Province of Prince Edward Island.....	1,000	8	8,000
Lists of School Lands to be offered for Sale, &c. (aggregate).....	33,500	112	294,000
Geographic Board Decisions (3 issues).....	1,125	28	11,500
The Care of the Woodlot (Bulletin No. 69).....	5,000	52	260,000
Ministers of Agriculture give Views on Bird Protection.....	15,000	16	240,000
Forest Fires in Canada, 1918 (Bulletin No. 70).....	2,000	20	40,000
Regulations Governing the Use of Motor Vehicles in the Dominion Parks.....	5,000	20	100,000
Act respecting a certain Convention between His Majesty and the United States of America for the Protection of Migratory Birds in Canada and the United States.....	2,500	10	25,000
Regulation for the Disposal of Petroleum and Natural Gas Rights, &c.....	3,000	12	36,000
Report of the Commissioner of Dominion Parks (Years ending March 31, 1918 and 1919).....	2,000	80	160,000
Regulations for the Leasing and Administration of Lands containing Limestone, Granite, Slate, Marble, &c	3,100	12	37,200
A Summary of Regulations and Departmental Rulings relating to Dominion Lands for the Guidance of Agents, Sub-Agents and Other Officials (No. 15).....	1,250	100	125,000
Migratory Birds Convention Act (with amendments).....	40,150	16	642,400
An Act respecting Irrigation.....	500	28	14,000
A New Field for Exploitation—Central British Columbia, Canada	9,943	120	1,193,160
Bird Houses and their Occupants.....	15,000	12	180,000
Precise Levelling—Certain Lines in Manitoba and Saskatchewan (No. 6).....	800	32	25,600
Natural Resources of Nova Scotia, 1920.....	10,000	72	720,000
Methods of Communication Adapted to Forest Protection.....	1,500	248	372,000
Carried forward.....	3,331,274	13,543	82,883,616

TABLE No. 8. Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1920-21 (Copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward....	3,331,274	13,543	82,883,616
Interior—Concluded.			
ENGLISH—Concluded.			
The Peace River District, Canada, Its Resources and Opportunities	30,025	52	1,561,300
Dominion Forestry Branch Message Code	3,962	84	332,808
Supplement to the *Canada Gazette*	1,000	8	8,000
Tree-Planting on the Prairies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (Bulletin No. 1)	5,000	64	320,000
The Testing of Thermometers at the Laboratory of the Dominion Lands Surveys (Bulletin No. 45)	500	16	8,000
Report of the Director of Water Power, 1917-18 and 1918-19	1,512	64	96,768
The Empire Timber Exhibition (Circular No. 12)	3,000	8	24,000
FRENCH			
Les oiseaux d'un jardin Manitobain	3,000	8	24,000
Les Ministres de l'Agriculture donnent des idées sur la protection des oiseaux	3,000	16	48,000
Renseignements pour le public—Division des terres fédérales, édition du 3 avril 1920	2,500	52	130,000
Maisons d'oiseaux et leurs occupants	5,000	16	80,000
Justice—			
ENGLISH			
Reports of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Vol. 20, No. 1	1,000	122	122,000
Reports of the Supreme Court of Canada, Vol. 60, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4	5,500	672	3,696,000
Internment Operations, 1914-1920—Report by Major-General Sir William Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O., Director Internment Operations	1,000	16	16,000
Labour—			
ENGLISH			
Labour Organization in Canada—Ninth Annual Report, 1919	5,725	304	1,740,400
The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907	1,000	20	20,000
Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour—Street Railway Conductors and Motormen, 1914-1919	100	28	2,800
Index to *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XX, 1920	10,100	24	242,400
FRENCH			
Loi des enquêtes en matière de différends industriels, 1907	1,000	24	24,000
Marine—			
ENGLISH			
Regulations respecting Masters and Mates	500	64	32,000
Tide Tables and Information connected with the Ship Channel from Father Point to Montreal, 1920	1,000	96	96,000
Regulation relating to the Inspection of Hulls and Equipment of Steamboats	200	12	2,400
Rules of the Road for the Great Lakes	1,000	20	20,000
International Rules of the Road	500	24	12,000
By-laws of the Pilotage District of St. John, N.B., 1920	100	20	2,000
By-laws of the Pilotage District of Halifax, N.S., 1920	200	20	4,000
Canada Shipping Act	200	40	8,000
The Temperature and Precipitation of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba	1,200	172	206,400
Index to Notice to Mariners (Nos. 1 to 96 inclusive) 1920	300	16	4,800
Carried forward....	3,420,398	15,625	91,767,692

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1920-21 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	3,420,398	15,625	91,767,692
Marine—Concluded.			
BILINGUAL			
Supplement to List of Vessels, 1919—Supplément à la liste des navires, 1919 (aggregate)	2,250	64	17,000
Supplement to List of Vessels, 1920—Supplément à la liste des navires, 1920	250	12	3,000
Supplement to List of Vessels, 1921—Supplément à la liste des navires, 1921	250	12	3,000
Militia and Defence—			
ENGLISH			
The Return of the Troops—A Plain Account of the Demobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force	1,000	180	180,000
Advantages of the Permanent Active Militia—Conditions on which Young Men are Invited to Join the Permanent Active Militia of Canada	2,500	16	40,000
Instructions for Practice—Field, Heavy and Siege Artillery, 1921	500	28	14,000
Report on the Physiotherapeutic Work in the Various Military Hospitals in Canada	500	56	28,000
Pay and Allowance Regulations, 1920	5,000	176	880,000
Instruction for Practice, Horse, Field and Heavy Artillery	1,000	52	52,000
Memorandum for Camps of Instructions, 1920	5,000	112	560,000
Regulations for the Equipment of the Canadian Militia, 1920—Part II, Section 2 (b)	800	80	64,000
Second Supplement to Library Catalogue, 1918	150	8	1,200
Annual Report of the Commandant, Royal Military College of Canada, 1920	100	32	3,200
The Vickers Machine Gun	1,000	32	32,000
List of Regulations and Training Manuals issuable to (a) Permanent Force (b) Active Militia (No. 71)	2,000	20	40,000
Sale of Equipment at the Dominion Rifle Factory, Cove Fields, Quebec, P.Q. (List No. 27)	10,000	10	100,000
Regulations for the Equipment of the Canadian Militia, 1920—Part II, Section 2 (e)	200	72	14,400
Standing Orders of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, 1920	1,000	48	48,000
Standing Rules for Sergeant's Mess, Royal Canadian Dragoons, Toronto	1,000	20	20,000
Scales of Issue of Barrack Equipment—(Part I and II)	600	64	38,400
Studies in the Regeneration of Denervated Mammalian Muscle—Effects of Massage and Electrical Treatment	800	20	16,000
Standing Orders of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry	200	44	8,800
Index to Canadian Expeditionary Force Routine Orders—January 2 to December 31, 1919—(Part II)	1,000	104	104,000
Index—Appointments, Promotions and Retirements (January 1 to December 31, 1919)	1,200	192	230,400
Canadian Battlefields Memorials Commission—Conditions of Competition in Design for Eight Memorial Monuments to be erected in France and Belgium, December 1, 1920	2,000	106	212,000
Militia General Orders, 1920-21 (aggregate)	51,800	464	572,200
Appointments, Promotions and Retirements, 1920-21 (aggregate)	57,335	934	1,191,100
FRENCH			
Ordres généraux de la Milice, 1920-21 (aggregate)	4,700	538	54,000
Nominations, promotions et retraites, 1920-21 (aggregate)	5,156	1,008	101,816
Corps de cadets des écoles	1,000	16	16,000
Carried forward	3,580,689	20,145	96,412,208

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1920-21 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	3,580,689	20,145	96,412,208
Mines—			
ENGLISH			
Report of the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, 1919	1,500	52	78,000
Annotated Catalogue of and Guide to the Publications of the Geological Survey, Canada, 1845–1917	5,000	548	2,740,000
The Reed-Wekusko Map—Area Northern Manitoba (Memoir 119)	3,000	48	144,000
The Production of Coal and Coke in Canada, 1918–19	3,000	44	132,000
The Malagash Salt Deposit, Cumberland County, N.S. (Memoir No. 121)	2,500	28	70,000
Report on Some Sources of Helium in the British Empire (Bulletin No. 31)	3,000	80	240,000
Graphite by Hugh S. Spence, M.E	4,000	212	848,000
List of Metal Mines in Canada, 1920	1,700	16	27,200
The Mineral Resources and Mining Industry of Canada	1,500	10	15,000
Geology and Ore Deposits of Ainsworth Mining Camp, British Columbia (Memoir 117)	2,500	80	200,000
Non-Metal Mines in Canada, 1920	1,200	10	12,000
Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells, including a List of Petroleum Refineries	1,500	8	12,000
List of Stone Quarry Operators in Canada, 1920	1,500	8	12,000
Publications of the Geological Survey, 1920	1,000	12	12,000
List of Coal Mines Operators in Canada, 1920	1,500	12	18,000
The Production of Iron and Steel in Canada, 1919	3,040	52	158,080
The Hadrosaur Edmontosaurus from the Upper Cretaceous of Alberta (Memoir 120)	3,510	84	294,840
Report on Road Materials along the St. Lawrence River, from the Quebec Boundary Line to Cardinal, Ontario (Bulletin No. 32)	3,000	76	228,000
A Contribution to the Description of the Fauna of the Trenton Group (Bulletin No. 31)	2,000	64	128,000
Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, 1920	6,000	24	144,000
Summary Report, 1919 (Part B)	3,000	56	168,000
Summary Report, 1919 (Part C)	3,000	32	96,000
Summary Report, 1919 (Part D)	3,000	24	72,000
Summary Report, 1919 (Part E)	3,000	48	144,000
Summary Report, 1919 (Part F)	3,000	28	84,000
Summary Report, 1919 (Part G)	3,000	24	72,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. IV: Botany, Part E)	4,500	16	72,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. III: Insects, Part J)	3,000	4	12,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. III: Insects)	4,000	12	48,000
FRENCH			
Production minérale du Canada, 1918	1,000	80	80,000
Rapport annuel de la Division des Explosifs, 1919	1,000	52	52,000
Géologie et gisements minéraux d'une Partie du Canton d'Amherst, Québec (Mémoire 113)	1,000	56	56,000
Les oiseaux de l'Est du Canada (Mémoire 104)	1,500	264	396,000
Le bassin des Rivières Harricanaw et Turgeon dans le Nord du Québec (Mémoire 109)	1,000	100	100,000
Naval Service—			
ENGLISH			
Confidential Naval Orders (aggregate)	2,502	691	66,036
Tide Tables for the Eastern Coast of Canada, 1921	12,000	68	816,000
Instructions to Fishery Officers	500	80	40,000
Tide Tables for Quebec and Father Point, &c., 1921 (abridged edition)	3,500	32	112,000
The Tides and Tidal Streams	3,900	44	171,600
Carried forward	3,690,041	23,324	104,582,964

TABLE No. 8. Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1920-21 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	3,690,041	23,324	104,582,964
Naval Service—Concluded.			
ENGLISH—Concluded.			
Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of Canada, 1921	22,050	68	1,499,400
Tide Tables for Vancouver and Sand Heads, B.C. (abridged edition)	10,050	48	504,000
Tide Tables for St. John, N.B., 1921 (abridged edition)	20,000	24	480,000
The Radiotelegraph Act and Regulations issued thereunder	1,500	80	120,000
Pay and Allowances for Officers and Men of the Royal Canadian Navy, 1920	500	28	14,000
Bulletins of Sea Fishery Statistics (aggregate)	3,600	60	54,000
Statute and By-laws of the Biological Board of Canada	250	4	1,000
Histories of New Food Fishes—The Lumpfish (Bulletin No. 2)	1,000	28	28,000
Histories of New Food Fishes—The Angler (Bulletin No. 3)	1,000	18	18,000
Histories of New Food Fishes—The Muttonfish (Bulletin No. 4)	1,000	12	12,000
Established List of Printed Forms for issue to His Majesty's Canadian Ships and Vessels	250	24	6,000
Canadian Naval List (aggregate)	225	76	8,700
Annual Report on Fish Culture, 1919	300	16	4,800
The Fish Inspection Act (as amended 1920) and Regulations made thereunder	5,000	16	80,000
Naval Orders, 1919, with index (reprint)	225	60	13,500
Tide Tables for Nelson, Hudson Bay, and Tidal data for Hudson Strait and James Bay, 1921	500	8	4,000
General Orders, 1920	262	28	7,366
Judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council	200	16	3,200
Contributions to Canadian Biology, 1918–1920	504	188	94,752
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. VII : Crustacea, Part C)	5,000	4	20,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. VII : Crustacea, Part D)	500	40	200,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. VII : Crustacea, Part E)	5,000	32	160,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. VII : Crustacea, Part F)	5,000	8	40,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. VII : Crustacea, Part H)	5,000	8	40,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. VII : Crustacea, Part J)	5,000	16	80,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. VII : Crustacea, Part K)	5,000	48	240,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. VII : Crustacea, Part L)	5,000	16	80,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. VIII : Mollusks, Echinoderms, Coelenterates, &c., Part C)	5,000	16	80,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. VIII : Mollusks, Echinoderms, Coelenterates, &c., Part H)	5,000	24	120,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. IX : Annelids, Parasitic Worms, Protozoans, &c., Part B)	5,000	42	210,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. IX : Annelids, Parasitic Worms, Protozoans, &c., Part C)	5,000	4	20,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. IX : Annelids, &c., Part D)	5,000	24	120,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. IX : Annelids, Parasitic Worms, Protozoans, &c., Part E)	5,000	12	60,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. IX : Annelids, Parasitic Worms, Protozoans, &c., Part G–H)	4,934	28	138,152
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. X : Plankton, Hydrography, Tides, &c., Part C)	5,000	16	80,000
FRENCH			
Règlements régissant la navigation aérienne	1,000	144	144,000
Loi d'inspection du poisson (telle que modifiée en 1920) et règlements établis sous son empire	500	16	8,000
Carried forward	3,835,391	24,624	109,375,834

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1920-21 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	3,835,391	24,624	109,375 834
Pension Commissioners—			
ENGLISH			
Table of Rates for Canadian Pensions payable to Pensioners residing in Canada, 1920 (2 issues)	450	16	6,200
Table of Rates for Canadian Pensions—Pensioners residing outside Canada, 1920 (2 issues)	450	24	10,800
The Pension Act—Providing Pensions to and in respect of Members of the Canadian Naval, Military, and Air Forces	500	20	10,000
Explanation of the Principal Features of the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, &c. (aggregate)	120,550	72	3,133,200
An Act to amend the Pension Act (2 issues)	5,000	10	50,000
FRENCH			
Loi modifiant la Loi des pensions	1,000	10	10,000
Loi portant création de l'assurance des soldats de retour par le Dominion du Canada	5,000	8	40,000
Post Office—			
ENGLISH			
Official Postal Guide, 1920	14,044	626	8,791,544
Monthly Supplement to Official Postal Guide (14 issues)	221,400	97	1,788,200
Monthly Money Order Circular, 1920-21 (10 issues)	50,750	124	630,600
Instructions to Letter Carriers	600	20	12,000
Instructions to Railway Mail Service, 1920	2,300	56	128,800
Instructions for Postmasters in Charge of Accounting Post Offices, 1911 (reprint)	611	96	58,656
Canadian Government Annuities—A Handbook of Information	300,000	24	7,200,000
Regulations, Table of Rates, &c. (Part I, Official Postal Guide, 1920)	2,980	242	721,160
Ontario Distribution List, 1920	2,500	260	650,000
Quebec Distribution List, 1920	1,793	218	390,874
Manitoba Distribution List, 1920	1,715	96	164,640
Saskatchewan Distribution List, 1920	1,782	144	256,608
Monthly Distribution List, 1920-21 (aggregate)	25,000	75	302,400
Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services—West of Port Arthur, May, 1920	1,325	96	127,200
Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services—East of Port Arthur, May, 1920	1,790	212	379,480
Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services—West of Port Arthur, October, 1920	1,356	100	135,600
Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services—East of Port Arthur, October, 1920	1,850	212	392,200
FRENCH			
Règlements, tarif postal, etc. (Partie I—Guide postal, 1920)	830	242	200,860
Instructions aux facteurs, 1920	250	20	5,000
Instructions aux commis ambulants, 1920	565	56	31,640
Guide officiel du service postal, 1920 (2 issues)	3,012	1,022	1,830,396
Rentes viagères du gouvernement canadien—Manuel de renseignements	60,000	24	1,440,000
Supplément mensuel du guide officiel postal (14 issues)	55,350	134	466,500
Circulaire mensuelle des mandats-poste, 1920-21 (11 issues)	14,500	136	181,986
Public Printing and Stationery—			
ENGLISH			
The Criminal Code and other selected Statutes, 1919	2,990	660	1,973,400
Civil Service Commission—Examination Papers, 1918-19	1,800	200	360,000
Official Postal Guide, 1920	1,500	382	573,000
Carried forward	4,740,934	30,358	141,829,77

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1920-21 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	4,740,934	30,358	141,829,778
Public Printing and Stationery—Concluded.			
ENGLISH—Concluded.			
Customs Tariff, 1907, and Amendments, &c	1,000	280	280,000
Viscount Jellicoe's Report on Naval Mission to the Dominion of Canada (2 issues)	20,150	52	1,047,800
The Companies Act—Office Consolidation only	1,000	88	88,000
Regulations of the Civil Service Commission	1,000	48	48,000
Printing Bureau Rates to be paid to Printing, Bookbinding, Engraving, Lithographing, and other Establishments for work performed for the Bureau, 1920	300	8	2,400
The Bankruptcy Act with Amendments, 1920, together with Rules and Forms thereunder (2 issues)	3,500	362	614,100
Dominion Land Act with Amendments	300	88	26,400
An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Copyright	200	70	14,000
The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada—Judgments, Orders, Regulations, and Rulings, Vol. X, No. 13	300	18	5,400
House of Commons Debates (reprint)	200	66	13,200
Price List of Government Publications	5,000	16	80,000
Index to the *Canada Gazette* for the Year 1919-20	2,080	80	166,400
Various Acts reprinted for Stock (aggregate)	127,215	4,704	4,607,870
FRENCH			
Rapport du comité spécial nommé par ordre en conseil du 20 novembre 1918, tel que recommandé par ordre en conseil du 15 mars 1918	100	36	3,600
Guide officiel du service postal, 1920	200	388	77,600
Rapport du Vicomte Jellico sur la Mission Navale au Canada	9,935	60	596,100
La loi de faillite, 1920, et les règles et formules s'y rattachant	1,510	214	323,140
Commission du Service Civil, Partie II—Papiers d'examen, 1918-19	200	88	17,600
Loi modifiant et codifiant la législation concernant le droit d'auteur	100	72	7,200
Code criminel et autres lois au Canada, 1919	996	676	673,296
Public Works—			
ENGLISH			
Report of the Ottawa River Storage, 1915 to 1920	300	100	30,000
Purchasing Commission—			
ENGLISH			
Fourth Report of the War Purchasing Commission, April 1, 1919, to July 1, 1920	1,225	12	14,700
Surplus Stores—List No. 21	500	8	4,000
FRENCH			
Mémorandum concernant le projet d'une commission d'achats pour le Canada	500	16	8,000
Railways and Canals—			
ENGLISH			
The Canada Highways Act (Circular No. 1), (2 issues)	1,000	12	12,000
Welland Ship Canal (under construction) also Brief Historic Reference to Past and Present Wellands, 1920	4,000	24	96,000
FRENCH			
La loi des grandes routes du Canada (circulaire n° 1), (2 issues)	400	12	4,800
Carried forward	4,924,145	37,956	150,690,384

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1920-21 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	4,924,145	37,956	150,690,384
Railway Commission—			
ENGLISH			
Regulations regarding Plans and Specifications required to be filed with the Board	2,000	8	16,000
In the Supreme Court of Canada—Case stated by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada	50	4	200
Judgments, Orders, etc. (30 issues)	17,900	664	397,400
Secretary of State—			
ENGLISH			
The Treaty of Peace (Germany) Order, 1920 (P.C. 755, 1920)	200	22	4,400
Address: "Some Phases of Company Law" by Thomas Mulvey, K.C.—Canadian Bar Association, Ottawa, 1-3 September, 1920	400	20	8,000
General Rules and Forms under The Bankruptcy Act (2 issues)	700	168	117,600
An Act respecting Bankruptcy	500	72	36,000
An Act to amend The Bankruptcy Act	500	16	8,000
Memorandum respecting the Method of Conducting Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments	200	14	2,800
The Bankruptcy Act, with Amendments, 1920, together with Rules and Forms thereunder	500	168	84,000
Canada Gazette (reprint)	5,000	152	760,000
The Treaty of Peace (Germany) Order, 1920 (P.C. 755, 1920)	5,000	28	140,000
FRENCH			
Décret concernant le traité de paix avec l'Allemagne, 1920	500	28	14,000
Senate—			
ENGLISH			
Report on the Translation Services in Belgium and Switzerland by Achille Frechette, I.S.O., K.C.	500	8	4,000
Standing Rules and Orders of the Senate of Canada relating to Divorce	500	24	12,000
List of Senators, 1920	400	12	4,800
Railway Transportation to Senators of Canada, 1921	100	32	3,200
Directory of Rooms and Telephone Numbers	500	8	4,000
Senators of Canada, according to Seniority, 1921 (March)	600	20	12,000
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—			
ENGLISH			
Retraining Canada's Disabled Soldiers	3,000	194	582,000
Handbook for the Information of Former Members of the Canadian and British Forces resident in the United States of America, December, 1920	20,000	16	320,000
Medical Quarterly, October, 1919—Vol. I, No. 4	1,505	108	162,540
Summary of Report—Board of Tuberculosis Consultants, December, 1920	1,000	24	24,000
Soldier Settlement Board—			
ENGLISH			
An Act to amend The Soldier Settlement Act, 1919	200	8	1,600
An Act to amend The Soldier Settlement Act, 1919	1,500	4	6,000
Trade and Commerce—			
ENGLISH			
List of Licensed Elevators and Warehouses, 1919-1920	1,500	152	228,000
List of Licensed Flour Mills in Canada, 1920	300	20	6,000
Carried forward	4,989,200	39,950	153,648,924

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1920-21 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Concluded.*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	4,989,200	39,950	153,648,924
Trade and Commerce—Concluded.			
ENGLISH—Concluded.			
Annual Index Vol. XLVII, Canadian Patent Office Record	1,000	106	106,000
Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, for the Crop-year ended August 31, 1919	1,000	64	64,000
Canada Grain Act, 1912, with Amendments	2,000	88	176,000
Report of the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, Manitoba	5,000	74	370,000
The Dairy Industry of Canada (Commercial Series No. 1)	1,000	12	12,000
Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement (2 issues)	1,500	8	12,000
"The Patent Act"—Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906	5,000	24	120,000
Canada-West Indies Conference, 1920 (Appendix C)	50	8	400
Trade between Canada and the British West India Colonies	830	152	126,160
Index to Weekly Bulletin—Six months ending December 29, 1919	8,500	16	136,000
Index to Weekly Bulletin—Six months ending June 28, 1920	8,275	18	148,950
Index to Weekly Bulletin, July to December, 1920	8,650	18	155,700
Report on the Grain Trade of Canada, 1919	1,100	120	132,000
Australian Invoice Requirements and other Trade Regulations Applicable to Imports into the Commonwealth	400	16	6,400
Inspection and Sale Act with Amendments to date	500	44	22,000
Rules and Forms of the Patent and Copyright Office under the Trade Mark and Design Act, &c	3,000	8	24,000
Fruit Statistics of Canada, 1919	1,250	16	20,000
Circular of the Patent and Copyright Office, &c., with Index	2,025	20	40,500
New Tariff of Trinidad and Tobago	500	8	4,000
Canada Year Book, 1919	6,700	714	4,783,800
Report of Proceedings of the Canada-West Indies Conference, 1920	1,019	186	189,534
An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Copyright	50	48	2,400
Directions for the Prosecution of Trade Mark Applications under Rule X	500	8	4,000
New Tariff of Canada	500	8	4,000
Agricultural Gazette of Canada, 1920-21 (12 issues)	39,070	978	3,175,400
Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, 1920-21 (12 issues)	75,200	438	2,708,300
History of the Great War, 1914-18	50	74	3,700
The Flour-Milling Industry of Canada (No. 2)	1,500	8	12,000
An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Copyright	150	68	10,200
Report of Conference on Education Statistics	2,300	32	73,600
Supplement to Weekly Bulletin (aggregate)	6,600	474	316,200
Weekly Bulletin, 1920-21 (50 issues)	416,992	2,992	24,817,984
The Canadian Patent Office Record (54 weekly issues)	53,012	3,776	3,776,864
Monthly Trade Report (12 issues)	13,007	5,692	6,157,060
BILINGUAL			
Census of Industry, 1918 (Part II) Dairy Factories—Recensement industriel, 1918 (IIe Partie), Industrie laitière	3,000	130	390,000
Census of Industry, 1918, Fisheries Statistics—Recensement industriel, 1918, Statistique des pêcheries	1,500	188	282,000
Sixth Census of Canada, 1921, Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators—Sixième recensement du Canada, 1921, Instructions aux commissaires et énumérateurs	13,000	112	1,456,000
International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property —Convention Internationale pour la protection de la propriété	50	24	1,200
FRENCH			
Annuaire Statistique, 1918	2,025	716	1,449,900
Règlements et formules du Bureau des Brevets du Canada	1,000	36	36,000
"Acte des brevets"—Statuts refondus du Canada	1,000	24	24,000
Circulaire du bureau des brevets et des droits d'auteurs, etc., avec index	500	28	14,000
Loi modifiant et codifiant la législature concernant le droit d'auteur	75	72	5,400
La Gazette agricole du Canada, 1920-21 (13 issues)	10,000	1,108	858,400
Bulletin mensuel de la statistique agricole, 1920-21 (13 issues)	17,898	424	626,860
Totals	5,707,478	59,128	206,503,836
Totals (March 31, 1920)	6,304,517	65,109	236,526,132

TABLE No. 9.—Statement of other Letterpress Departmental Work for the Fiscal Year 1920–21.

Department	Envelopes	Copies other work
Advisory Research Council	5,600	33,278
Agriculture	598,000	4,199,564
Air Board	108,500	1,697,296
Auditor General	24,000	391,307
Board of Commerce	130,000	239,450
Canadian National Railways		5,006
Canadian Patriotic Fund		30,000
Chief Electoral Officer	485,593	8,878,634
Civil Service Commission	86,000	2,129,484
Commission of Conservation	10,000	283,925
Council Sub-Committee on Economy and Efficiency	1,500	14,470
Customs	108,000	19,957,964
Editorial Committee	8,500	42,500
Experimental Farms	337,000	1,082,130
External Affairs	63,200	292,644
Finance	501,350	16,577,218
Governor General's Secretary	11,000	166,607
Health	42,500	632,104
House of Commons	154,925	238,847
Immigration and Colonization	107,750	3,405,925
Indian Affairs	127,500	486,565
Inland Revenue	131,750	7,354,518
Insurance		326,995
Interior	499,983	6,004,736
Justice	74,100	478,839
Labour	112,000	1,142,910
Library of Parliament		52,542
Marine	247,725	1,966,716
Militia and Defence		6,806,219
Mines	129,000	302,072
Naval Service	129,000	2,686,175
North West Territories		5,000
Overseas Military Forces of Canada	6,000	4,030
Pension Commissioners	2,000	523,865
Post Office	722,050	67,822,663
Privy Council	3,000	13,160
Public Printing and Stationery	233,465	3,900,337
Public Works	310,970	4,094,481
Purchasing Commission	44,000	117,372
Railways and Canals	141,750	663,650
Railway Commission	7,000	135,700
Royal Mint		3,700
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	67,000	1,106,045
Secretary of State	391,400	696,509
Senate	15,100	38,422
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	23,000	4,938,800
Soldier Settlement Board		1,233,330
Trade and Commerce	409,387	6,914,000
Totals	6,610,598	180,117,704
Totals (March 31, 1920)	22,758,839	192,802,467

TABLE No. 10.—Statement showing the Number of Halftone Plates or other Insertions in Annual and Supplementary Reports. (None inserted in 1920–21.)

TABLE No. 11.—Statement of Books Bound during the Fiscal Year 1920–21.

Department	Full Leather	Half Leather	Quarter Leather	Cloth
Advisory Research Council				85
Agriculture		395	316	2,979
Air Board		206	41	14,748
Auditor General		51	18	1
Canadian National Railways				500
Chief Electoral Officer				4
Civil Service Commission		19	6	39
Commission of Conservation		139		3,004
Customs		1,274	865	7,128
Experimental Farms	16	54		231
External Affairs		76	50	20,160
Finance	1	20,385	27	87
Governor General's Secretary	1	1,007	3	3
Health		71	382	61
House of Commons	4	125	17	9,939
Immigration and Colonization		177		3,428
Indian Affairs	2	276	302	898
Inland Revenue		1,422	108	11,229
Insurance	1,500	27		40
Interior	507	992	680	6,923
Justice	36	209	11	151
Labour		28		4,157
Library of Parliament		1,017		51
Marine		126	16	2,543
Militia and Defence	58	332	17	3,184
Mines	68	312	11	1,396
Naval Service	3	337	101	4,767
Overseas Military Forces of Canada		2		9
Pension Commissioners		17		504
Post Office		1,532	2,319	43,116
Privy Council	4	6		
Public Printing and Stationery		794	2,780	22,520
Public Works	500	213	2	2,079
Purchasing Commission		16		41
Railways and Canals	1	94	10	500
Railway Commission		8	5	50
Royal Canadian Mounted Police		151	44	294
Royal Mint			12	
Secretary of State	12	112	8	125
Senate	4	27		772
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment		6	2	8,242
Soldier Settlement Board		20	167	5,630
Trade and Commerce	42	210	26	10,887
Totals	2,759	32,265	8,346	192,505
Totals (March 31, 1920)	565	15,069	13,395	248,520

TABLE No. 12.—Number of Pads made during the Fiscal Year 1920-21.

Department	Quantity
Advisory Research Council	100
Agriculture	3,223
Air Board	879
Auditor General	266
Canadian Northern Railways	110
Canadian Patriotic Fund	151
Civil Service Commission	5,172
Chief Electoral Officer	149
Council Sub-Committee on Economy and Efficiency	45
Customs	2,202
Experimental Farms	440
External Affairs	430
Finance	4,544
Health	987
House of Commons	6,403
Immigration and Colonization	23,301
Indian Affairs	1,596
Inland Revenue	5,044
Insurance	308
Interior	13,851
Justice	507
Labour	3,139
Library of Parliament	501
Marine	3,562
Militia and Defence	22,199
Mines	435
Naval Service	8,806
Overseas Military Forces of Canada	5
Post Office	151,476
Privy Council	26
Public Printing and Stationery	192,166
Public Works	26,823
Purchasing Commission	70
Railways and Canals	3,681
Railway Commission	100
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	2,027
Secretary of State	1,056
Senate	223
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	27,903
Soldier Settlement Board	171
Trade and Commerce	26,351
Total	540,428
Total (March 31, 1920)	644,581

TABLE No. 13.—Statement of Prepaid Post Office Envelopes made and stamped during the Fiscal Year 1920-21.

	Quantity made and stamped
One-cent envelopes	1,600,000
Two-cent envelopes	2,650,000
Three-cent envelopes	200,000
Total	4,450,000
Total (March 31, 1920)	3,425,000

TABLE No. 14.—Statement of the Die Stamping of Letter and Note Headings and Envelopes during the Fiscal Year 1920–21.

Department	Foolscap, Half Cap, Letter and Half Letter	Note and Half Note	Envelopes	Number of Impressions
Agriculture	27,000	1,200	15,000	43,200
Air Board	2,500	7,500	5,500	15,500
Chief Electoral Officer		3,000	2,000	5,000
Civil Service Commission	6,000	3,000	21,000	30,000
Commission of Conservation	4,000			4,000
Customs		8,500	11,590	20,090
External Affairs	35,000		20,700	55,700
Finance	15,000		12,640	27,640
Governor General's Secretary	26,500	29,150	42,925	98,575
Health	6,000			6,000
House of Commons	21,100	21,900	502,125	545,125
Immigration and Colonization	25,000			25,000
Indian Affairs	5,000			5,000
Inland Revenue		50,000		50,000
Interior	64,500		20,000	84,500
Justice	11,500		6,750	18,250
Marine	6,000		10,000	16,000
Militia and Defence	25,000	167,000	25,000	217,000
Mines	12,000			12,000
Naval Service	35,000		6,000	41,000
Overseas Military Forces of Canada	1,500			1,500
Pension Commissioners			10,000	10,000
Post Office	3,000	700	18,000	21,700
Privy Council	8,750	2,200	11,000	21,950
Public Printing and Stationery			2,000	2,000
Public Works	23,500	1,000	13,000	57,500
Purchasing Commission	4,000			4,000
Railways and Canals	37,000	12,000	14,000	63,000
Railway Commission	2,000	100	7,000	9,100
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	6,000	15,000	15,000	36,000
Secretary of State	45,505	3,000	6,300	54,805
Senate	38,000	10,525	25,500	74,025
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	4,000		6,000	10,000
Trade and Commerce	44,500		1,000	45,500
Totals	544,855	335,775	830,030	1,730,660
Totals (March 31, 1920)	836,565	214,845	907,100	1,958,510

TABLE No. 15.—Statement of the Loose-Leaf Work performed during the Fiscal Year 1920-21.

Department	Binders	Loose Leaves	Index Leaves	Index Cards
Advisory Research Council	2			
Agriculture	101	189,886	2,578	
Air Board	240	119,551	2,670	7,220
Auditor General	7	61,600	116	
Board of Commerce	1	2,300	100	50,000
Canadian National Railways	673	53,118	4,107	
Civil Service Commission	38	61,600	141	60,000
Commission of Conservation	9	17,068		
Council Sub-Committee on Economy and Efficiency	2	8,700		
Customs	196	132,090	1,167	
Editorial Committee	1	2,000	43	
Experimental Farms	65	7,700		
External Affairs	7	30,653	1,424	
Finance	547	300,136	35,556	
Governor General's Secretary	2		72	
Health	5	3,860	170	
House of Commons		5,000		
Immigration and Colonization	12	13,700	55	
Indian Affairs	21	9,805	542	500
Inland Revenue	215	34,983	3,326	
Insurance		500		
Interior	505	201,358	7,499	40,500
Justice	9	13,400	1,230	4,000
Labour	1	718,250	15	107,350
Library of Parliament		500		
Marine	124	156,150	1,531	1,000
Militia and Defence	330	184,477	6,062	
Mines	11	25,010	258	5,000
Naval Service	103	102,302	317	
North West Territories	5	1,000	29	
Pension Commissioners	50	67,270	201	
Post Office	511	275,300	8,559	1,000
Privy Council	2	1,000	29	
Public Printing and Stationery	108	421,282	1,792	1,211,860
Public Works	65	58,325	1,982	2,000
Purchasing Commission	2	33,500		10,000
Railways and Canals	128	165,434	679	1,000
Railway Commission	2	8,000	58	
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	95	157,500	119	8,000
Secretary of State	16	20,250	173	
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	903	263,703	10,709	10,000
Soldier Settlement Board	453	572,906	6,179	
Trade and Commerce	177	262,170	170,465	159,920
Totals	5,744	4,763,337	269,953	1,679,350
Totals (March 31, 1920)	8,224	5,751,148	157,905	5,957,400

TABLE No. 16.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Letterpress Impressions for the last Eight Fiscal Years.

Years	Impressions
1913–14	87,473,093
1914–15	93,925,493
1915–16	102,934,861
1916–17	103,367,779
1917–18	112,502,835
1918–19	100,522,456
1919–20	111,937,537
1920–21	94,563,860

OUTSIDE PRINTING BRANCH.

The following is a report of the work executed for Parliament and the various departments in outside printing establishments during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921. Numbers 8 to 15 below correspond to the serial numbers of the tables in the report of the Director and Superintendent of Printing. Numbers 17 and 18 apply to work or processes not carried on in the Bureau.

8. Pamphlet and miscellaneous book-work.

9. Other letterpress departmental work.

11. Books bound.

12. Pads made.

14. Die stamping.

15. Loose-leaf work.

17. Lithographed maps, plans, cheques and forms.

18. Halftones, line cuts, electros and dies made.

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1920-21 (copies and pages aggregate).

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Agriculture—			
ENGLISH			
The Entomological Record for 1920	750	20	15,000
Charles Gordon Hewitt, by Arthur Gibson and J. M. Swaine, and The Writings of the Late C. Gordon Hewitt, by C. B. Hutchings	750	12	9,000
Experimental Farms—			
ENGLISH			
The "Alkali" Content of Soils as related to Crop Growth	50	10	500
Immigration and Colonization—			
ENGLISH			
Canada Descriptive Atlas, 1919	355,990	80	28,479,200
Canada West	100,000	32	3,200,000
Eastern Canada	55,800	32	1,785,600
Labour—			
ENGLISH			
Joint Council in Industry	10,000	24	240,000
Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Report of Proceedings of Board from August 7, 1918, to August 31, 1920	300	28	8,400
The Mining Laws of the Various Provinces	300	12	3,600
The Employment Service of Canada (No. 32)	800	28	22,400
Action of Various Countries upon Conventions and Recommendations of the First International Labour Conference	250	8	2,000
Information respecting the Russian Soviet System and its Propaganda in North America	50,000	18	900,000
Canada and the International Labour Office—Report to the Minister of Labour for Canada	1,000	24	24,000
Report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, &c. (2 issues)	300	52	15,600
Report of the Dominion-Provincial Commission—Uniformity of Labour Laws, April 26 to May 1, 1920	2,550	12	30,600
Workmen's Compensation Legislation in Canada (2 issues)	600	10	6,000
Labour Legislation in Canada, 1919	2,000	184	368,000
Report of Royal Commission appointed by Dominion Government 1920—Coal Mining Operations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (2 issues)	200	20	4,000
Information respecting the Russian Soviet System and its Propaganda in North America, 1920	50,000	20	1,000,000
The Labour Gazette, Nos. 3 to 12, Vol. XX, and Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. XXI	178,650	1,930	26,289,900
FRENCH			
Les conseils conjoints dans l'industrie	1,500	28	42,000
Rapport de la Commission Fédérale-Provinciale—Uniformité des lois ouvrières, 26 avril au 1er mai, 1920	250	12	3,000
Renseignement sur le système Soviet Russe et sa propagande dans l'Amérique du Nord	10,000	20	200,000
Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Rapport des procédures du Board du 7 août 1918 au 31 août 1920	50	32	1,600
La Gazette du Travail, nos 3 à 12, Vol. XX, et nos 1 et 2, Vol. XXI	31,615	1,932	5,070,730
Marine and Fisheries—			
ENGLISH			
Phenological Observations	200	20	4,000
Carried forward	853,905	4,600	67,725,130

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1920-21 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Concluded.*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	853,905	4,600	67,725,130
Militia and Defence—			
ENGLISH			
Report on the Examination for Admission to the Royal Military College of Canada, 1920	800	32	25,600
Railways and Canals—			
ENGLISH			
Final Report of Board of Engineers, Quebec Bridge, Vol. I	2,998	264	791,472
Final Report of Board of Engineers, Quebec Bridge, Vol. II	2,998	116	347,768
Totals	860,701	5,012	68,889,970
Totals (March 31, 1920)	755,900	4,986	37,764,800

TABLE No. 9.—Statement of other Letterpress Departmental Work for the Fiscal Year 1920-21.

Department	Envelopes	Copies other work
Agriculture	2,500	2,780,468
Air Board		3,100
Board of Commerce		50,000
Chief Electoral Officer		50,000
Civil Service Commission		25,140
Commission of Conservation		10,000
Customs		76,650
Experimental Farms	2,000	15,040
External Affairs		500
Finance		4,241,100
Governor General's Secretary		60
House of Commons		4,000
Immigration and Colonization	10,000	128,300
Indian Affairs		11,075
Inland Revenue		34,000
Insurance		61,000
Interior	25,500	44,000
Justice		3,500
Labour		181,900
Marine	3,600	69,539
Militia and Defence		69,740
Mines		300
Naval Service	10,000	
Pension Commissioners		179,164
Post Office		13,572,589
Privy Council		750
Public Printing and Stationery		11,500
Public Works		10,200
Purchasing Commission	2,000	5,000
Railways and Canals		86,500
Royal Canadian Mounted Police		65,500
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment		189,400
Soldier Settlement Board		69,400
Trade and Commerce	8,000	701,750
Totals	63,600	22,751,165
Totals (March 31, 1920)	73,200	64,813,275

TABLE No. 11.—Statement of Books Bound during the Fiscal Year 1920-21.

Department	Full Leather	Half Leather	Quarter Leather	Cloth
Auditor General				150
Finance		19	1	
Health		38	7	
Immigration and Colonization		23		
Marine	3			
Post Office			250	4,014
Railways and Canals				5,996
Trade and Commerce				640
Total	3	80	258	10,800
Total (March 31, 1920)	2	152	183	71,989

TABLE No. 12.—Number of Pads made during the Fiscal Year 1920-21.

Department	Quantity
Agriculture	31,000
Finance	500
Justice	75
Militia and Defence	45
Overseas Military Forces of Canada	5
Post Office	102,266
Railways and Canals	25
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	20
Soldier Settlement Board	32
Trade and Commerce	6
Total	133,974
Total (March 31, 1920)	230,451

TABLE No. 14.—Statement of the Die Stamping of Letter and Note Headings and Envelopes during the Fiscal Year 1920-21.

Department	Foolscap, Half Cap, Letter and Half Letter	Note and Half Note	Envelopes	Number of Impressions
External Affairs		320		320
Governor General's Secretary		3,800		3,800
House of Commons		100		100
Total		4,220		4,220
Total (March 31, 1920)	2,000	2,575	150	4,725

TABLE No. 15.—Statement of the Loose-Leaf Work performed during the Fiscal Year 1920-21.

Department	Binders	Loose Leaves	Index Leaves	Index Cards
Air Board	24	5,250		
Finance				1,050,500
Pension Commissioners				51,680
Public Works				5,100
Soldier Settlement Board	62	591		12,000
Total	86	5,841		1,119,280
Total (March 31, 1920)	51	67,055	890	942,350

TABLE No. 17.—Statement giving the Number of Maps, Plans, Cheques, and Forms Lithographed during the Fiscal Year 1920-21.

Department	Maps and Plans	Cheques and Forms
Agriculture		3,705,000
Air Board		35,000
Auditor General		60,000
Civil Service Commission		2,000
Commission of Conservation	10,500	25,200
Customs		216,725
External Affairs		61,931
Finance		1,369,475
Health		3,245,800
House of Commons	6,755	528,500
Immigration and Colonization		15,084
Indian Affairs		30,500
Inland Revenue		7,000
Interior	203,793	39,000
Justice		20,600
Library of Parliament		1,000
Marine	269,850	99,300
Militia and Defence		1,098,245
Mines	126,512	18,800
Naval Service	17,340	58,048
Overseas Military Forces of Canada		3,000
Pension Commissioners		276,000
Post Office	167,935	245,975
Privy Council		500
Public Printing and Stationery		49,500
Public Works		115,000
Purchasing Commission		500
Railways and Canals		86,500
Royal Canadian Mounted Police		275,000
Secretary of State		25,326
Senate		3,225
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment		1,310,500
Soldier Settlement Board		79,000
Trade and Commerce	20,969	486,910
Totals	823,654	13,594,144
Totals (March 31, 1920)	454,433	25,750,477

TABLE No. 18.—Statement of the Number of Halftones, Line Cuts, Electros and Dies made during the Fiscal Year 1920-21.

Department	Halftones	Line Cuts	Electros	Dies
Agriculture	107	71	119	
Air Board	1	1	27	
Board of Commerce			8	
Chief Electoral Officer			124	
Civil Service Commission		9	12	
Commission of Conservation	10	7	4	
Customs			77	
Director of Public Information		3		
Editorial Committee			2	
Experimental Farms	56	846	169	
External Affairs			7	1
Finance		1	242	
Health		5	7	
House of Commons		39		
Immigration and Colonization	23	6	384	
Indian Affairs			5	
Inland Revenue		5	36	
Insurance	20	7	9	
Interior	142	181	168	
Justice			6	
Labour	3	3	2	
Library of Parliament			2	
Marine		2	30	
Militia and Defence	29	28	54	
Mines	84	129	12	
Naval Service	23	280	26	
Pension Commissioners			7	
Post Office		18	502	2
Public Printing and Stationery	16	178	74	
Public Works		1	15	
Purchasing Commission		2		
Railways and Canals	131	286	23	
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	2		8	1
Secretary of State		1	4	
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	38	13	16	
Soldier Settlement Board		1	20	
Trade and Commerce	96	9,898	74	
Totals	781	12,021	2,275	4
Totals (March 31, 1910)	913	8,995	2,233	8

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

OTTAWA, June, 1921.

FREDERICK A. ACLAND, ESQ.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR, —I have the honour to submit the following report of the transaction of this branch of the department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921 Complete details of the financial operations of the department will be found under the following heads:—

1. General Financial Statement.
2. Letter of Credit Account.
3. King's Printer's Advance Account.
4. Printing Branch Account and comparative statements.
5. Stationery Branch Account and comparative statements.
6. Appropriations, detail of expenditure.
7. *Canada Gazette*, comparative statement of Revenue and Expenditure.
8. Casual Revenue Account.
9. Canadian National Railways Printing Accounts.
10. Government Newspaper Advertising Accounts.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. FRIGON,
Chief Accountant.

1. GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921.

DR. DR.

		Printing Branch		Stationery Branch		Casual Revenue Receipts	Appropriation Credits	Total
		Letter of Credit Receipts	Work completed and chargeable to Departments	Letter of Credit Receipts	Goods purchased and chargeable to Departments			
KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Advances to Printing Branch Account by letter of credit	$2,516,767 72							
Advances to Printing Branch Account by cheques on New York	8,888 25							
Advances to Printing Branch Account by bills of exchange	5,561 26							
		2,531,217 23						2,531,217 23
Advances to Stationery Branch Account by letter of credit	$1,332,412 72							
Advances to Stationery Branch Account by cheques on New York	57,049 37							
Advances to Stationery Branch by Account bills of exchange	54,195 69							
				1,443,657 78				1,443,657 78
Printing, binding, etc., chargeable to departments			1,079,294 37					
Printing, etc., ordered outside and chargeable to departments			311,084 53					
Paper stock used on above work			907,318 14					
Linotype and monotype dross sold to public			1,590 75					
Empty spools sold to public			34 40					
Electros sold to public			5 50					
Leather scrappings sold to public			30 50					
Mats and plates sold to public			401 80					
Total								2,299,759 99
Stationery, etc., chargeable to departments					1,362,018 01			
Paper stock inventory sold to Printing Branch					217,137 98			
Waste twine sold to public					11 90			
Waste blotting paper sold to public					313 10			
Total								1,579,480 99

Casual Revenue Account							
Proceeds of sales—							
Parliamentary publications to departments					12,109 02		
" " " public					27,120 74		
Canada Gazette, advertising and subscriptions					61,481 57		
Waste paper, empty cases, etc., to public					50,594 55		
Voters' lists to public					9 06		
Total							151,314 94
Appropriations							
Gratuities						2,041 44	
Civil Government salaries						71,825 00	
" " contingencies						13,450 00	
Printing, binding and distributing the annual statutes						16,000 00	
Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists						5,000 00	
Plant Renewals						33,000 00	
Miscellaneous printing						100,000 00	
Canada Gazette						51,000 00	
Distribution of parliamentary documents						60,000 00	
Provisional bonus allowance						94,907 47	
Vote No. 31, Public Printing and Stationery—Reorganization						167,000 00	
Unforeseen expenses—Royal Commission of Enquiry						2,000 00	
Total							616,223 91
Grand total	2,531,217 23	2,299,759 99	1,443,657 78	1,579,480 99	151,314 94	616,223 91	8,621,654 84

1. GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT - *Concluded.*

CR. CR.

	Printing Branch		Stationery Branch		Casual Revenue Deposits	Appropriation Expenditure	Total
	Letter of Credit Expenditure	Receipts from Departments	Letter of Credit Expenditure	Receipts from Departments			
KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Expenditure on Printing Branch Account—							
Wages	957,299 39						
Printing material	146,425 51						
Paper stock	1,104,830 00						
Miscellaneous expense	26,302 19						
Outside work	290,360 14						
Total							2,531,217 23
Expenditure on Stationery Branch account							
Goods, stationery			1,291,268 08				
Wages			110,160 16				
Miscellaneous expenses			42,229 54				
Total							1,443,657 78
Deposits to Credit of Dominion Government—							
Sales of printing, etc., to departments		2,297,697 04					
" linotype and monotype dross		1,590 75					
" empty spools		34 40					
" electros		5 50					
" leather scrappings		30 50					
" mats and plates		401 80					
Total							2,299,759 99
Sales of stationery, etc., to departments				1,362,018 01			
" paper stock inventory to Printing Branch				217,137 98			
" waste twine				11 90			
" waste blotting paper, etc.				313 10			
Total							1,579,480 99

Casual Revenue							
Deposits to credit of Dominion Government—							
Sales of Parliamentary publications to departments					12,109 02		
" Parliamentary publications to public					27,120 74		
" *Canada Gazette*, advertising and subscriptions					61,481 57		
" Waste paper, empty cases, etc., to public					50,594 55		
" Voters' lists to public					9 06		
Total							151,314 94
Appropriations							
Expenditure—							
Gratuities						2,041 44	
Civil Government salaries						65,209 01	
" " contingencies						12,883 03	
Printing, binding and distributing the annual statutes						16,000 00	
Plant—Renewals						32,980 65	
Miscellaneous printing						76,709 02	
Canada Gazette						43,521 06	
Distribution of parliamentary documents						46,440 53	
Provisional bonus allowance						94,907 47	
Vote No. 31, Public Printing and Stationery—Reorganization						162,475 26	
Unforeseen expenses—Royal Commission of Enquiry						1,425 30	
Total							554,592 77
Unexpended balances—							
Civil government salaries						6,615 99	
" " contingencies						566 97	
Contingent expenses in connection with voters' lists						5,000 00	
Plant—Renewals						19 35	
Miscellaneous printing						23,290 98	
Canada Gazette						7,478 94	
Distribution of parliamentary documents						13,559 47	
Vote No. 31, Public Printing and Stationery—Reorganization						4,524 74	
Unforeseen expenses—Royal Commission of Enquiry						574 70	
Total							61,631 14
Grand total	2,531,217 23	2,299,759 99	1,443,657 78	1,579,480 99	151,314 94	616,223 91	8,621,654 84

2. LETTER OF CREDIT ACCOUNT.

Total amount received by letters of credit for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921		$ 4,216,788 90
Total amount received by bills of exchange		59,874 64
Total amount received by cheques on New York		186,161 48
		$ 4,462,825 02
Detail, by accounts of net expenditure drawn on above amounts—		
Printing Branch account		$ 2,531,217 23
Stationery Branch account		1,443,657 78
Printing, binding and distributing the annual statutes		16,000 00
Plant—Renewals		32,980 65
Canada Gazette		43,521 06
Miscellaneous printing		76,709 02
Distribution of parliamentary documents		46,440 53
Gratuities		2,041 44
Provisional bonus allowance		94,907 47
Vote No. 31, Public Printing and Stationery—Reorganization		162,475 26
Unforeseen expenses—Royal Commission of Enquiry		1,425 30
		$ 4,451,375 74
Refunds, deposited to respective accounts—		
Printing Branch account	$ 7,810 83	
Stationery Branch account	856 13	
Plant—Renewals	5 15	
Provisional Bonus allowance	1,618 85	
Vote No. 31—Public Printing and Stationery—Reorganization	1,158 32	
		11,449 28
		$ 4,462,825 02

3. KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

Balance brought forward—Excess of expenditure over revenue on Printing Branch account from fiscal year 1919-20		$ 6,654 92
Advances to King's Printer during fiscal year 1920-21—		
For Printing Branch account	$ 2,539,028 06	
For Stationery Branch account	1,444,513 91	
		3,983,541 97
		$ 3,990,196 89
Deposits to credit of Receiver General made by the King's Printer to cover advances during the fiscal year 1920-21—		
Amount received from departments and Parliament for printing, etc.	$ 2,297,697 04	
Amount from sale of dross	1,590 75	
Amount from sale of empty spools	34 40	
Amount from sale of leather scrappings	30 50	
Amount from sale of electros	5 50	
Amount from sale of mats and plates	401 80	
		$ 2,299,759 99
Amount of refunds—Printing Branch		7,810 83
		$ 2,307,570 82
Excess of expenditure over revenue on Printing Branch account carried to fiscal year 1921-22		238,112 16
		$ 2,545,682 98
Amount received from departments and Parliament for stationery, etc.	$ 1,362,018 01	
Amount from sale of paper stock inventory to Printing Branch	217,137 98	
Amount from sale of waste twine	11 90	
Amount from sale of waste blotting paper, etc	313 10	
	1,579,480 99	
Amount of refunds—Stationery Branch	856 13	
	$ 1,580,337 12	
Excess of expenditure over revenue on Stationery Branch account carried to fiscal year 1921-22	64,465 41	
		$ 1,644,802 53
		$ 4,190,485 51
Amount by which the stock of Stationery Branch was decreased during the fiscal year, 1920-21		200,288 62
		$ 3,990,196 89

4. PRINTING BRANCH ACCOUNT.

Balance brought forward—Excess of expenditure over revenue, from fiscal year 1919 20...		$ 6,654 92
Inventory on April 1, 1920		313,285 07
Expenditure for the fiscal year 1920–21—		
Inside work, Wages	$ 957,299 39	
" Printing material, etc	1,277,557 70	
Outside work	296,360 14	
		2,531,217 23
Net credit balance for the fiscal year 1920–21		297,406 07
		$ 3,148,563 29
Revenue for the fiscal year 1920–21—		
Sale of inside work, printing, etc. to departments and Parliament	$ 1,986,612 51	
Sale of outside work to departments and Parliament	311,084 53	
		$ 2,297,797 04
Sale of dross	$ 1,590 75	
Sale of empty spools	34 40	
Sale of electros	5 50	
Sale of leather scrappings	30 50	
Sale of mats and plates	401 80	
		$ 2,062 95
		$ 2,299,759 99
Excess of expenditure over revenue carried to fiscal year 1921–22		238,112 16
Inventory on March 31, 1921		610,691 14
		$ 3,148,563 29

Detail of Inventory of Printing Branch on March 31, 1921

Work in process—Labour and burden—		
Hand composition	$ 46,330 60	
Linotype composition	25,776 50	
Monotype composition	24,560 87	
		$ 106,667 97
Stereotyping		1,442 08
Press work		15,159 92
Binding		26,898 18
Die stamping		223 00
Map engraving		52,841 80
		$ 203,232 95
Work in process—Material—		
Pressroom division—Ink	$ 3 65	
Bindery "	821 38	
Map engraving "	31 82	
Paper	99,025 45	
		99,882 30
Materials, etc., on hand in different divisions—		
Paper stores division	$ 215,354 10	
Printing stores "	74,780 75	
Mechanical "	628 82	
Linotype "	6 08	
Monotype "	25 65	
Stereotype "	157 93	
Press "	3,019 05	
Bindery "	2,136 80	
Ruling "	141 13	
Die stamping "	225 57	
Map engraving "	1,235 65	
		297,711 53
Amount for lithographing, printing, binding, etc., paid to outside firms and not charged to departments and Parliament on March 31, 1921		9,864 36
		$ 610,691 14

STATEMENT, by Departments, of accounts paid for Printing, Binding, Lithographing, etc., done outside the Department, during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921.

Department	Freight, etc.	Printing, Binding, Lithographing	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	214 56	9,165 91	9,380 47
Air Board		859 17	859 17
Archives		1,061 05	1,061 05
Auditor General	0 06	98 70	98 76
Board of Commerce		5 35	5 35
Canadian National Railways	20 63		20 63
Chief Electoral Officer	0 40	748 55	748 95
Civil Service Commission		336 75	336 75
Commission of Conservation		1,170 66	1,170 66
Customs		863 21	863 21
Editorial Committee		3 01	3 01
Experimental Farms	2 67	1,734 02	1,736 69
External Affairs		1,133 65	1,133 65
Finance	9,336 53	22,113 54	31,450 07
Governor General's Secretary		457 49	457 49
Health		1,267 22	1,267 22
House of Commons	20 41	1,400 63	1,421 04
Immigration and Colonization	3,351 04	16,171 23	19,522 27
Indian Affairs		370 14	370 14
Inland Revenue		361 50	361 50
Insurance	1 15	294 82	295 97
Interior	281 04	22,436 80	22,717 84
Justice	3 24	154 97	158 21
Labour	22 06	34,778 80	34,800 86
Library of Parliament		54 56	54 56
Marine	25 82	21,373 77	21,399 59
Militia and Defence	152 87	8,479 86	8,632 73
Mines	65 74	10,140 73	10,206 47
Ministry of Overseas Military Forces		27 00	27 00
Naval Service	89 11	12,161 51	12,250 62
Patent and Copyright Office	14 30	8,961 75	8,976 05
Pension Commission		3,342 50	3,342 50
Post Office	84 12	59,280 69	59,364 81
Privy Council		39 25	39 25
Public Printing and Stationery	9 98	1,159 00	1,168 98
Public Works	1 00	572 71	573 71
Railways and Canals	230 88	14,621 30	14,852 18
Royal Canadian Mounted Police		465 67	465 67
Secretary of State		3,995 75	3,995 75
Senate of Canada	1 90	32 50	34 40
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	0 55	3,964 50	3,965 05
Soldier Settlement Board		1,292 12	1,292 12
Trade and Commerce	343 35	15,086 14	15,429 49
War Purchasing Commission		48 25	48 25
	14,273 41	282,086 73	296,360 14

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33

STATEMENT of Printing, Lithographing, etc., and Paper supplied to Departments and Parliament for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1921.

Department	Outside Work	Outside Printing, Binding, etc.	Paper	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Advisory Research Council		1,090 16	332 47	1,422 63
Agriculture	13,619 94	48,200 95	43,170 20	104,991 09
Air Board	878 22	13,949 99	8,914 71	23,742 92
Archives	1,061 05	1,702 42	447 94	3,211 41
Auditor General	98 76	1,560 41	2,757 57	4,416 74
Board of Commerce	5 35	1,517 34	2,260 44	3,783 13
Canadian National Railways	21 23	4,547 33	1,537 14	6,105 70
Canadian Patriotic Fund		104 83	112 66	217 49
Civil Service Commission	336 75	9,165 86	8,055 49	17,558 10
Chief Electoral Officer	748 95	20,986 93	43,915 88	65,651 76
Commission of Conservation	1,618 61	5,751 49	3,240 06	10,610 16
Customs	900 04	31,933 03	65,651 27	98,484 34
Council on Economy and Efficiency		138 73	236 01	374 74
Departments Generally	94 30	247 23	115 70	457 23
Editorial Committee	3 01	463 91	249 00	715 92
Exchequer Court		1,054 97	124 10	1,179 07
External Affairs	1,333 65	11,357 69	4,063 60	16,754 94
Finance	36,971 15	32,366 17	119,019 29	188,356 61
Governor General's Secretary	457 49	1,944 64	1,310 03	3,712 16
Health	1,122 15	4,439 93	3,155 14	8,717 22
House of Commons	1,189 36	168,180 53	28,925 75	198,295 64
Immigration and Colonization	19,485 27	13,134 02	29,457 66	62,076 95
Indian Affairs	324 14	4,021 87	2,482 47	6,828 48
Inland Revenue	344 83	18,879 36	26,507 04	45,731 23
Insurance	292 67	17,723 84	5,952 33	23,968 84
Interior	20,787 47	65,510 49	39,552 86	125,850 82
Justice	65 17	2,168 35	713 82	2,947 34
Labour	32,483 99	13,520 93	29,986 77	75,991 69
Library of Parliament	54 56	9,492 53	292 18	9,839 27
Marine	20,820 31	19,790 64	12,807 15	53,418 10
Militia and Defence	8,687 04	44,787 39	28,587 46	82,061 89
Mines	11,046 35	34,238 75	8,606 70	53,891 80
Ministry of Overseas Military Forces	84 00	46 62	40 98	171 60
Miscellaneous Printing	450 96	58,475 74	13,796 43	72,723 13
National Gallery of Canada		82 55	32 73	115 28
Naval Service	12,898 92	43,283 32	13,392 01	69,574 25
North West Territories		843 55	322 55	1,166 10
Patent and Copyright Office	11,278 04	23,980 13	5,607 26	40,865 43
Penitentiaries	91 29	1,519 53	894 20	2,505 02
Pension Commission	2,650 80	4,732 76	11,855 70	19,239 26
Post Office	62,335 71	101,743 92	121,619 82	285,699 45
Privy Council	39 25	332 14	134 10	505 49
Public information	18 60	60 00		78 60
Public Printing and Stationery	958 94	74,602 60	75,889 65	151,451 19
Public Works	669 94	14,532 14	10,295 16	25,497 24
Railways and Canals	20,423 52	7,203 35	11,017 28	38,644 15
Railway Commission	104,87	2,896 22	1,276 01	4,277 10
Royal Mint		71 05	23 42	94 47
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	810 80	5,779 59	7,598 32	14,188 71
Secretary of State	3,905 75	6,029 43	6,885 29	16,820 47
Senate of Canada		13,537 17	685,06	14,222 23
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	3,980 62	15,619 51	17,032 42	36,632 55
Soldier Settlement Board	1,338 20	12,633 37	12,637 58	26,609 15
Supreme Court	31 00	5,686 40	2,770 79	8,488 19
Trade and Commerce	14,113 26	80,366 25	70,325 73	164,805 24
War Purchasing Commission	48 25	1,264 32	644 76	1,957 33
	311,084 53	1,079,294 37	907,318 14	2,297,697 04

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Printing, Binding, Lithographing, etc., and Paper supplied to Departments and Parliament for the last five fiscal years, 1916–17, 1917–18, 1918–19, 1919–20, and 1920–21.

Department.	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Advisory Research Council		286 30	1,335 10	1,924 86	1,422 63
Agriculture	293,306 23	223,096 06	136,016 92	127,542 83	104,991 09
Air Board				3,214 11	23,742 92
Archives	13,566 87	8,832 84	6,570 91	12,612 55	3,211 41
Auditor General	1,914 59	4,451 78	1,333 32	3,612 80	4,416 74
Biological Board of Canada			47 94		
Board of Commerce				2,878 85	3,783 13
Canada Food Board		39,571 59	27,060 57		
Canada Registration Board		69 83	56,237 53		
Canadian National Railways	9,600 87	14,211 42	14,942 25	4,713 31	6,105 70
Canadian Munitions Resources Commission	10 20		22 99		
Canadian Patriotic Fund				1,662 03	217 49
Canadian Trade Commission				45 89	
Chief Electoral Officer					65,651 76
Civil Service Commission	2,728 05	2,800 46	12,156 45	22,124 22	17,558 10
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	9,711 30	34,081 19	493 91	3,026 63	
Commission of Conservation	86 99	76 54	1,843 12	25,598 41	10,610 16
Commission of Inquiry, Railways and Transportation	112 15				
Council on Economy and Efficiency					374 74
Customs	55,703 27	60,910 91	45,433 83	91,893 26	98,484 34
Departments Generally	231 47	194 61	227 53	46 28	457 23
Dominion Police	2,080 71	2,807 52	4,172 36	2,798 36	
Editorial Committee		94 71	104 03		715 92
Economic and Development Commission	87 04				
Exchequer Court	1,187 20	340 68	220 44	428 29	1,179 07
External Affairs	8,766 30	1,930 54	6,271 55	22,083 98	16,754 94
Finance	42,206 82	86,328 58	201,439 44	160,760 95	188,356 61
Fuel Controller		2,654 26	4,076 66		
General Consulting Engineer	2 99	3 12			
Governor General's Secretary	1,621 26	1,717 79	1,773 60	2,220 99	3,712 16
Health				7,082 40	8,717 22
House of Commons	251,016 61	338,991 69	158,543 53	296,616 56	198,295 64
Housing Committee of the Cabinet				240 31	
Immigration	21,019 30	23,273 55	26,238 36	66,635 55	62,076 95
Imperial Munitions Board			52 23		
Indian Affairs	5,153 71	5,688 20	5,898 50	8,612 79	6,828 48
Inland Revenue	34,307 08	33,172 83	26,141 97	19,530 24	45,731 23
Insurance	15,509 48	25,312 02	26,916 47	25,106 46	23,968 84
Interior	124,897 45	122,633 63	91,856 91	146,161 11	125,850 82
International Joint Commission	1,197 67	27 95	114 34	2,437 27	
Internment Operations Office	417 15	342 02	193 66	239 62	
Justice	2,844 36	85,814 09	74,723 97	6,901 34	2,947 34
Labour	26,517 01	34,383 79	46,380 28	74,924 00	75,991 69
Library of Parliament	6,627 74	7,777 09	6,360 46	6,941 00	9,839 27
Marine	41,409 35	40,956 93	26,837 95	42,643 83	53,418 10
Military Hospitals Commission	5,323 35	13,011 22			
Militia and Defence	606,830 13	405,809 36	303,418 92	147,662 19	82,061 89
Mines	112,978 27	121,428 99	36,427 31	54,671 00	53,891 80
Ministry of Overseas Military Forces				301 97	171 60
Miscellaneous Printing	152,427 12	131,006 65	97,840 60	98,991 54	72,723 13
National Gallery of Canada	15 60	7 79	37 95	100 03	115 28
National Service Commission	17,047 05	28,091 80			
National War Savings Committee				6,053 78	
Naval Service	89,051 18	145,466 98	111,387 15	66,513 86	69,574 25
North West Territories			148 48	73 87	1,166 10
Patent and Copyright Office				25,579 07	40,865 43
Penitentiaries	1,632 27	1,546 40	1,117 23	2,732 96	2,505 02
Pension Commissioners	6,090 21	21,812 01	15,082 70	19,341 43	19,239 26
Post Office	175,823 76	245,528 13	206,559 36	243,009 57	285,699 45
Privy Council	2,589 46	4,759 89	4,177 95	1,673 39	505 49
Public Information			28,321 09	39,271 33	78 60
Public Printing and Stationery	72,153 28	82,303 06	94,197 05	143,323 50	151,451 19
Public Works	22,407 78	26,494 91	28,321 96	28,584 43	25,497 24
Railways and Canals	7,309 37	7,603 64	5,126 60	11,514 11	38,644 15
Railway Commission	3,504 97	4,176 01	4,343 53	4,340 42	4,277 10
Repatriation and Employment Committee			1,994 88	1,920 03	
Royal Commission *re* Fuse Contracts	5,918 97				
Royal Commission *re* War Supplies	1,287 69				
Royal Mint	233 90	328 98	224 87	1,022 91	94 47
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	5,543 81	3,196 87	2,623 78	12,977 53	14,188 71
Secretary of State	37,065 51	31,344 15	6,932 20	15,325 50	16,820 47
Senate of Canada	5,624 98	14,078 18	11,184 13	15,130 86	14,222 23
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment			76,290 57	182,660 65	36,632 55
Soldier Settlement Board			9,041 96	67,573 31	26,609 15
Supreme Court	523 26	408 85	760 45	697 94	8,488 19
Trade and Commerce	82,942 93	77,610 88	91,435 44	143,469 88	164,805 24
Transcontinental Railway Commission	226 90	125 54	143 91		
War Purchasing Commission	13,521 86	584 92	2,253 72	4,252 88	1,957 33
Total	2,401,914 83	2,569,559 73	2,151,432 87	2,532,031 02	2,297,697 04

5. STATIONERY BRANCH ACCOUNT

Inventory, April 1, 1920		$ 437,543 98
Amount of goods purchased during fiscal year 1920–21–		
Canadian	$1,180,023 02	
American	57,049 37	
British and Foreign	54,195 69	
		1,291,268 08
Amount of other expenditures during fiscal year 1920–21–		
Wages	110,160 16	
Customs duties and brokerage	9,093 41	
Freight, etc.	33,136 13	
		152,389 70
		$ 1,881,201 76
Amount of goods issued to departments and Parliament during fiscal year 1920-21	$ 1,362,018 01	
Amount from sale of paper stock inventory to printing branch	217,137 98	
Amount from sale of waste twine	11 90	
Amount from sale of waste blotting paper, etc.	313 10	
		1,579,480 99
Excess of expenditure over revenue carried to fiscal year 1921–22		64,465 41
Inventory on March 31, 1921		237,255 36
		$ 1,881,201 76

The stock of goods on hand has been decreased $200,288 62 during the fiscal year.

STATEMENT of Goods purchased and Goods issued to Departments and Parliament in each month, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921.

Month	Goods Purchased			Total	Goods Issued
	British and Foreign	American	Canadian		
1920	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April			5,001 46	5,001 46	55,935 85
May			88,686 54	88,686 54	108,244 15
June		14,322 20	77,457 65	91,779 85	118,469 65
July	8,184 31	6,867 88	104,279 09	119,331 28	86,231 21
August		1,858 37	99,710 08	101,568 45	73,987 38
September	5,937 24	1,220 49	67,777 57	74,935 30	91,769 81
October		1,749 15	76,634 37	78,383 52	126,444 30
November	14,002 07	5,575 45	162,622 69	182,200 21	137,369 87
December	3,641 46	1,750 48	108,101 83	113,493 77	150,025 94
1921					
January			81,471 53	81,471 53	121,222 43
February	5,777 62		121,289 33	127,066 95	106,169 03
March	16,770 68	23,708 85	187,003 13	227,482 66	186,148 39
	54,313 38	57,052 87	1,180,035 27	1,291,401 52	
Refunds on goods purchased	117 69	3 50	12 25	133 44	
	54,195 69	57,049 37	1,180,023 02		
Totals of goods purchased and goods issued				1,291,268 08	1,362,018 01

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of amount of Goods issued to Departments and Parliament for the last five fiscal years, 1916–17, 1917–18, 1918–19, 1919–20 and 1920–21.

Department	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21
	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts.
Advisory Research Council		1,403 46	1,111 58	1,094 55	1,059 65
Agriculture	35,646 37	45,597 06	45,815 01	49,384 55	61,170 51
Air Board				3,309 08	28,040 32
Archives	1,325 66	1,[illegible] 47	1,307 24	2,214 22	1,282 92
Auditor General	4,966 07	6,660 03	4,870 77	6,143 73	9,169 35
Biological Board			22 00		2 12
Board of Commerce				7,691 20	4,822 30
Canada Food Board		10,227 70	9,754 90		
Canada Registration Board			3,862 69		
Canadian National Railways	39,973 90	49,867 01	23,909 25	25,787 35	27,406 71
Canadian Munitions Resources Commission	223 31	187 95	114 49		
Canadian Patriotic Fund				17 38	
Canadian Trade Commission					9 00
Chief Electoral Officer					12,735 52
Civil Service Commission	412 51	2,863 29	8,823 87	10,693 62	22,624 48
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	66 05	10,554 96	263 80		
Commission of Conservation		5 00	1,409 66	3,262 96	2,900 38
Commission of Inquiry, Railways and Transportation	122 22				
Council on Economy and Efficiency					1,896 01
Customs	35,800 97	39,435 40	37,811 03	48,010 30	62,998 12
Departments Generally	1,266 74	1,904 67	335 98		
Dominion Police	1,121 94	1,[illegible] 87	3,847 80	1,947 62	3 00
Economic and Development Commission	184 78				
Editorial Committee		47 20	4 60		473 70
Exchequer Court	144 55	184 58	381 72	382 95	276 10
External Affairs	2,416 67	2,943 51	4,212 32	6,243 00	4,892 37
Finance	22,536 97	43,096 14	113,472 67	96,738 48	94,852 60
Fuel Controller		1,[illegible] 27	980 01	28 80	
General Consulting Engineer	65 97	61 59			
Governor General's Secretary	1,932 10	1,566 91	1,976 51	2,276 14	1,838 30
Health				7,193 65	16,872 92
House of Commons	29,359 21	27,821 81	8,040 46	14,691 44	22,167 06
Housing Committee of the Cabinet				202 31	7 46
Immigration and Colonization	6,538 10	10,395 65	10,201 04	13,249 88	23,110 10
Indian Affairs	16,982 36	16,198 35	12,531 16	16,460 70	19,850 33
Inland Revenue	10,083 29	8,764 91	7,600 95	4,767 88	21,178 14
Insurance	3,583 40	1,438 39	1,092 44	2,664 89	2,536 77
Interior	74,388 35	60,572 39	62,396 28	73,800 51	105,471 88
International Joint Commission	55 60			22 20	119 66
Internment Operations Office	2,222 81	1,414 36	1,158 19	511 82	32 62
Justice	5,140 96	27,481 54	37,215 04	4,291 97	5,742 79
Labour	1,451 28	3,191 29	11,954 70	18,305 45	14,864 03
Library of Parliament	869 33	852 23	452 31	599 41	597 73
Marine	17,348 24	17,922 55	18,511 03	21,858 77	22,043 80
Military Hospitals Commission	8,443 93	28,813 02			
Militia and Defence	375,478 41	326,858 83	460,114 37	179,715 89	67,775 88
Mines	9,039 52	7,817 37	9,485 94	12,968 01	18,005 06
Ministry of Overseas Military Forces				2,135 48	1,247 45
National Gallery of Canada	65 63	57 14	192 77	118 82	596 28
National Service Commission	17,204 54	1,053 59			
National War Savings Committee				2,549 92	
Naval Service	39,622 01	105,364 58	91,609 14	54,654 02	60,054 98
Newspaper Print Commission		59 15			
North West Territories					1,818 33
Patent and Copyright Office					4,592 12
Penitentiaries	1,903 82	1,933 08	2,749 19	3,154 94	5,638 51
Pension Commissioners	27,145 06	71,428 61	66,553 35	57,358 03	43,754 84
Post Office	108,795 21	138,001 19	160,168 13	185,731 96	205,301 61
Privy Council	2,538 11	4,666 13	8,265 96	1,799 00	1,360 02
Public Information			3,986 54	2,067 79	
Public Printing and Stationery	936,272 31	925,570 98	879,855 02	892,745 11	66,200 54
Public Works	29,892 75	24,903 31	34,181 88	35,495 17	39,691 45
Railways and Canals	12,647 18	8,939 60	7,636 18	21,931 80	23,336 17
Railway Commission	4,877 81	3,324 89	5,324 39	4,742 08	5,474 58
Reconstruction and Development Committee				145 88	
Repatriation Committee				869 79	
Royal Mint	372 30	553 20	501 14	543 03	390 65
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	12,220 55	6,627 87	8,405 30	23,118 68	29,579 38
Secretary of State	6,579 53	8,664 18	6,995 48	11,128 92	11,504 00
Senate of Canada	12,339 14	11,669 96	6,999 16	9,493 68	8,465 15
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment			113,539 89	331,186 38	57,320 68
Soldier Settlement Board			12,611 09	179,329 22	59,837 68
Supreme Court	1,222 34	1,023 17	857 10	1,095 32	1,001 54
Trade and Commerce	19,431 74	18,539 17	22,241 34	25,856 06	55,078 81
Transcontinental Railway Commission	239 04	273 12	177 67		
War Purchasing Commission	558 15	346 14	2,026 55	1,268 99	945 86
Total	1,943,379 79	2,102,757 96	2,339,919 08	2,485,050 78	1,362,018 01

6. DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriation—Gratuities		$2,041 44
Detail of expenditure, death gratuities paid to widows or legal representatives of—		
John Thornton Byrne, foreman of composition, died December 7, 1919	$ 355 84	
Octave Cloutier, truckman, died May 17, 1920	142 33	
Emile Chenevert, linotype operator, died May 26, 1920	276 67	
William Larose, clerk-typist, died August 13, 1920	170 00	
John O'Reilly, bookbinder, died August 18, 1920	302 60	
Robert John White, truckman, died October 16, 1920	170 00	
Alexander Baker, Jr., hand compositor, died January 1, 1921	312 00	
Walter J. Kane, proofreader, died January 7, 1921	312 00	
	$	2,041 44
Appropriation—Civil Government Salaries		$ 71,825 00
Detail of expenditure—		
Salaries paid during the year	$ 65,209 01	
Unexpended balance	6,615 99	
	$	71,825 00
Appropriation—Civil Government Contingencies		$ 13,450 00
Detail of expenditure—		
Charwomen and cleaning	$ 714 60	
Office printing	4,003 09	
Office stationery	2,857 87	
Travelling expenses	4,349 90	
Cab hire and street car fare	127 50	
Postage	32 00	
Advertising	521 34	
Newspapers and periodicals	84 73	
Legal expenses	150 00	
Sundries	42 00	
	12,883 03	
Unexpended balance	566 97	
	$	13,450 00
Appropriation—Plant, Renewals		$ 33,000 00
Detail of expenditure—		
Hand composing division	$ 1,535 13	
Monotype division	6,977 62	
Linotype division	2,191 84	
Stereotype division	127 23	
Press division	14,087 94	
Bindery division	1,276 57	
Die stamping division	41 30	
Map engraving division	80 47	
Divisions generally	2,973 51	
Mechanical division	2,503 52	
Offices	43 79	
Printing Stores division	409 89	
Customs duties	513 08	
Brokerage	111 79	
Freight	106 97	
Total	$ 32,980 65	
Unexpended balance	19 35	
	$	33,000 00

Appropriation—Miscellaneous Printing			$ 100,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Agriculture		$ 3,967 73	
Archives		455 31	
Auditor General		2,185 12	
Civil Service Commission		2,402 05	
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery		655 77	
Customs		1,836 40	
Editorial Committee		63 65	
External Affairs		66 42	
Finance		828 33	
Indian Affairs		159 49	
Insurance		4,810 28	
Interior		742 50	
Labour		590 03	
Marine		1,140 10	
Militia and Defence		216 60	
Mines		875 70	
Naval Service		359 99	
Patent and Copyright Office		106 09	
Penitentiaries		91 24	
Post Office		756 21	
Public Printing and Stationery		21,742 71	
Public Works		1,389 75	
Railways and Canals		470 11	
Railway Commission		331 43	
Royal Canadian Mounted Police		115 34	
Secretary of State		452 90	
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment		175 53	
Trade and Commerce		29,716 24	
		76,709 02	
Unexpended balance		23,290 98	
			$100,000 00
Appropriation—Canada Gazette			$ 51,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Printing of *Canada Gazette*	$ 28,895 91		
Paper used for above	11,716 53		
Editing and translating	2,508 62		
		$ 43,121 06	
Postage		400 00	
		$ 43,521 06	
Unexpended balance		7,478 94	
			$ 51,000 00
Appropriation—Distribution of Parliamentary Documents			$ 60,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Office printing		$ 2,708 32	
Office stationery		4,584 07	
Postage		1,760 00	
Express and freight		104 51	
Telephone and telegraph		14 63	
Sundries		63 59	
Salaries		37,205 41	
		$ 46,440 53	
Unexpended balance		13,559 47	
			$ 60,000 00
Appropriation—Printing, binding and distributing the Annual Statutes			$ 16,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Printing and binding the Annual Statutes			$ 16,000 00
Appropriation—Contingent expenses in connection with the Voters' Lists			$ 5,000 00
Unexpended balance			$ 5,000 00

Appropriation—Provisional Bonus Allowance		$ 94,907 47
Detail of expenditure		
Clerical staff	$ 94,907 47	
		$ 94,907 47
Appropriation—Vote No. 31, Civil Service Commission, Public Printing and Stationery, Reorganization		$ 167,000 00
Detail of expenditure—		
Retirements	$ 11,413 80	
Customs and brokerage	142 63	
Express and freight	521 85	
Printing and stationery	451 80	
Equipment and material	148,540 40	
Overtime	1,256 78	
Medical services	148 00	
	$ 162,475 26	
Unexpended balance	4,524 74	
		$ 167,000 00
Appropriation—Unforeseen Expenses		$ 2,000 00
Royal Commission of Enquiry *re* material and equipment purchased and sold.		
Detail of expenditure—		
Travelling and subsistence	$ 665 85	
Reporting evidence	697 92	
Typing evidence	61 53	
	$ 1,425 30	
Unexpended balance	574 70	
		$ 2,000 00

7. "CANADA GAZETTE."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of *Canada Gazette* from the year 1874 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921.

	EXPENDITURE					REVENUE			
	Copies Gratis	Subscribers	Paper	Printing and Distribution	Translation	Subscriptions	Advertising	Loss	Gain
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1874...	1,045	77	1,142 17	2,416 40	119 45	242 20	931 43	2,494 59	
1875...	1,077	85	1,177 17	2,144 00	135 55	242 80	943 74	2,635 13	
1876..	1,049	88	1,195 98	2,301 51	184 80	241 80	578 41	2,836 11	
1877....	1,084	81	1,292 25	2,323 45	141 80	224 75	681 62	2,743 13	
1878...	1,108	79	1,016 65	2,139 48	125 80	268 40	683 47	2,318 53	
1879...	1,115	85	1,195 21	2,293 81	123 90	246 50	739 82	2,613 60	
1880..	1,170	70	1,208 48	2,307 72	106 30	243 90	862 38	2,538 09	
1881...	1,251	68	1,197 38	2,132 20	137 40	253 65	1,028 04	2,085 29	
1882...	1,238	92	1,360 61	2,261 85	197 60	378 44	2,706 28	735 34	
1883...	1,250	109	1,414 24	2,181 48	215 30	367 25	2,181 53	1,262 24	
1884...	1,290	85	1,428 16	2,219 00	148 24	414 67	6,658 12	1,727 48	
1885...	1,321	69	1,404 76	2,243 43	169 44	169 45	289 35	2,363 14	
1886...	1,318	77	1,683 88	2,241 65	72 20	299 70	2,020 82	1,576 21	
1887...	1,366	84	1,979 21	2,537 79	389 10	321 40	2,831 04	1,571 66	
1888...	1,369	81	2,164 85	2,933 57	349 80	307 35	2,909 72	2,231 15	
1889...	1,367	83	1,883 83	2,859 19	103 60	308 60	4,637 49		99 47
1890...	1,429	71	1,758 50	3,128 36	204 00	487 95	2,777 03	1,825 88	
1891...	1,436	84	1,492 62	2,060 45	211 85	324 18	3,309 65	331 70	
1892...	1,439	86	1,480 19	2,069 36	188 98	313 47	3,436 32		11 26
1893...	1,426	84	1,485 71	2,826 07	240 54	306 50	4,612 37		366 55
1894..	1,418	82	1,181 66	2,485 08	265 10	298 73	3,545 87	89 24	
1895...	1,425	75	1,153 87	2,704 36	232 50	281 65	4,015 64		206 56
1896...	1,428	72	1,129 52	3,007 00	259 75	276 65	4,678 69		559 07
1897...	1,492	83	1,129 07	3,003 51	245 40	298 55	4,992 94		913 51
1898...	1,438	87	1,450 21	3,803 11	337 10	312 70	5,574 45		296 73
1899...	1,486	89	940 43	3,273 01	255 30	329 95	3,948 65	190 14	
1900...	1,529	96	1,092 72	3,640 17	289 50	350 00	4,679 98		7 59
1901...	1,528	97	1,349 79	4,267 81	256 60	329 65	4,370 82	1,173 73	
1902...	1,553	97	1,430 89	3,858 22	284 00	361 80	4,451 39	759 92	
1903...	1,545	105	1,315 56	3,999 78	253 60	371 85	5,667 65		470 56
1904...	1,559	116	1,427 48	4,368 81	309 80	430 40	4,523 25	1,152 44	
1905...	1,573	177	1,684 85	6,125 57	364 80	604 12	6,997 50	573 60	
1906...	1,559	191	1,629 58	6,909 57	460 85	750 00	7,644 35	605 65	
1907...	1,616	184	1,322 63	4,248 17	329 20	524 27	6,821 20		1,445 47
1908...	1,625	200	1,805 72	7,484 48	709 80	762 15	8,472 51	765 34	
1909...	1,665	185	2,053 45	7,319 99	587 60	721 20	8,684 40	555 44	
1910...	1,692	208	2,158 56	6,983 10	815 80	775 25	14,219 41		4,037 20
1911...	1,725	250	2,548 44	9,532 19	918 55	949 85	15,844 95		3,795 62
1912...	1,742	258	2,943 28	9,600 27	438 60	979 15	21,077 11		9,074 11
1913...	1,754	271	4,385 03	19,349 44	*3,261 07	1,034 20	30,804 59		4,843 25
1914...	1,791	284	2,720 73	15,477 24	*3,842 06	1,090 05	23,062 88		2,112 80
1915...	1,907	293	4,502 28	22,597 68	*4,202 56	1,121 45	18,322 04	11,441 02	
1916...	1,901	424	3,018 22	14,978 79	*2,905 34	1,505 58	28,357 80		8,961 03
1917...	991	484	4,088 93	14,248 76	*2,658 00	1,677 20	35,885 58		16,567 09
1918...	1,000	600	6,966 17	28,214 72	*3,764 71	2,335 35	29,671 57	6,938 68	
1919...	1,303	797	5,249 59	28,743 33	*3,007 00	3,071 10	26,342 60	7,586 22	
1920...	1,278	722	4,693 32	42,850 34	*3,268 00	2,746 00	47,579 26	486 40	
1921...	1,259	1,321	11,716 53	28,895 91	*2,508 62	5,251 00	55,230 57		17,960 51

* Translating and editing.

8. CASUAL REVENUE ACCOUNT.

DETAIL of proceeds of Casual Revenue sales made during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921.

Sales of parliamentary publications to departments and Parliament	$ 12,109 02	
Sales of parliamentary publications to the public	27,120 74	
		$ 39,229 76
Sales of *Canada Gazette* and of advertising	56,230 57	
Sales of subscriptions	5,251 00	
		61,481 57
Sales of waste paper and empty cases		11,734 15
Sales of voters' lists		9 06
Sales of discarded printing equipment		38,860 40
Total		$ 151,314 94

9. RAILWAY PRINTING AUDIT.

The amount of accounts audited at this department during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, for printing, binding, lithographing, etc., for the Canadian National Railways, was $287,052.37. These accounts being paid by the railways for which the printing is done, the amount is not included in the statement of receipts and expenditure of this department.

Below is a statement of the total amount of accounts audited by this department, from 1890–91 to 1920–21.

Fiscal Year	Amount	Increase	Decrease
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1890–91	49,021 53		
1900–01	59,268 59	10,247 06	
1910–11	95,976 55	36,707 96	
1911–12	104,026 24	8,049 69	
1912–13	110,528 56	6,502 32	
1913–14	148,575 51	38,046 95	
1914–15	141,631 99		6,943 52
1915–16	140,156 30		1,475 69
1916–17	188,774 31	48,618 01	
1917–18	208,669 43	19,895 12	
1918–19	225,469 95	16,800 52	
1919–20	193,708 16		31,761 79
1920–21	287,052 37	93,344 21	

10. GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

The total amount certified by this department for government advertising during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, was $183,656.65, the details of which are set forth in a statement on page 19. These accounts being paid by the several departments for which the advertising is done, the amount is not included in the statement of receipts and expenditure of this department.

The number of advertising accounts audited was 9,769; contracts to the number of 8,069 were issued, of which 4,087 were for transient advertising and 3,982 for space contract advertising.

There was, moreover, a considerable amount of correspondence in connection therewith.

Below is a statement of the total amount of advertising accounts audited by this department from the year 1876 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, inclusive.

Calendar Years.		Fiscal Years.	
1876	$ 12,529 27	1898–1899	$ 27,699 72
1877	12,751 56	1899–1900	46,317 74
1878	20,583 77	1900–1901	50,790 40
1879	39,676 60	1901–1902	53,850 75
1880	63,092 50	1902–1903	41,078 02
1881	30,015 44	1903–1904	57,898 72
1882	50,604 71	1904–1905	102,848 11
1883	30,149 31	1905–1906	107,812 56
1884	39,401 48	1906–1907	89,329 77
1885	33,782 53	March 31	
1886	25,102 83	1907–1908	141,200 45
1887	48,596 03	1908–1909	156,673 50
1888	44,520 30	1909–1910	102,841 15
1889	35,939 47	1910–1911	144,081 66
1890	26,102 48	1911–1912	166,224 26
1891	27,519 59	1912–1913	204,762 87
1892	24,819 54	1913–1914	247,477 61
1893	26,704 27	1914–1915	200,441 19
1894	26,423 72	1915–1916	210,818 48
1895	27,424 68	1916–1917	295,694 98
1896	30,760 76	1917–1918	496,645 77
1897	35,138 54	*1918–1919	622,197 21
1898 (6 mos. to June 30, 1898)	16,312 58	1919 1920	235,663 93
		1920–1921	183,656 65

* Includes advertising of Victory Loan, 1918, amount $184,064 59, contracted for with Canadian Press Association.

Audit of Government Advertising in Newspapers for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1921.

Department	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Other Countries	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	4,523 21	157 20				10 08	20 16	59 80	86 00		70 26	4,906 71
Air Board	26 85			14 00					1 20			42 05
Board of Commerce						11 30	517 65		48 05			577 00
Board of Pensions Commissioners	2,813 25	413 60				601 20		287 20	564 96			4,680 21
Board of Railway Commission		89 80	29 40	34 65	4 00							157 85
Canadian National Railways		940 65	4,090 68	3,920 80	926 07						531 20	10,379 40
Civil Service Commission	804 70	528 09	73 98	106 76		92 87		44 92			108 27	1,759 59
Commission of Irrigation								4 80				4 80
Customs	374 30	187 54	20 50	28 88		46 00	21 40	34 50	31 08			744 20
Finance	8,650 24	3,782 05	689 70	1,345 85	291 90	2,000 90	3,617 19	2,208 54	2,466 32	194 70		25,247 39
Governor General's Secretary	739 75											739 75
Health				21 00								21 00
House of Commons	5 50	40 80	12 75	15 00	20 00	36 00	15 56	11 60	8 00			165 01
Immigration and Colonization			7 00									7 00
Indian Affairs	820 01		46 00	44 10		125 49	141 96	330 72	1,010 82		83 10	2,902 20
Inland Revenue	5,759 77	3,224 28	719 19	950 52	277 59	697 06	505 62	438 50	3,021 60	112 50		15,706 54
Insurance	7 20											7 20
Interior	312 22	187 00	9 00			1,957 83	1,206 00	2,526 43	945 92			7,144 40
International Joint Commission		108 40										108 40
Justice	65 44	25 92		69 80		196 40	136 64	181 08	168 30	81 00		924 58
Labour	6 30		667 68	587 80	10 50			147 32				1,419 60
Marine	274 53	1,074 56	424 10	409 70	23 26				956 23			3,162 38
Militia and Defence	5,077 59	2,490 96	612 27	1,261 28	153 50			1,127 46	1,117 00		117 61	11,957 67
Mines		649 23		105 00								754 23
Naval Service	5,881 29	2,749 13	489 16	1,540 88		316 53	111 12		222 46			11,310 57
North West Territories	12 00											12 00
Post Office	15,649 04	6,530 97	2,184 09	1,505,38	1,885 25	1,242 24	1,051 70	1,721 54	693 57	39 00		32,502 78
Public Printing and Stationery	228 68	205 16	21 00	31 50		35 00						521 34
Public Works	12,223 76	5,718 54	1,489 44	2,018 56	68 32	903 52	406 62	488 21	4,376 50	26 50	213 95	27,933 92
Railways and Canals	1,196 91	367 80		22 20								1,586 91
Repatriation Committee	138 74	37 50										176 24
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	4 00			5 00		2 60	2 80	73 00	4 80			92 20
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	983 17	460 32		25 75								1,469 24
Soldier Settlement Board	2,551 10	1,267 20	92 08		58 00	559 45	1,040 01	725 32	504 50			6,797 66
War Purchasing Commission	3,986 26	2,096 61	141 10	201 00	40 32	390 34	124 64	141 36	538 00		75 00	7,734 63
	73,115 81	33,283 31	11,819 03	14,265 41	3,758 71	9,524 81	8,918 87	10,552 30	16,765 31	453 70	1,199 39	183,656 65

STATIONERY BRANCH.

OTTAWA, October 31, 1921.

F. A. ACLAND, ESQ.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, a general statement of accounts of this branch, from April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921, as follows:—

Value of goods brought forward, April 1, 1920	$	437,543 98
Value of goods received, April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921		1,291,268 08
Wages charges against stock		110,160 16
Customs duty and brokerage		9,093 41
Office Printing and Stationery, freight, etc		33,136 13
	$	1,881,201 76
By goods issued to departments	$	1,362,018 01
Sale of Printing paper Stock as per Inventory April 7, 1920		217,137 98
Sale of damaged twine		11 90
Sale of damaged blotting paper, etc		313 10
Stock on hand, verified March 31, 1921		237,255 36
	$	1,816,636 35
Balance to debit of account 1921-22		64,465 41
	$	1,881,201 76

The decrease in value of goods issued to departments, compared with the year 1919-20, amounted to $1,123,032.77, owing to the flat paper, etc., usually supplied for Printing Branch (work book accounts) being taken over by the said Branch.

The decrease in salaries, etc., charged against stock amounts to $10,133.03.

The decrease of stock on hand amounted to $200,288.62, owing to the flat printing papers, etc., being transferred to the Printing Branch.

The debit balance, carried to year 1921-22, amounts to $64,465.41.

Respectfully yours,

EDMUND RYDER,
Superintendent of Stationery.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1921

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

[No. 34—1922
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To General, His Excellency, The Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

My Lord:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the annual report of the Department of External Affairs for the year 1920-21.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Ottawa, October 31, 1921.

REPORT OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I submit the customary annual review of the principal matters which have engaged the attention of the department during the past year.

PEACE TREATIES

Progress has continued to be made with the task of completing the peace settlement.

The peace treaty with Austria was duly ratified on the 16th July, that with Bulgaria on the 9th August, 1920; treaties also being concluded with Hungary on the 4th June and with Turkey on the 10th August, 1920.

On the 5th July at Paris a treaty was signed between the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, and Denmark, transferring to the last-named power, under the provisions of the peace treaty with Germany, a portion of Slesvig. This treaty was ratified by His Majesty on the 15th December, 1920.

At the same time as the treaty with Turkey were signed:

1. A treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Poland, Rumania, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State regarding central European frontiers.

2. A treaty between the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and Greece regarding minorities.

3. A treaty between the same Powers transferring Thrace to Greece.

4. A treaty between the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, and Armenia regarding minorities.

A treaty between the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, and Rumania recognizing Rumania's sovereignty over Bessarabia was signed at Paris on the 18th November, 1920, His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris signing on behalf of Canada.

The Canadian plenipotentiary in the case of these treaties, excepting the Bessarabian treaty with Rumania, was Sir George Perley, the High Commissioner at London.

His Majesty's ratification has also been given to the following treaties:—

1. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State regarding minorities, ratified 17th August, 1920.

2. The similar treaty with Rumania, ratified 12th January, 1921.

3. The convention between the British Empire, United States of America, Belgium, France, Italy, Japan, and Portugal, relative to the liquor traffic in Africa, signed at St. Germain, 10th September, 1919, ratified 31st July, 1920.

4. A treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Czecho-Slovakia regarding minorities, ratified 17th August, 1920.

5. The convention revising the General Act of Berlin, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 1890, ratified 31st July, 1920.

As provided in the peace treaty with Germany, notice was given the German Government on the 25th June, 1920, reviving the following bilateral treaties with that Power in which Canada is interested:—

1. Treaty for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals, 14th May, 1872.

2. Parcel Post Agreement signed, London, 3rd November, Berlin, 14th November, 1894, as subsequently modified 24th January and 6th February, 1920.

3. Money Orders Agreement signed, London, 9th January, 1907, Berlin, 8th February, 1908, with modifications subsequently effected or made necessary by the termination of the Treaty of Versailles.

In like manner, in accordance with Article 241 of the Treaty with Austria, notice was given to the Austrian Government on the 22nd September, 1920, reviving as from that date the extradition treaty between Great Britain and Austria of the 3rd December, 1873, with the amending Declaration of the 26th June, 1901.

OTHER TREATIES

With Canada's concurrence a Convention was signed at London on the 1st June, 1920, renewing the Arbitration Convention between His Majesty and the Queen of The Netherlands of the 15th February, 1905, for a further period of five years dating from the 12th July, 1920.

The treaty between His Majesty and Brazil of the 4th April, 1919, providing for the establishment of a Peace Commission was ratified the 11th March, 1921.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE

Advantage was taken of the presence in Europe as one of the delegates to the League of Nations Assembly, of Sir George Foster for the negotiation of a trade agreement to serve as a *modus vivendi* pending the conclusion of a new commercial treaty with France. It was signed at Paris on the 29th January, 1921, and having been approved by the Canadan Parliament was brought into force as from the 3rd May, 1921. In return for most-favoured nation treatment accorded by Canada to French products in respect of tariff, exportation, transit, and internal taxes, France agreed to give the benefits of her minimum tariff or a percentage rebate from the general tariff to a list of enumerated Canadian products.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY

The first meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations to be held at Geneva on the 15th November, 1920, was summoned by the President of the United States in fulfilment of the duty entrusted to him by the Covenant of the League. Canada was represented at this meeting by the Right Honourable Sir George Foster, the Right Honourable C. J. Doherty, and the Honourable N. W. Rowell. The following six additional States were admitted to the League: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Finland, and Luxemburg. Amongst subjects discussed were the measures to combat the menace of typhus in Europe, and for the prevention of traffic in opium, and the traffic in women and children. The question of help for children who had suffered by the war was also considered.

A statute was adopted establishing a Permanent Court of Justice for the decision of disputes by the members of the League, and a protocol accepting this statute was signed by the representatives of the participating states.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The General Labour Conference of the League of Nations held its second meeting at Geneva on the 15th June, 1920, its session lasting until the 10th July. The Canadian Government was represented by Mr. Philippe Roy, the Commissioner General at Paris, and Mr. G. J. Desbarats, the Deputy Minister of the Naval Service; Canadian employers by Mr. Thomas Rowe; and Canadian workmen by Mr. J. C. Gauthier.

Draft Conventions (three) were adopted, fixing a minimum age for the employment of children at sea; concerning indemnity for unemployment in case of loss or foundering of a ship; and for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen.

Further, recommendations were adopted concerning the limitation of hours at work in the fishing industry and in inland navigation, the establishment of national seamen's codes and unemployment insurance for seamen.

An International Financial Conference of representatives of members of the League of Nations was convened by the Council and held at Brussels in September–October, 1920, to study the world-wide financial crisis and to consider methods for remedying it and mitigating its consequences. Canada's representatives were the Honourable Hugh Guthrie, Mr. G. C. Cassels, and Mr. J. H. Gundy. A report was presented to the Council of the League recommending measures considered necessary for meeting the situation, such as a general restriction of Government expenditures, reduction of armaments, the checking of inflation of currency, and meeting of current expenditures out of revenue.

The Seventh Congress of the Universal Postal Union was held at Madrid in October–November, 1920, the Honourable P. E. Blondin, Postmaster General, and Dr. R. M. Coulter, the Deputy Postmaster General, attending as Canada's representatives. As they found it necessary to return before the termination of the proceedings, Brig.-Gen. F. H. Williamson, C.B.E., Chief of the British Delegation, being duly empowered, signed on behalf of Canada on the 30th November, 1920, the revised Universal Postal Convention to come into force the 1st January, 1922.

The Fifteenth International Congress against Alcoholism was held at Washington in September, 1920, Chief Justice Sir Francis Lemieux, and the Rev. Andrew S. Grant attending as representatives of the Canadian Government.

A preliminary *Conference of Representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers on Electrical Communications* was summoned to meet at Washington to consider international aspects of communication by telegraph, telephone, wireless telegraph, and wireless telephone in preparation for a general Conference to be later assembled. Mr. L. C. Christie, Legal Adviser of the Department, Mr. C. P. Edwards of the Department of the Naval Service, and Mr. George D. Perry, General Manager of the Canadian National Telegraphs were present on behalf of the Canadian Government. The disposal of German cables seized during the war, the amalgamation and revision of the International Telegraph and Radio Telegraph Conventions, International cable, and radio law and cable landing rights were some of the questions discussed.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

Of questions in which our immediate relations with the United States are concerned there might be noted:—

1. The final settlement of the membership of the Peace Commission under the Peace Commission Treaty of the 15th September, 1914, which has been fixed as follows:—

Umpire—Professor Nansen;
British National delegate—Viscount Bryce;
or in the alternative in cases concerning Canada—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick;
Australia—the High Commissioner;
Newfoundland—Sir Robert Stout;
South Africa—Mr. W. P. Schreiner;
British non-National delegate—Monsieur Millerand;
United States National delegate—Judge Grey;
United States non-National delegate—Senhor DaGama.

2. Pollution of boundary waters. In this matter, carrying out a duty committed to it by the Canadian and United States Governments, the International Joint Commission prepared and submitted the draft of a Convention intended to confer upon that body authority to remedy the existing conditions of pollution in the boundary waters so that the policy laid down in Article 4, Boundary Waters Treaty, might be effectually enforced. This draft is now under consideration.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH THE WEST INDIES

With the object of improving trade relations and communications between the Dominion and the British West Indian Colonies, at the suggestion of the Canadian Government a Conference was assembled at Ottawa in May-June, 1920. Representatives of Canada, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad, and Windward Islands took part in the deliberations, as a result of which an agreement was signed at Otawa on the 18th June providing for preferential tariff treatment for Canadian goods entering any of these Colonies. Arrangements were also agreed upon in regard to the establishment of the steamship service between Canada and the eastern group and between Canada and the western group of the West Indian Colonies concerned. The agreement was subject to the approval of the Parliament of Canada, of the Legislature of each of the West Indian Colonies, and of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Such approval having been given by the Canadian Parliament, the Legislatures of certain of the West Indian Colonies, and the Colonial Secretary, the agreement was brought into operation as regards the approving Colonies on the 10th May, 1921.

PASSPORTS

The work of the Passport Office shows no diminution and judging from the widespread adoption and enforcement of a passport system by Governments everywhere, it may be accepted that the increased business has reached a stage of permanency. The number of passports issued during the past year was 30,641, the revenue received in this connection being $62,954.79.

I record with pleasure my appreciation of the zealous and efficient way in which the duties of the various members of the staff have been discharged.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH POPE,

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Ottawa, May 31, 1921.

APPENDIX A.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents in the Dominion, according to the latest information supplied to the Department of External Affairs.

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Adams, Ed. L.	Consul	United States	Sherbrooke	1919
Allison, M. A.	Consul	Portugal	St. John, N.B.	1903
Amoroso, G.	Consular Agent	Italy	Hamilton, Ont.	1918
Anderson, P. B.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Winnipeg, Man.	1917
Angwin, J. G.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Sydney, N.S.	1906
Anido, C. E.	Vice-Consul	Cuba	Toronto, Ont.	1918
Arregui del Campo, J. B.	Consul	Spain	Montreal, Que.	1919
Aubert, L. C. M.	Consul General	Norway	Montreal, Que.	1917
Barattieri, di San Pietro, Count G.	Consular Agent	Italy	Winnipeg, Man.	1910
Barnaby, A. C.	Consular Agent	United States	Bridgewater, N.S.	1920
Barranco, C. A.	Actg. Con. Gen.	Cuba	Ottawa	1921
Barranco y Fernandez C.	Consul	Cuba	Toronto, Ont.	1918
Barry, J. R.	Vice-Consul	United States	Montreal, Que.	1919
Beebe, H. S.	Consular Agent	United States	Beebe Jct., Que.	1909
Bourgouin, J. H.	Actg. Con. Agt.	France	Winnipeg	1905
Bell, C. N.	Consul	Guatemala	Winnipeg, Man.	1896
Berdiales, M. F.	Chancellor	Cuba	Halifax, N.S.	1919
Biorke, C. J.	Vice.Consul	Norway	Vancouver, B.C.	19 0
Black, W. A.	Consul	Panama	Halifax, N.S.	1910
Black, W. A.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Halifax, N.S.	1911
Blackford, W.	Vice-Consul	United States	Calgary, Alta.	19 0
Blair, F. N.	Acting Vice-Consul	Portugal	Rimouski, Que.	1913
Bollini, A. T.	Consul General	Argentine Republic	Ottawa, Ont.	1920
Bouillon, E. A. A.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Paspebiac, Que.	1918
Brand, N. F.	Consul	United States	Fernie, B.C.	1918
Bravo Y. Puig, Leonardo	Consul	Cuba	Halifax, N.S.	1920
Briggs, L. P.	Consul	United States	Rivière du Loup	19 0
Brittain, J. J.	Consul General	United States	Winnipeg, Man.	1919
Brown, R. U.	Vice-Consul	United States	Yarmouth, N.S.	1915
Bukowiecki, Olszewski	Vice-Consul	Poland	Winnipeg, Man.	1920
Burdon, H. E.	Consular Agent	United States	Ocean Falls, B.C.	1920
Call, B. N.	Consular Agent	United States	Newcastle, N.B.	1904
Campbell, G. D.	Consul	Cuba	Weymouth, N.S.	1913
Carter, E. H.	Vice-Consul	United States	St. John, N.B.	1919
Carosella, L.	Acting Consular Agent	Italy	Fernie, B.C.	1917
Chapman, R. E.	Vice-Consul	United States	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1917
Chao Tsong Tian	Vice-Consul	China	Ottawa, Ont.	1915
Chevalier, E.	Acting Consular Agent	France	Vancouver, B.C.	1920
Clinton, G. W.	Consular Agent	United States	Cumberland, B.C.	1918
Collart, T.	Consular Agent	Belgium	Prince Rupert	1919
Cochran, H. M.	Vice-Consul	United States	Montreal, Que.	1920
Collis, E. J.	Vice-Consul	United States	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1918
Como, Capt. di V. C.	Commercial Attache	Italy	Montreal, Que.	1920
Coppley, G. C.	Commercial Consul	Roumania	Hamilton, Ont.	1920
Cox, H.	Consular Agent	United States	Edmonton, Alta.	1915
Creaghan, J. A.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Chatham, N.B.	1919
Creaghan, J. A.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Newcastle, N.B.	1919
Cresse, L. G. A., K.C.	Honorary Consul	Guatemala	Montreal and Quebec.	1913
Crosby, G. J.	Vice-Consul	United States	Vancouver, B.C.	19 0
Crosson, F. J.	Consul	United States	Sydney, N.S.	1917
Culver, H. S.	Consul	United States	St. John, N.B.	1910
Cumberford, S.	Consul	Chile	Amherst, N.S.	1921
Cummings, E. A.	Vice-Consul	United States	Moncton, N.B.	1916
Curren, A. E.	Consul	Belgium	Halifax, N.S.	1889
Curren, A. E.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Halifax, N.S.	1913

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Davies, J. R.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Pictou, N.S.	1884
Davison, J. M.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Halifax, N.S.	1906
Danovaro, G.	Consular Agent	Italy	Welland, Ont.	1918
deAngelis, G.	Consular Agent	Italy	Edmonton, Alta.	1920
de Dardel, Carl Otto.	Acting Consul General	Sweden	Montreal, Que.	1919
Defries, R. L.	Consul	Honduras	Toronto, Ont.	1913
DeLamater, H. I.	Vice-Consul	United States	Fort William and Pt. Arthur, Ont.	1920
Denison, F. C.	Consul	United States	Prescott, Ont.	1915
Dennison, A. H.	Consul	United States	Quebec, Que.	1919
de Olivares, Jose.	Consul	United States	Hamilton, Ont.	1914
de Saint Victor, R.	Consular Agent	France	Quebec, Que.	1913
De Wolf, J. E.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Halifax, N.S.	1906
Diederich, H. W.	Consul	United States	Sarnia, Ont.	1919
Donaldson, D.	Vice-Consul	United States	Toronto	1920
Dulac, A. J. H.	Consul	Belgium	Winnipeg, Man.	1905
Duggan, F. M.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Quebec, Que.	1910
Duggan, F. M.	Acting Vice-Consul.	Norway	Quebec, Que.	19 0
Dupont, R.	Consul	Belgium	Quebec, Que.	1920
Dybhavn, John.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Prince Rupert, B.C.	1918
Eakins, A. W.	Consul	Cuba	Yarmouth, N.S.	1907
Echeverria Velasquez, V.	Vice-Consul	Costo Rica	Montreal	1921
Edgett, O. B.	Consular Agent	United States	Lethbridge	1919
Edwards, M. D.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	St. John, N.B.	1913
Edwards, T. D.	Consul	United States	Cornwall, Ont.	1917
Fenan, H.	Vice-Consul	Belgium	Ottawa, Ont	19 0
Emanuels, S. J.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Vancouver, B.C.	1915
Erzinger, J.	Consul	Switzerland	Winnipeg, Man.	1913
Estrada, J. de	Vice-Consul	Uruguay	Toronto, Ont.	1914
Falardeau, A.	Consul	Peru	Quebec, Que.	1916
Fernandez, M. de D.	Consul	Brazil	Halifax, N.S.	19 0
Firth, T. A.	Vice Consul	Sweden	Dawson	1920
Fortuyn, L. D.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Winnipeg, Man.	1920
Foster, J. G.	Consul General	United States	Ottawa, Ont.	1903
Frechette, O.	Vice-Consul	Spain	Quebec, Que.	1898
Frechette, O.	Consul	Chile	Quebec, Que.	1885
Frechette, O.	Consul General	Colombia	Quebec, Que.	1909
Frechette, O.	Consul	Portugal	Quebec, Que.	1908
Freeman, C. M.	Actg. Consul	United States	Halifax, N.S.	1920
Futcher, F. A.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Victoria and Chemainus, B.C.	1907
Gaboury, E.	Acting Consular Agent	France	Halifax, N.S.	1916
Garrett, A. B.	Consul	United States	St. Stephen, N.B.	1917
Gaviola, C. M.	Consul	Mexico	Toronto, Ont.	1920
Giroux, A. B.	Vice-Consul	United States	Quebec, Que.	1920
Gintzburger, S.	Consul	Switzerland	Vancouver, B.C.	1913
Glionna, Dr. G.	Acting Vice-Consul	Italy	Toronto, Ont.	1918
Goor, M.	Consul General	Belgium	Ottawa, Ont.	1913
Gordon, J. A.	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	Montreal, Que.	1908
Grassi, G.	Consular Agent	Italy	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1914
Gunsaulus, E. N.	Consul General.	United States	Halifax, N.S.	19 0
Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul	Norway	North Sydney, N.S.	1910
Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul	Portugal	North Sydney, N.S.	1910
Halstead, A.	Consul General.	United States	Montreal, Que	19 0
Hammond, J. W.	Consular Agent	United States	Fredericton, N.B.	1916
Hanson, O.	Acting Vice-Consul	Sweden	Prince Rupert, B.C.	1920
Hanson, O.	Consul	Sweden	Victoria, B.C.	19 0
Hart, G. R.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Halifax, N.S.	1893
Hatheway, F.	Consular Agent	France	St. John, N.B.	1910
Hatheway, W. F.	Consul	Gautemala	St. John, N.B.	1898
Hechler, Henry.	Consul	Liberia	Halifax, N.S.	1903
Hendrick, M. J.	Consul	United States	Windsor, Ont.	1917

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Hendericks, P. M.	Acting Vice-Consul	Norway	Outlook, Sask.	1917
Hernandez, B.	Consul	Venezuela	Montreal, Que.	19 0
Heubach, Claude	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Winnipeg, Man.	1916
Herbert, E. E.	Vice-Consul	United States	Regina, Sask.	1916
Heward, S. B.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Montreal, Que.	1879
Hill, J. M.	Vice-Consul	United States	Kingston, Ont.	19 0
Hill, J. M.	Vice-Consul	United States	Prince Rupert	19 0
Huebscher, C. P.	Consul General	Switzerland	Montreal, Que.	1920
Huntingdon, H. R.	Honorary Vice-Consul	United States	Fernie, B.C.	1898
Hutchinson, G. A.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Richibucto, N.B.	1911
Inches, Cyrus F.	Vice-Consul	Uruguay	St. John, N.B.	19 0
Jenvrin, P. G.	Consular Agent	France	Edmonton, Alta	19 0
Johnson, C. E.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Regina, Sask.	1920
Johnson, F. C.	Vice-Consul	United States	Riviere du Loup, Que.	1919
Johnson, J. P.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Wetaskiwin, Alta	19 0
Johnston, F. S. S.	Consul	United States	Kingston, Ont.	1910
Johnston, J. H.	Consul	United States	Regina, Sask.	1917
Jones, W. G.	Vice-Consul	Spain	Halifax, N.S.	1894
Kelly, N. A.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Campbellton, N.B.	1916
Kempff, L.	Consul General	Germany	Montreal, Que.	1921
Kerman, W. S.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Toronto, Ont.	1916
Kerr, D. C.	Vice-Consul	United States	Vancouver, B.C.	19 0
Kerr, Geo.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Toronto, Ont.	1910
Korte, F. J.	Vice-Consul	Finland	Port Arthur, Ont.	19 0
Labbie, A. P.	Consular Agent	United States	St. Leonards, N.B.	1915
*Lacroix, Ed.	Consular Agent	France	North Sydney, N.S.	1909
Ladner, L.	Consul	Belgium	Vancouver, B.C.	1920
Lameda, E. A.	Commercial Agent	Venezuela		1920
Lapierre, Lorenzo.	Consular Agent	Brazil	Montreal, Que.	1920
LeBoutillier, C. S.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Gaspé, Que.	1876
LeBoutiller, C. S.	Acting Vice-Consul	Portugal	Gaspé Basin, Que.	1895
Ledingham, W. D.	Acting Consular Agent	Italy	St. John, N.B.	1919
LeGros, P. E.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Gaspé, Que.	1900
Leonard, C. F.	Consular Agent	United States	Peterborough, Ont.	1910
Le Quesne, J. C.	Acting Vice-Consul	Portugal	Paspebiac, Que.	1898
Levasseur, T.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Quebec, Que.	1902
LeVatte, H. C. V.	Consular Agent	United States	Louisburg, N.S.	1898
Livingston, C. L.	Consul	United States	Charlottetown	1920
Lopez, Armando	Vice-Consul	Cuba	St. John, N.B.	1920
Macdonald, W. G.	Vice-Consul	United States	St. Stephens, N.B.	1919
Macheras, A.	Acting Consul	Greece	Montreal, Que.	1919
Mack, J. M.	Consular Agent	United States	Liverpool, N.S.	1895
Maitland, R. R.	Consul	Honduras	Vancouver, B.C.	1913
Marchand, R.	Vice-Consul	United States	Sherbrooke, Que.	19 0
Marino, E.	Consular Agent	Italy	Fort William, Ont.	1912
Marker, C. P.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Calgary, Alta.	1910
Martin, C. W.	Consul	United States	Toronto, Ont.	1915
Martin, H.	Consul	Belgium	Edmonton, Alta.	1917
Masi, N.	Consular Agent	Italy	Vancouver, B.C.	1915
Mason, J. J.	Act. Vice-Consul	Norway	Calgary, Alta.	1919
Mason, T. J.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Toronto, Ont.	1917
Mathers, H. I.	Consul	Russia	Halifax, N.S.	1917
Mathers, H. I.	Consul	Denmark	Halifax, N.S.	1906
Mathers, H. I.	Consul	Norway	Halifax, N.S.	1906
McCunn, J. N.	Consul	United States	Yarmouth, N.S.	19 0
McOsker, J. A.	Vice Consul	United States	Montreal, Que.	1920
Merrill, E. C.	Vice-Consul	United States	Halifax, N.S.	1918
Mersereau, C. M.	Consular Agent	United States	Bathurst, N.B.	1915
Nichols, C. R.	Vice-Consul	United States	Hamilton, Ont.	19 0
Milano, A.	Consular Agent	Italy	Calgary, Alta.	1919
Miles, Henry	Consul	Paraguay	Montreal, Que.	1902
Miller, H. C.	Honorary Vice-Consul	Greece	Toronto, Ont.	1919
Mills, J. W.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Montreal, Que.	1917
Milner, J. B.	Consul	United States	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1916
Mitchell, W. A.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Toronto, Ont.	1901
Morales y Ubeda, A.	Vice-Consul	Cuba	Ottawa, Ont.	1921

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Morang, G. N.	Consul	Guatemala	Toronto, Ont.	1896
Morissette, J. B.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Quebec, Que.	1904
Moore, R. H.	Consular Agent	United States	Kenora, Ont.	1918
Morris, M. P.	Consul	Panama	Vancouver, B.C.	1906
Morris, M. P.	Consul General	Chile	Vancouver, B.C.	1892
Morris, M. P.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Vancouver, B.C.	1914
Mosher, R. B.	Consul	United States	Victoria, B.C.	1915
Murrhead, D. A	Consular Agent	United States	White Horse, Y.T.	1921
Mullin, D.	Consul	Belgium	St. John, N.B.	1908
Murphey, C. T.	Vice-Consul	United States	Sarnia, Ont.	1920
MacMillan, F.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	1882
MacQuillan, J.	Consul General	Ecuador	Vancouver, B.C.	1898
MacRae, K. J.	Vice-Consul	Norway	St. John, N.B.	1914
McAndrews, P. J.	Vice-Consul	United States	Prescott, Ont.	1920
McCarter, Edward B.	Vice-Consul	United States	Montreal, Que.	1918
McLean, H. H.	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	St. John, N.B.	1908
Neale, F. E.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Chatham, N.B.	1918
Neale, F. E.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Chatham, N.B.	1909
Neville, J.	Vice-Consul	Uruguay	Halifax, N.S.	1913
Neville, J. A.	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	Halifax, N.S.	1908
Newcomb, R. M.	Vice-Consul	United States	Victoria, B.C.	1914
Nicholls, F.	Consul	Portugal	Toronto, Ont.	1906
Nobel, O. K.	Acting Consul	Denmark	Montreal, Que.	1920
Nordbye, Dr. F. A.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Camrose, Alta.	1916
Nordheimer, A.	Consul General	Netherlands	Toronto, Ont.	1902
Okolowicz, J.	Consul General	Poland	Montreal, Que.	1919
O'Brien, J. W.	Vice-Consul	United States	Halifax, N.S.	1920
Owen, J. M.	Consular Agent	United States	Annapolis, N.S.	1872
Owen, W. H.	Consul	Cuba	Bridgewater, N.S.	1905
Oxley, H.	Consul	Portugal	Halifax, N.S.	1916
Petry, W. H.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Quebec, Que.	1911
Philpot, J.	Consular Agent	United States	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	1916
Pistone, A.	Acting Consular Agent	Italy	Sydney, N.S.	1915
Planta, A. E.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Nanaimo, B.C.	1907
Points, J. J.	Vice-Consul	United States	Toronto, Ont.	19 0
Ponsot, A. H.	Consul General	France	Montreal, Que.	1918
Pootmans, G.	Acting Consular Agent	France	Regina, Sask.	1915
Pootmans, G.	Vice-Consul	Belgium	Regina, Sask.	1920
Prescott, J. W.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Vancouver, B.C.	1916
Printz, C. J. P.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Toronto, Ont.	1908
Ragosine, C.	Acting Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	Russia	Montreal, Que.	1920
Rasmusen, Bertil M.	Consul	United States	Moncton, N.B.	1918
Reat, Samuel C.	Consul	United States	Calgary, Alta.	1918
Reyneri, y Perez, F.	Consul	Cuba	St. John, (N.B.).	19 0
Ricciardi, Cavalier G.	Consul General	Italy	Montreal, Que.	1919
Rickstal, J. Van	Acting Consul	Belgium	Montreal, Que.	1920
Rochereau, de la Sabliere, C.	Consul	Belgium	Toronto, Ont.	1904
Rochereau, de la Sabliere, C. E.	Consular Agent	France	Toronto, Ont.	1908
Rogers, W. A.	Vice-Consul	United States	Campbellton, N.B.	1916
Ross, T. P.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Quebec, Que.	1910
Rouillard, L.	Consul	Hayti	Quebec, Que.	1920
Routh, F. C.	Consul	Portugal	Montreal, Que.	1911
Rudolf, D. J.	Consular Agent	United States	Lunenburg, N.S.	1907
Ryder, F. M.	Consul General	United States	Vancouver, B.C.	1919
Ryerson, Jas.	Consular Agent	United States	Galt, Ont.	1899
Ryznar, B.	Consul	Czecho-Slovakia	Montreal	1920
Sanders, John O.	Consul	United States	Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.	1920
Sanford, H. M.	Vice-Consul	United States	Ottawa, Ont.	1898
Sanguesa, F. H.	Honorary Consul	Peru	Montreal, Que.	1921
Seferovitch, A. V.	Consul for the Dominion of Canada	Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes	Montreal, Que.	1918

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Shimizu, S	Consul General	Japan	Ottawa, Ont	1920
Shelton, H. I	Vice-Consul	Uruguay	Montreal, Que	1921
Schortinghuis, H. T	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Calgary, Alta	1921
Shotts, G. W	Consul	United States	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1906
Simard, Geo. A	Hon. Consul General	Roumania	Montreal	1919
Sinclair, N	Consular Agent	United States	Summerside, P.E.I	1907
Skarin, E. R. T	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Edmonton, Alta	1920
Smith, H. J	Consul	Sweden	Winnipeg, Man	1904
Sorensen, C	Vice-Consul	Norway	Port Arthur, Ont	1914
Sorensen, C	Vice-Consul	Norway	Fort William, Ont	1914
Stickmest, S	Vice-Consul	Norway	Montreal, Que	1920
Spencer, W. B	Acting Consular Agent	Italy	Halifax, N.S	1919
Stahlschmidt, C. B	Consul	Norway	Vancouver, B.C	1907
Taggart, G. R	Consul	United States	London, Ont	1920
Tanguay, E. G	Vice-Consul	Paraguay	Quebec, Que	1914
Taylor, T. M	Consul	Guatemala	Vancouver, B.C	1916
Terry, W. S	Consul	Belgium	Victoria, B.C	1912
Tetreault, N	Consul	Panama	Montreal, Que	1920
Tewell, H. S	Vice-Consul	United States	Winnipeg, Man	1920
Thompson, J. Enoch	Consul	Panama	Toronto, Ont	1905
Thompson, P. W	Vice-Consul	Netherlands,	St. John, N.B	1905
Thorgeirsson, O. S	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Winnipeg, Man	1914
Ukita, S	Consul	Japan	Vancouver, B.C	1917
Van Houten, A. C	Consular Agent	United States	Nanaimo, B.C	1918
Van Roggen, M. A	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Vancouver, B.C	1910
Vernet, H. A	Vice-Consul	United States	Cornwall, Ont	1920
Vernon, J. B	Vice-Consul	United States	Quebec, Que	1920
Villardson, J	Vice-Consul	Norway	Winnipeg, Man	1920
Vyse, W. C	Vice-Consul	United States	Ottawa, Ont	1920
Wakefield, E. A	Consul	United States	Prince Rupert, B.C	1918
Walker, Sir E	Hon. Con. Gen	Japan	Toronto, Ont	1919
Ward, W. A	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Vancouver, B.C	1909
Waterous, C. A	Consul	Chile	Brantford, Ont	1908
Watt, G	Consular Agent	Italy	Chatham, N.B	1886
Wetmore, J. H	Vice-Consul	United States	North Bay, Ont	1920
White, H. G	Consul	Peru	Vancouver, B.C	1914
Whitman, F. C	Consul	Cuba	Annapolis, N.S	1904
Winch, R. V	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Vancouver, B.C	1906
Woodward, G. C	Consul	United States	Campbellton, N.B	1918
Yang, Hsu-Wen	Consul General	China	Ottawa, Ont	1913
Yeh Ko-Liang	Consul	China	Vancouver, B.C	1918
Yeigh, F	Vice-Consul	Paraguay	Toronto, Ont	1903
Young, J. A	Vice-Consul	Norway	Sydney, N.S	1911
Zuerrer, E. R	Consul	Switzerland	Toronto, Ont	1920

APPENDIX B.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented in Canada by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, according to the latest information supplied to the Department of External Affairs.

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Argentine Republic	Halifax, N.S.	Neville, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1908
	Ottawa, Ont.	Bollini, A. T.	Consul General	1920
	Montreal, Que.	Gordon, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1908
	St. John, N.B.	McLean, H. H.	Vice-Consul	1908
Belgium	Edmonton, Alta.	Martin, H.	Consul	1917
	Halifax, N.S.	Curren, A. E.	Consul	1889
	Montreal, Que.	Rickstal, J. Van	Acting Consul	19 0
	Ottawa, Ont.	Goor, M.	Consul General	1913
	Ottawa, Ont.	Feman, H.	Vice-Consul	19 0
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Collart, T.	Consular Agent	1919
	Quebec, Que.	Dupont, R	Consul	19 0
	Regina, Sask.	Pootmans, G.	Vice-Consul	1920
	St. John, N.B.	Mullin, D.	Consul	1908
	Toronto, Ont.	Rochereau de la Sabliere, C.	Consul	1904
	Vancouver, B.C.	Ladner, L	Consul	19 0
	Victoria, B.C.	Terry, W. S.	Consul	1912
	Winnipeg, Man.	Dubuc, A. J. H.	Consul	1905
Brazil	Gaspe, Que.	LeGros, P. E.	Commercial Agent	1900
	Gaspe, Que.	LeBoutillier, C. S.	Vice-Consul	1876
	Halifax, N.S.	Fernandes, M. de D.	Consul	19 0
	Halifax, N.S.	Hart, G. R.	Vice-Consul	1893
	Halifax, N.S.	Curren, A. E.	Commercial Agent	1913
	Montreal, Que.	Mills, F. W	Vice-Consul	1917
	Montreal, Que.	Lapierre, Lorenzo	Consular Agent	1920
	Paspebiac, Que.	Bouillon, E. A. A.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Quebec, Que.	Levasseur, T.	Vice-Consul	1902
	Quebec, Que.	Morissette, J. B.	Commercial Agent	1904
	Toronto, Ont.	Kerman, W. S.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Toronto, Ont.	Mason, T. J.	Commercial Agent	1917
	Vancouver, B.C.	Emanuels, S. J.	Vice-Consul	1915
	Vancouver, B.C.	Prescott, J. W.	Commercial Agent	1916
Chile	Amherst, N.S.	Cumberford, S	Consul	1921
	Brantford, Ont.	Waterous, C. A.	Consul	1908
	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Consul	1885
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, M. P.	Consul General	1892
China	Ottawa, Ont.	Yang Hsu-Wen	Consul General	1913
	Ottawa, Ont.	Chao Tsong Tian	Vice-Consul	1915
	Vancouver, B.C.	Yeh Ko-Liang	Consul	1918
Colombia	Quebec, Que.	Frechette O.	Consul General	1909
Corea*				
Costa Rica	Montreal, Que.	Echeverria		
		Velasquez, V. E.	Vice-Consul	1921
Cuba	Annapolis, N.S.	Whitman, F. C.	Consul	1904
	Bridgewater, N.S.	Owen, W. H.	Consul	1905
	Halifax, N.S.	Bravo Y Piug, Leonardo	Consul	1920
	Halifax, N.S.	Berdiales, M. F.	Chancellor	1919
	Ottawa, Ont.	Barranco, C. A.	Actg. Consul General	1919
	Ottawa, Ont.	Morales, Y. Ubeda A.	Vice-Consul	19 1
	St. John, N.B.	Reyneri, y. Perez F.	Consul	19 0
	St. John, N.B.	Lopez, Armando	Vice-Consul	1920
	Toronto, Ont.	Barranco y. Fernandez, C.	Consul	1918
	Toronto, Ont.	Anido, C. E.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Weymouth, N.S.	Campbell, G. D.	Consul	1913
	Yarmouth, N.S.	Eakins, A. W.	Consul	1907
Czecho-Slovakia	Montreal	Ryznar, B.	Consul	1920

*Represented by Japanese Consuls.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Denmark	Calgary, Alta	Marker, C. P.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Chatham, N.B.	Neale, F. E.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Consul	1906
	Montreal, Que.	Nobel, O. K.	Acting Consul	1920
	Quebec, Que.	Petry, W. H.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Vancouver, B.C.	Ward, W. A.	Vice-Consul	1909
	Winnipeg, Man.	Thorgeirsson, O.S.	Vice-Consul	1914
Ecuador	Vancouver, B.C.	MacQuillan, J.	Consul General	1898
Finland	Port Arthur, Ont.	Borte, E. J.	Vice-Consul	1920
France	Edmonton, Alb.	Jenvrin, P. G.	Consular Agent	19 0
	Halifax, N.S.	Gaboury, E.	Acting Consular Agent	1916
	Montreal, Que.	Ponsot, A. H.	Consul General	1918
	Quebec, Que.	de Saint Victor, R.	Consular Agent	1913
	Regina, Sask.	Pootmans, G.	Acting Consular Agent	1915
	North Sydney, N.S.	Lacroix, Ed.	Consular Agent	1909
	St. John, N.B.	Hatheway, F.	Consular Agent	1910
	Toronto, Ont.	Rochereau de la Sabliere, C. E.	Consular Agent	1908
	Vancouver, B.C.	Chevalier, E.	Acting Consular Agent	1920
	Winnipeg, Man.	Bourgouin, J. H.	Acting Consular Agent	1905
Germany	Montreal, Que	Kempff, L.	Consul General	19 1
Greece	Montreal, Que.	Macheras, A.	Acting Consul	1919
	Toronto, Ont.	iller, H. C.	Hon. Vice-Consul	1919
Guatemala	Montreal, Que.	Cresse, L. G.A., K.C.	Honorary Consul	1913
	Quebec, Que.	Cresse, L. G.A., K.C.	Honorary Consul	1913
	St. John, N.B.	Hatheway, W. F.	Consul	1898
	Toronto, Ont.	Morang, G. N.	Consul	1896
	Vancouver, B.C.	Taylor, T. M.	Consul	1916
	Winnipeg, Man.	Bell, C. N.	Consul	1896
Hayti	Quebec, Que.	Rouillard, L.	Consul	1920
Honduras	Toronto, Ont.	Defries, R. L.	Consul	1913
	Vancouver, B.C.	Maitland, R. R.	Consul	1913
Italy	Calgary, Alta.	Milano, A.	Consular Agent	1919
	Chatham, N.B.	Watt, G.	Consular Agent	1886
	Edmonton, Alb.	de Angelis, G.	Consular Agent	1920
	Fernie, B.C.	Carosella, L.	Acting Consular Agent	1917
	Fort William, Ont.	Marino, E.	Consular Agent	1912
	Halifax, N.S.	Spencer, W. B.	Acting Consular Agent	1919
	Hamilton, Ont.	Amoroso, G.	Consular Agent	1918
	Montreal, Que.	Ricciardi Cav. G.	Consul General	1919
	Montreal, Que.	Como, Capt. di V. C.	Commercial Attache	19 0
	St. John, N.B.	Ledingham, W. D.	Acting Consular Agent	1919
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Grassi, G.	Consular Agent	1914
	Sydney, N.S.	Pistone, A.	Acting Consular Agent	1915
	Toronto, Ont.	Glionna, Dr. G.	Acting Vice-Consul	1918
	Welland, Ont.	Danovara, G.	Consular Agent	1918
	Winnipeg, Man.	Barattieri di San Pietro, Count G.	Consular Agent	1910
	Vancouver, B.C.	Masi, N.	Consular Agent	1915
Japan	Ottawa, Ont.	Shimizu, S.	Consul General	1920
	Toronto, Ont.	Walker, Sir. E.	Hon. Consul General	1919
	Vancouver, B.C.	Ukita, S.	Consul	1917
Liberia	Halifax, N.S.	Hechler, Henry	Consul	1903
*Luxemburg.				
Mexico	Halifax, N.S.	DeWolf, J. E.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Toronto, Ont.	Cariola, C. M.	Consul	1920
	Toronto, Ont.	Mitchell, W. A.	Vice-Consul	1901
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, M. P.	Vice-Consul	1914
	Winnipeg, Man.	Heubach, Claude	Vice-Consul	1916
Netherlands	Calgary, Alta.	Schortinghuis, H. T.	Vice-Consul	1921
	Halifax, N. S.	Black, W. A.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Montreal, Que.	Heward, S. B.	Vice-Consul	1879
	Quebec, Que.	Ross, T. P.	Vice-Consul	1910
	St. John, N. B.	Thomson, P. W.	Vice-Consul	1905
	Toronto, Ont.	Nordheimer, A.	Consul-General	1902
	Vancouver, B.C.	Van Roggen, M. A.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Winnipeg, Man.	Fortuyn, L. D.	Vice-Consul	1920

*Represented by Consuls of the Netherlands.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Norway	Calgary, Alta	Mason, J. J.	Actg. V. Consul	1919
	Campbellton, N.B.	Kelly, N. A.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Camrose, Alta.	Nordbye, Dr. F. A.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Chatham, N.B.	Neale, F. E.	Vice-Consul	1909
	Chemainus, B. C.	Futcher, F. A.	Vice-Consul	1907
	Fort William, Ont.	Sorensen, C.	Vice-Consul	1914
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Consul	1906
	Montreal, Que.	Aubert, L. C. M.	Consul General with jurisdiction over the whole of the Dominion of Canada	1917
	Montreal, Que.	Strickmest, S.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Nanaimo, B.C.	Planta, A. E.	Vice-Consul	1907
	North Sydney, N.S.	Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Outlook, Sask.	Hendericks, P. M.	Acting Vice-Consul	1917
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Sorensen, C.	Vice-Consul	1914
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Dybhavn, John.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Quebec, Que.	Duggan, F. M.	Acting Vice-Consul	1920
	St. John, N.B.	MacRae, K. J.	Vice Consul	1914
	Sydney, N.S.	Young, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Toronto, Ont.	Printz, C. J. P.	Vice-Consul	1908
	Vancouver, B.C.	Stahlschmidt, C. B.	Consul	1907
	Vancouver, B.C.	Bjorke, C. J.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Victoria, B.C.	Futcher, F. A.	Vice-Consul	1907
	Winnipeg, Man.	Villardson, J.	Vice-Consul	1920
Panama	Halifax, N.S.	Black, W. A.	Consul	1910
	Montreal, Que.	Tetreault, N.	Consul	1920
	Toronto, Ont.	Thompson, J. Enoch.	Consul	1905
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, M. P.	Consul	1906
Paraguay	Montreal, Que.	Miles, Henry.	Consul	1902
	Quebec, Que.	Tanguay, E. G.	Vice-Consul	1914
	Toronto, Ont.	Yeigh, F.	Vice-Consul	1903
Peru	Montreal, Que.	Sanguesa, F. H.	Honorary Consul	1921
	Quebec, Que.	Falardeau, A.	Consul	1916
	Vancouver, B. C.	White, H. G.	Consul	1914
Poland	Montreal, Que.	Okolowicz, J.	Consul General	1919
	Winnipeg, Man.	Bukowiecki, Olszewski	Vice-Consul	1920
Portugal	Gaspe Basin, Que.	Leboutillier, C. S.	Acting Vice-Consul	1895
	Halifax, N.S.	Oxley, H.	Consul	1916
	Montreal, Que.	Routh, F. C.	Consul	1911
	North Sydney, N.S.	Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Paspebiac, Que.	Le Quesne, J. C.	Acting Vice-Consul	1898
	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Consul	1908
	Rimouski, Que.	Blair, F. N.	Acting Vice-Consul	1913
	St. John, N.B.	Allison, M. A.	Consul	1903
	Toronto, Ont.	Nicholls, F.	Consul	1906
Roumania	Hamilton, Ont.	Coppley, G. C.	Commercial Consul	1920
	Montreal, Que.	Simard, Geo. A.	Hon. Consul General	1919
Russia	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Consul	1917
	Montreal, Que.	Ragosine, C.	Acting Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1920
Serb, Croats & Slovenes	Montreal, Que.	Seferovitch, Captain A. V.	Consul for the Dominion of Canada	1918
Spain	Halifax, N.S.	Jones, W. G.	Vice-Consul	1894
	Montreal, Que.	Arregui del Campo, Juan B.	Consul	1919
	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Vice-Consul	1898
	Toronto, Ont.	Thompson, J. Enoch.	Consul	1900
Sweden	Calgary, Alta.	Forslund, J. E.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Chatham, N.B.	Creaghan, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1919
	Dawson, Y. T.	Firth, T. A.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Edmonton, Alb.	Skarin, E. R. T.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Halifax, N.S.	Davison, J. M.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Montreal, Que.	de Dardel, Carl Otto.	Acting Consul General	1919

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Sweden—*Con.*	Newcastle, N.B.	Creaghan, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1919
	Pictou, N.S.	Davies, J. R.	Vice-Consul	1884
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Hanson, O.	Acting Vice-Consul.	1920
	Quebec, Que.	Duggan, F. M.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Regina, Sask.	Johnson, C. E.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Richibucto, N.B.	Hutchinson, G. A.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	MacMillan, F.	Vice-Consul	1882
	Sydney, N.S.	Angwin, J. G.	Vice-Consul	1906
	St. John, N.B.	Edwards, M. D.	Vice-Consul	1913
	Toronto, Ont.	Kerr, Geo.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Vancouver, B.C.	Winch, R. V.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Victoria, B.C.	Hanson, O.	Consul	1920
	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	Johnson, J. P.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Winnipeg, Man.	Smith, H. J.	Consul	1904
	Winnipeg, Man.	Anderson, P. B.	Vice-Consul	1917
Switzerland	Montreal, Que.	Huebscher, Carl P.	Consul General	1920
	Toronto, Ont.	Zuerrer, E. R.	Consul.	1920
	Winnipeg, Man.	Erzinger, J.	Consul	1913
	Vancouver, B.C.	Gintzburger, S.	Consul	1913
United States	Annapolis, N.S.	Owen, J. M.	Consular Agent	1872
	Bathurst, N.B.	Mersereau, C. M.	Consular Agent	1915
	Beebe Jct., Que.	Beebe, H. S.	Consular Agent	1909
	Bridgewater, N.S.	Barnaby, A. C.	Consular Agent	1920
	Calgary, Alta.	Blackford, W.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Calgary, Alta.	Reat, Samuel G.	Consul	1918
	Campbellton, N.B.	Woodward, G. C.	Consul	1918
	Campbellton, N.B.	Rogers, W. A.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Livingston, C. L.	Consul	1920
	Cornwall, Ont.	Vernet, H. A.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Cornwall, Ont.	Edwards, T. D.	Consul	1917
	Cumberland, B.C.	Clinton, G. W.	Consular Agent	1918
	Edmonton, Alta.	Cox, H.	Consular Agent	1915
	Fernie, B.C.	Huntingdon, H. R.	Hon. Vice-Consul	1898
	Fernie, B.C.	Brand, N. F.	Consul	1918
	Fort William, Ont.	De Lamater, H. I.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Fort William, Ont.	Sanders, John O.	Consul	1920
	Fredericton, N.B.	Hammond, J. W.	Consular Agent	1916
	Galt, Ont.	Ryerson, James.	Consular Agent	1899
	Halifax, N.S.	Gunsaulus, E. N.	Consul General	1920
	Halifax, N.S.	O'Brien, J. W.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Halifax, N.S.	Merrill, E. C.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Halifax, N.S.	Freeman, C. M.	Acting Consul	1920
	Hamilton, Ont.	de Olivares, Jose.	Consul	1914
	Hamilton, Ont.	Michels, C. R.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Kenora, Ont.	Moore, R. H.	Consular Agent	1918
	Kingston, Ont.	Johnston, F. S. S.	Consul	1910
	Kingston, Ont.	Gill, J. M.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Lethbridge, Alta.	Edgett, O. B.	Consular Agent	1919
	Liverpool, N.S.	Mack, J. M.	Consular Agent	1895
	London, Ont.	Taggart, G. Russell.	Consul	1920
	Louisburg, N.S.	LeVatte, H. C. V.	Consular Agent	1898
	Lunenburg, N.S.	Rudolf, D. J.	Consular Agent	1907
	Moncton, N.B.	Rasmusen, B. M.	Consul	1918
	Moncton, N.B.	Cummings, E. A.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Montreal, Que.	Halstead, A.	Consul General	1920
	Montreal, Que.	Cochran, H. M.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Montreal, Que.	McCarter, Edward B.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Montreal, Que.	Barry, J. R.	Vice-Consul	1919
	Montreal, Que.	McOsker, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Nanaimo, B.C.	Van Houten, A. C.	Consular Agent	1918
	Newcastle, N.B.	Call, B. N.	Consular Agent	1904
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Milner, J. B.	Consul	1916
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Chapman, R. E.	Vice-Consul	1917
	North Bay, Ont.	Wetmore, J. H.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Ocean Falls, B.C.	Burdon, H. E.	Consular Agent	1920
	Ottawa, Ont.	Foster, J. G.	Consul General	1903

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Name	Designation	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
United States—*Con.*	Ottawa, Ont.	Sanford, H. M.	Vice-Consul	1898
	Ottawa, Ont.	Vyse, W. C.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Peterborough, Ont.	Leonard, C. F.	Consular Agent	1910
	Port Arthur, Ont.	De Lamater, H. I.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Sanders, John O.	Consul	1920
	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	Philpot, J.	Consular Agent	1916
	Prescott, Ont.	Denison, F. C.	Consul	1915
	Prescott, Ont.	McAndrews, Patrick J.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Wakefield, E. A.	Consul	1918
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Hill, J. M.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Quebec, Que.	Dennison, A. H.	Consul	1919
	Quebec, Que.	Gibbons, A. B.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Quebec, Que.	Vernot, J. B.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Riviere du Loup	Briggs, L. P.	Consul	1920
	Riviere du Loup, Que.	Johnson, F. C.	Vice-Consul	1919
	Regina, Sask.	Johnston, J. H.	Consul	1917
	Regina, Sask.	Herbert, E. E.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Sarnia, Ont.	Diederich, H. W.	Consul	1919
	Sarnia, Ont.	Murphey, C. T.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Shotts, G. W.	Consul	1906
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Collis, E. J.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Sherbrooke, Que.	Macdonald, E.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Sherbrooke, Que.	Adams, Ed. L.	Consul	1919
	Summerside, P.E.I.	Sinclair, N.	Consular Agent	1907
	Sydney, N.S.	Freeman, C. M.	Consul	1911
	Sydney, N.S.	Crosson, F. J.	Consul	1917
	St. John, N.B.	Culver, H. S.	Consul	1910
	St. John, N.B.	Carter, E. H.	Vice-Consul	1919
	St. Leonards, N.B.	Labbie, A. P.	Consular Agent	1915
	St. Stephen, N.B.	Macdonald, W. G.	Vice-Consul	1919
	St. Stephen, N.B.	Garrett, A. B.	Consul	1917
	Toronto, Ont.	Martin, C. W.	Consul	1915
	Toronto, Ont.	Combs, J. J.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Toronto	Donaldson, D.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Vancouver, B.C.	Ryder, F. M.	Consul General	1919
	Vancouver, B.C.	Kerr, D. C.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Vancouver, B.C.	Crosby, G. J.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Victoria, B.C.	Mosher, R. B.	Consul	1915
	Victoria, B.C.	Newcomb, R. M.	Vice-Consul	1914
	White Horse, Yukon	Muirhead, D. A.	Consular Agent	1921
	Windsor, Ont.	Hendrick, M. J.	Consul	1917
	Windsor, Ont.	Hamilton, G. B.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Winnipeg, Man.	Brittain, J. J.	Consul General	1919
	Winnipeg, Man.	Tewell, H. S.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Yarmouth, N.S.	McCann, J. N.	Consul	1920
	Yarmouth, N.S.	Brown, R. U.	Vice-Consul	1915
Uruguay	Halifax, N.S.	Neville, J.	Vice-Consul	1913
	Montreal, Que.	Shelton, H. I.	Vice-Consul	1921
	St. John, N.B.	Inches, C. F.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Toronto, Ont.	Estrada, J. de	Vice-Consul	1914
Venezuela	Montreal, Que.	Hermanadez, B.	Consul	1920
		Lameda, E. A.	Commercial Agent	1920

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1921

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1922

[No. 35—1922]

To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of section 19 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

R. B. BENNETT,
Minister of Justice.

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REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1921

To the Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C.,
Minister of Justice.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit reports and statistics regarding the administration of penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921.

The number of inmates in custody at the close of the fiscal year was 2,150, as compared with 1,931 at the beginning of the year. The average daily population was 2,058.

The following table shows the movement of population at the several penitentiaries:—

—	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Total
In custody April 1, 1920	615	520	306	156	114	34	186	1,931
Received								
From jails	337	226	168	83	81	7	80	982
By transfer	7	2		27				36
By forfeiture of parole			2					2
By revocation of license	1							1
From reformatories		2	4					6
From military courts	1	2						3
From asylum					1			1
By recapture					2		2	4
From court orders		3						3
Discharged								
By expiry of sentence	80	66	59	26	23	6	38	308
By parole	110	108	76	30	16	5	29	374
By deportation	20	10	11	9		2		52
By death	2	10	2	2	1		2	19
By pardon	1				3			4
By transfer		2	1	1	3	27	2	36
By order of court		3	1	3			1	8
By return to provincial authorities	3	1		2	2			8
By escape (asylum)	1							1
By escape	2				4	1	2	9
Remaining March 31, 1921	732	555	330	193	146		194	2,150

FARM

	Acres cultivated	Hay land	Value of products
			$ cts.
Kingston	101½	93½	16,350 30
St. Vincent de Paul	140	140	11,674 31
Dorchester	116⅞	300	19,708 72
Manitoba	397	375	7,471 47
British Columbia	34	9	6,161 25
Saskatchewan	372	85	14,266 14

HOSPITAL

	Cases treated in dispensary	Cases treated in hospital	Per capita cost
Kingston	4,322	507	$1 46
St. Vincent de Paul	11,398	389	1 73
Dorchester	3,694	30	1 95
Manitoba	1,302	154	83
British Columbia	595	11	83
Saskatchewan	2,109	34	56

NATIONALITY (PLACE OF BIRTH)

British—		
Canada	1,277	
England and Wales	160	
Ireland	39	
Scotland	31	
Other British countries	14	
	—	1,521
Foreign—		
United States	199	
Austria-Hungary	108	
Russia	83	
Italy	72	
Roumania	28	
China	21	
France	10	
Norway and Sweden	13	
Other foreign countries	95	
		629
		2,150

CREEDS

Christian—		
Roman Catholic	1,052	
Anglican	356	
Methodist	207	
Presbyterian	207	
Baptist	113	
Lutheran	37	
Greek Catholic	73	
Other Christian creeds	53	
		2,098
Non-Christian—		
Buddhist	12	
Hebrew	34	
Other non-Christian creeds	6	
		52
		2,150

AGE

Under 20 years	289
20-30 years	969
30-40 years	479
40-50 years	242
50-60 years	130
Over 60 years	41
	2,150

SOCIAL HABITS

Abstainers	590
Temperate	1,092
Intemperate	468
	2,150

CIVIL CONDITION

Single	1,456
Married	626
Widowed	68
	2,150

RACIAL

White	2,019
Coloured	67
Indian (native)	31
Indian (half-breed)	8
Mongolian	25
	2,150

EXPENDITURE, 1920-21

	Gross Expenditure	Revenue	Net Expenditure
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	451,006 78	72,995 44	378,011 34
St. Vincent de Paul	318,501 81	15,282 47	303,219 34
Dorchester	238,192 39	23,019 06	215,173 33
Manitoba	158,176 14	30,105 23	128,070 91
British Columbia	142,410 10	8,070 83	134,339 27
Alberta	54,996 31	5,387 22	49,609 09
Saskatchewan	257,406 91	7,849 07	249,557 84
Totals	1,620,690 44	162,709 32	1,457,981 12

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET OUTLAY

	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	241,131 78	283,636 96	378,011 34
St. Vincent de Paul	181,907 86	229,171 61	303,219 34
Dorchester	125,922 74	156,950 94	215,173 33
Manitoba	69,197 17	84,560 62	128,070 91
British Columbia	79,300 67	82,822 96	134,339 27
Alberta	78,388 79	104,460 64	49,609 09
Saskatchewan	87,660 79	88,135 87	249,557 84
Totals	863,509 80	1,029,739 60	1,457,981 12
Average daily population	1,530	1,832	2,058

PER CAPITA STATEMENT

—	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	355 59	329 26	356 30	520 08	731 17	1,156 97	472 85
Maintenance of convicts	134 89	103 64	125 90	112 79	129 10	90 57	149 36
Discharge expenses	11 70	8 35	14 74	14 38	12 64	56 20	18 38
Working expenses	98 93	44 05	67 46	123 83	85 02	75 47	160 86
Industries	44 65	24 16	37 58	32 70	23 64	325 30	55 32
Land, buildings and equipment	64 46	27 60	106 35	70 61	106 94	461 06	397 73
Miscellaneous	10 71	1 78	3 52	5 71	17 11	129 96	2 08
Revenue per capita	111 61	27 49	70 40	166 33	63 05	179 57	43 13

ACTUAL COST

Supplies on hand April 1, 1920	$ 305,789 00	
Gross expenditure, 1920-21	1,620,690 44	
		$1,926,479 44

DEDUCT

Supplies on hand March 31, 1921	$348,107 35	
Estimated value of labour on production of capital and revenue	75,000 00	
		$423,107 35
Net cost		$1,503,372 09
Cost per capita		730 50
Cost per capita per diem		2 00

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

—	1919	1920	1921
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Gross expenditure	1,002,127 00	1,173,073 00	1,620,690 00
Net expenditure	863,509 00	1,029,739 00	1,457,981 00
Actual cost	901,003 00	1,067,959 00	1,503,372 00
Cost per capita	588 89	582 95	730 50
Cost per capita per diem	1 61	1 60	2 00
Average daily population	1,530	1,832	2,058

The last days of the year 1919-20 marked the closing of the Alberta penitentiary, and the year 1920-21 was begun with six instead of, as previously, seven institutions.

The inmates of the Alberta penitentiary were divided between the Saskatchewan and Manitoba institutions, and the officers who accepted transfer were distributed amongst Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Kingston.

The warden of Alberta penitentiary was transferred to Kingston to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer to Ottawa, in July, 1919, of Mr. R. R. Creighton, who for five years had been warden of that institution.

The warden of Dorchester, Mr. A. B. Pipes, resigned on March 31, 1920, and Mr. G. S. Malepart, warden of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, resigned on February 28, 1921, the former having served over thirty and the latter over forty years.

W. J. Carroll, deputy warden of British Columbia penitentiary, who had been in the service over thirty-four years, resigned on November 5, 1920. D. O'Leary, who had been in the service of the Dominion Government thirty-eight years, resigned on October 31, 1920.

L. H. Chambers, deputy warden of the Dorchester penitentiary, resigned on December 1, 1920. He had over thirty-four years' service to his credit.

Mr. W. Meighen, deputy warden of the Alberta penitentiary, was promoted to be warden of that institution, and after dismantling same, and shipping all material to other penitentiaries, was transferred to Dorchester on August 1, 1920, in like position.

The wardenship of St. Vincent de Paul had not been filled at the close of the fiscal year, and J. D. Fitzgibbon, deputy warden, was acting-warden in charge. Of the seven above-mentioned important positions, six have been filled by promotion; the seventh had not been filled at end of fiscal year.

Warden Ponsford was received at Kingston penitentiary with open mutiny by the inmates, who, encouraged by a percentage of the staff, were shouting and otherwise defying the authorities. The majority of the officers, however, were loyal, and after the removal of several of the disloyal ones affairs at that institution assumed a fairly normal condition.

The action of the warden in removing these officers was made the subject of inquiry and an investigation was held by O. M. Biggar, K.C., Chief Electoral Officer, which resulted in the action of the warden being sustained. No further serious trouble occurred until October, when the inmates again mutinied and for several days were very noisy and refused to work.

This led to an investigation being held by the Superintendent of Penitentiaries, which resulted in the dismissal of six and the retirement of six officers, while two others guilty of very grave offences were suspended and their dismissals recommended. The two latter protested their innocence, and a further investigation, which lasted some months, was held by W. F. Nickle, K.C., by direction of the Honourable the Minister of Justice. The report of Mr. Nickle was practically a corroboration of that filed by the superintendent, and the two officers were eventually dismissed, the one having been on suspension eleven and the other nine months.

The matron and deputy matron of the female ward of the penitentiary were also retired on report of the superintendent. Laxity in all departments, which had crept in during the war, when there was no inspection, was responsible for the existing very unsatisfactory condition. Trafficking with inmates by officers was carried on in a wholesale manner, and quite openly; objection by outside parties to the disciplining or removal of dishonest or incompetent officials added to the difficulties. The staff of the Kingston penitentiary is to be congratulated on having succeeded in restoring order and discipline within the institution, and on having removed from the list of officers several who were dishonest, dangerous and a menace. Nothing out of the ordinary occurred at any of the other penitentiaries throughout the year.

The population of the Dominion penitentiaries increased during the year from 1,931 to 2,150 souls. Almost all of this increase occurred in the three eastern penitentiaries, Dorchester, St. Vincent de Paul, and Kingston. Many of the inmates are very young men, and most of them are graduates of some of the numerous provincial reformatories.

When visiting a penitentiary recently, the superintendent personally interviewed 197 inmates, who had asked to see him—164 of these were graduates of reformatories, one having had eight convictions, while several had five, and fully one-third had served more than one term in a reformatory school, or like institution; practically all of them were young men between the ages of 17 and 25 years. Most of them acknowledged lack of proper home training, to having spent their evenings at moving-picture shows, or on the street, to the carrying of revolvers, petty thieving and joy riding in stolen motor-cars. A number had been sent to the penitentiary for having

escaped from reformatories; one had escaped on five occasions. Nearly all of them were good looking, bright, intelligent boys, who had never been taught to take anything seriously; who had no respect for law and order and little regard for institutional rule or regulation.

In order to make good citizens of the hundreds of young men now pouring into the penitentiaries, institutions should be provided for their proper segregation and classification, together with suitable Government work in sufficient quantities to keep them continually and usefully employed. It would be an easy matter, in a very few years, to make the penitentiaries, not only self-sustaining, but to pay each inmate a small wage for labour satisfactorily performed. Tremendous advancement has been made in the last two years, but it is only a beginning of what should be done.

Reconstruction of the old penitentiaries is being carried on, but such work is necessarily slow as it takes much longer to remodel the old than it does to construct a new building, and the remodelled one has generally to be confined to the area and limitations of the old. Then, too, the old prisons were not designed to reform those sent to them; they were built to detain and punish criminals, and the transformation of such into up-to-date penal institutions is a somewhat serious and impossible undertaking. It is not only much more satisfactory to build a new up-to-date prison than remodel the old, but it is much less expensive.

Large additions have been made to the libraries in the different penitentiaries, and many volumes of a technical and educational nature have been added. An endeavour has been made to raise the standard of all reading matter, and books to suit all proper tastes are provided; thus when an educated inmate comes to the prison we no longer insult his intelligence by offering him literature to read which he despises.

Moving-picture entertainments are now provided at intervals, and have been greatly appreciated. They break the monotony, and anything that prevents the inmate from sinking into apathy, from brooding on petty events that go to make up their lives in prison, and chafing against restraint is beneficial.

Endeavours are now made to study the individual inmate. Distinctions between them have never been sufficiently recognized, and no real results can be obtained in the treatment of the offender until the distinctions between one prisoner and another are taken into account.

It never does any good to treat a man as a machine, but in the past there has been a tendency to do so under the name of discipline.

About 60 per cent of those sent to the penitentiaries leave them without having suffered punishment. The more punishment inflicted on inmates in a prison the stronger the probability the place is poorly managed. It has also been demonstrated that seldom is a conversion to virtue obtained through punishment. Physical force can check or temporarily restrain various forms of evil, but usually at the cost of rendering them still more intense and permanent. It is more often the force of persuasion, patience, gentleness and true religious influence, which can successfully convert those possessing wicked feelings and ugly dispositions. This is, however, a much more difficult task, and one for which few officers are fitted.

It has been truthfully stated: "The soul of all human improvement is the improvement of the soul." Evils, whether social or moral, can be overcome only by good influences. Carefully selected, well-trained, God-fearing officers are therefore essential to the successful management and reformation of the criminal, and their selection and training should be a matter for serious consideration.

The earning of remission and the hope of more speedy release from prison by parole are the two great incentives to good behaviour in the penitentiaries. Remission is awarded for good conduct and industry, and is credited monthly to all those who earn it, and to those who earn it only; those whose conduct has not been good and who do not work diligently are not awarded remission; not so the parole, however, as

very frequently inmates are released on parole who are amongst the worst behaved in the prison, while it often happens that first offenders, though their conduct in prison has been exemplary, obtain their release by expiration of sentence only. This should not be, as the releasing on parole of men of bad conduct, and the refusal of parole to the well behaved causes widespread dissatisfaction amongst the inmates.

Area parole officers and boards, as recommended in superintendent's reports of 1919 and 1920, should be established, and inmates should be released on parole only on the recommendation of such boards, considered in conjunction with the report of the trial judge. Such methods would ensure that only those who are daily in contact with the inmates, and are therefore able to intelligently express an opinion regarding them, would have authority to recommend their release.

There should be an honest attempt made to assist the inmates on discharge. They go out into the world feeling anxious and discouraged as to their future. Then is the time they require a helping hand, moral support, and a friend. Work should be provided for them and an abiding interest taken in them until they become re-established in society.

A man's conduct may be improved in prison, but you will not know how he will act when at liberty. Therefore all inmates on discharge should be guided and assisted so long as they require a strengthening hand.

Unless sympathetic supervision is given them in the community, which will assist, encourage, and strengthen them in resisting temptation, they will seldom reform. They must not only be prevented from returning to their former courses, but helped and directed into better ones.

The Salvation Army is deserving of great praise for its efforts in this connection, as it continually assists those discharged from penitentiaries. The work done in this cause is excellent, well organized and continuous.

Prices of commodities used by penitentiaries increased tremendously during the year, many having trebled in cost, while the most common ones such as flour, sugar, rice, potatoes, cloth, leather, coal, cotton, etc., cost much more than was appropriated for their purchase. Freight rates were also increased very considerably. It is submitted the various wardens have managed wonderfully well in keeping the per capita cost so low.

A small ration of tobacco is now provided for each inmate who before coming to the penitentiary had used same.

The unrest pervading the whole world has to a certain extent, affected the penitentiaries, and a type of inmate very difficult to successfully manage is now quite common in the institutions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A new penitentiary in the east should be constructed at once; it should be built on the most up-to-date plans, and can be constructed with prison labour. All plans and supervision to be supplied by the Penitentiary Branch; thus the cost to the Government would be very small as compared with prices paid contractors for similar work. Its erection is essential, as the three eastern penitentiaries are now sadly overcrowded, and the population of these institutions is still going rapidly up. During the past year work on the new cell wings at Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul and Dorchester penitentiaries has been rushed. These three wings have an aggregate capacity of over 600 souls. Should the increase in population continue as at present additional accommodation will have to be provided before the winter of 1921.

To the new institution only those who have been convicted for the first time, and whose crimes have not been of a brutal or vicious nature should be sent, or

should the offending one be under twenty-five years of age, even though he had previously been found guilty of an offence, he also might be admitted providing the nature of his crime did not warrant his exclusion.

This class of penitentiary should have been provided many years ago; in fact such an institution was under construction in Canada in 1896, and the officers then responsible for penitentiary management were well ahead of the rest of the world in this needed reformation. With such an institution it will be possible to properly classify and segregate the inmates of Eastern Canada.

The following recommendations made in former reports are again submitted:—

The present system, if such it may be called, of purchasing supplies, should be abolished, as it has been proven to be most unsatisfactory in many ways, much of the material requisitioned for is not delivered until months afterwards, and complaints regarding quality are frequent. The wardens of the penitentiaries have no knowledge of the samples accompanying the tenders, and as no samples are provided they have no information that the goods delivered to them are of similar quality to what contractor agreed to provide. Delay in payment of accounts is also caused by this system.

The purchasing agent should be located in the Penitentiary Branch, where all matters regarding purchases could be discussed with the superintendent, structural engineer and accountant, and thus avoid the necessity of much correspondence and telephoning.

The checking of invoices for payment would also be facilitated, and purchasing agent's present staff materially reduced as well as the rental of his office saved.

The female portions of the penitentiaries should be outside the male inclosure.

A criminal insane asylum should be built for the care and maintenance of the criminally insane. This should be centrally located and properly staffed.

More Government work should be provided to enable us to pay the inmates a fair wage and permit them to buy a stated ration of tobacco weekly.

There should be a Canadian Prison Congress meeting annually to discuss the methods of dealing with the criminal in Canada.

A canning industry should be established in connection with the penitentiaries to provide canned goods for the different institutions. This would not only ensure that proper canned fruits and vegetables could be had in sufficient quantities to meet the demand, but a tremendous saving to the Penitentiary Branch would result.

Advanced methods of agriculture should be taught in all penitentiaries.

It is recommended that those who have been educated in the handling of criminals and the management of penitentiaries be invested with power to administer the affairs of same.

The training of all discipline officers before being permitted to assume responsible duty is again suggested. The duties of these officers are partly military and partly police, and should be largely reformatory. That they be thoroughly trained before being placed in charge of inmates is recommended as an outstanding essential.

Wardens and surgeons of penitentiaries should be afforded every opportunity of visiting other penitentiaries, prison congress, etc., and of studying methods of administration other than their own.

Appointment of area parole officers and creation of parole boards in each penitentiary area.

During the past two years investigations were held into incidents at the Kingston penitentiary by outsiders. The warden of Kingston penitentiary has expressed himself strongly regarding this practice in his report; to what he has said I heartily subscribe and add, investigations such as these totally destroy the esprit de corps, morale and discipline of an institution, and no man other than one educated in prison management can successfully investigate the affairs of a penal institution.

At an investigation held at a penitentiary only a few years ago, the sworn testimony of every blackleg in the institution was taken and published as truth. The sworn testimony of an inmate who had been twenty-five years continuously in the asylum was also taken and published. This inmate is still insane and the penitentiary pays for his care and maintenance in a mental disease hospital. Another inmate appeared before this commission, and after telling a lamentable tale of abuse and ill-treatment accorded him, removed his shirt and exhibited his back which was covered with scars, and with sobs and tears explained how his poor back had been lacerated by water with which he had been wet when given punishment by hosing.

This story was also published broadcast throughout the Dominion—no doubt to impress the public with the terribly brutal treatment accorded inmates of the penitentiaries. This man was serving sentences aggregating thirty-six years, and one of the crimes he had been convicted of was that of having abducted a very young girl, a school teacher, whom he waylaid on her way home after closing her school for the day, and whom he forcibly detained in the woods for some days until she was rescued by a vigilance party who had tracked him down. The infuriated rescuers beat the man with limbs of trees and attempts were made to lynch him. The pits and marks in his back were scars resulting from the whipping he had been given by these men. Notwithstanding this, an endeavour was made to have the public believe they were the results of a hosing given him, as in all other cases, with his clothing on. Other such cases could be cited.

Another committee has recommended the abolition of "Contract labour system within the penitentiaries—the abolition of hosing," and several other similar recommendations.

Contract labour in Canadian penitentiaries was abolished over thirty years ago. Hosing of inmates was abolished in 1913—eight years ago—but it is used very freely as a curative measure in healing the sick and wounded soldiers in the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment hospitals throughout the Dominion to-day.

A board to manage penitentiaries was recommended. This would indeed be a very retroactive step, as such a board was appointed and existed years ago, was found to be inoperative, disbanded, and the then secretary appointed Inspector of Penitentiaries to manage same.

Another recommendation was: "That no officer be permitted to place his hand on an inmate other than to prevent escape, or to defend himself from attack." If such a regulation became law, the inmates employed on the farm or elsewhere, could at any time refuse to go to the prison, and the officers would be powerless, and they would have less authority over convicted criminals placed in their charge there —"to be maintained in custody, and kept at hard labour"—than has the policeman over free citizens of every walk of life.

Discrimination against Canadians who speak either French or English, in favour of the foreigner, was also recommended.

Those not familiar with penitentiary administration usually suggest methods seen or read of, in use at some boys' industrial school or like institution, and overlook the fact, when making such recommendations, that the methods of the kindergarten are never applied to the collegiate institute.

In looking about for information with a view to improvements, one should choose the system productive of best results, not necessarily the one most advertised.

Serious warnings have been given by many sheriffs and police officials of the United States regarding the laxity with which the law in that country is enforced, and also have warned against the maudlin sympathy wasted on those convicted of crime.

In England, the severity of former years has been abandoned, and much more sane and humane methods now prevail. There is no criminal laxity, however, in either the enforcement of the law or management of those convicted of crime. It would appear, therefore, if good and sane results are to be obtained in Canada, we should study the English systems with a view to adopting what they have to offer by way of improvement.

The following from the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* is somewhat amazing, and very convincing:—

"Mention has been made of Raymond B. Fosdick's book, *American Police Systems*. Some of the figures in it almost stagger belief. For example:—

"Boston's arrests in 1918 exceeded London's by 32,520.
Philadelphia's arrests in 1918 exceeded London's by 20,005.
Chicago's arrests in 1918 exceeded London's by 61,874.
New York's arrests in 1918 exceeded London's by 111,877.

"In 1919 there were 5,527 automobiles stolen in New York. In London 290 were stolen and in Liverpool only 10.

"In 1918 Chicago had 22 robberies for every one robbery in London and 14 for every one robbery in England and Wales.

"Los Angeles in 1916 had 64 more robberies than England, Scotland and Wales combined.

"Liverpool is one-third larger than Cleveland, yet Cleveland in 1919 reported 31 times as many robberies as Liverpool.

"Chicago is only one-third the size of London, yet had 12 times as many murders as London in one year. In 1917 Chicago had more murders than England, Scotland and Wales combined.

"Here is a three-years' record of the United States:—

1916	8,372	murders	115	executions.
1917	7,803	"	85	"
1918	7,667	"	85	"
Total	23,842	"	285	"

"From this it would appear that only one murderer out of 80 is executed in America.

"What Mr. Fosdick does not bring out is the cost of crime in dollars and cents. Of course, it is hard to estimate. One thing plain, however, is that most of the expenditure in this country is directed to dealing with crime after the act rather than towards removing the cause, and that a mockery of justice not infrequently is made through court delays, technicalities and maudlin sympathy.

"Possibly, if some one figured out the percentages in the tax bill for police, for criminal courts, for jails and correctional institutions generally, together with the human waste, the business men who pay the score might give more attention to the crime subject in its business aspect."

In this connection, the following is quoted from the Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries of 1920:—

"Records disclose the fact that the average cost to the Government of securing a conviction for commission of crime is about $1,200. To this must be added the average cost of maintaining an inmate in the penitentiaries, which, together with discharge expenses and return railway fares, amounts to about $1,600, making the total average cost to the State about $2,800. To this

must be added the value of loss or damage resulting from the commission of the crime for which the inmate was sentenced, together with the value of support and assistance given the unfortunate wives, mothers, and children who, in many cases, have to be assisted while the wage-earner of the family is incarcerated; as well as the economic loss to the State of the value of his labour."

A great deal is being written regarding mental defectives in the penitentiaries, and many people seem to consider that all the mentally defective, sooner or later, find their way into prisons or asylums.

A careful study, however, of the medical records of the various nations taking part in the last great war, has been made by Japanese Government officials, and the somewhat alarming fact revealed that, of several millions of men of one nation who were called up, considerably over fifty per cent were found to be mental defectives, judged so by specialists who examined them. It would, therefore, appear that the logical time to treat and cure those whose mental faculties are found to be subnormal would be in their childhood, and every honest endeavour should be put forth to save them before reaching penitentiary age.

We have talented men in the penitentiary service to-day who are fully capable of knowing what is essential. It is, therefore, almost incredible, and altogether indefensible, that the reports and recommendations of these officers, after years of experience, thought and study, should be ignored, and men who have no knowledge of penitentiaries, their requirements or administration, be brought in to draft regulations and make recommendations.

AS THE INMATES SEE US

An educated inmate who was given a very long sentence, which is now drawing to a close, has written an article on his experiences in and impressions of a penitentiary. The following is the closing paragraph of his manuscript:—

"When I shall write 'Finis' to this I know not, some day in the future, how near, or how far off that day is I cannot say, but it will be a day of gladness and rejoicing for me, but when I do leave I can honestly say, without fear or favour, that this prison to-day is one hundred per cent better than what it was when I entered it nearly nine years ago. After doubt and confusion have been brought certainty and order; out of darkness and shadow have issued sunlight and substance; out of the mud and mire of the dark ages, where deceit, sneakism and hyprocrisy went hand in hand, is rising manliness, straightforwardness and honesty. Education is taking the place of ignorance. Cleanliness of mind and body instead of immorality and filth.

"Neither priest or minister is bringing about this change, but the heads of the penitentiaries, who by their sympathy, sincerity and understanding of those unfortunates who are passing through the flames, are trying to lead them on the right road by better conditions and through the key to all reformation—*Education.*"

Another now about to be discharged states:—

"When I came to prison I did not know anything. I was never given a chance, never was at school, could neither read nor write, I was not fitted for anything. I am going home with a fair education; am an expert blacksmith, and also a good shoemaker, having been taught both these trades in the penitentiary. I would not take fifteen thousand dollars for what has been done for me while serving my sentence."

Penitentiary statistics show that over eighty per cent of the inmates are discharged in much better physical condition and weigh more than when received.

Schools are now a reality in all the institutions, and excellent results are being attained by the qualified school teachers employed.

The following are copies of the School and Library Reports received from Manitoba Penitentiary which are in every way similar to those forwarded monthly from all penitentiaries:—

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

REPORT OF SCHOOL TEACHER FOR MONTH OF.....

Number of pupils receiving class-room instruction	21
Number of pupils receiving individual instruction	101
Total number receiving instruction	122
Population	214

CLASS-ROOM INSTRUCTION

Number of pupils who were illiterate at commencement in class	8
Number of pupils who were using Primer Book	9
" " " " " " First Book	4
" " " " " " Second Book	2
" " " " " " Third Book	6
" " " " " " Fourth Book	0
Total attendance in class-room for month	368

Other subjects taught in class-room besides English (reading and spelling): Writing, arithmetic, geography.

Remarks as to changes in classes, conduct, progress, etc.—
One pupil commenced in class August 23.
Two pupils were discharged August 10 and August 29.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN EVENING

Subjects Taught	No. of Pupils	Subjects Taught	No. of Pupils
Agriculture	10	Engineering, Mechanical	0
Arithmetic	50	" Electrical	1
Algebra	3	French	4
Accounting	0	Geometry	3
Art	3	Geography	12
Bookkeeping	2	Letter writing (business)	6
Building construction	0	Motor Mechanics	0
Drawing, architectural	0	Music, Theory	2
" mechanical	6	Physiography	0
" sheet metal	3	Spanish	0
		Shorthand	6

Some of the above are studying more than one subject.

GENERAL REMARKS

Those who do not yet understand English are supplied with a dictionary, English-French, English-Polish, etc., to enable them to study English from their own language. Every effort is being made to enlist their interest in something more than story reading, and as far as time will permit each inmate is questioned as to what books he may desire. Arrangements are being made accordingly in the distribution of literature.

(Signed) J. S. WILSON,
School Teacher.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN FOR THE MONTH OF

Class of Literature	Total Number	Added to Library	Total Issued		Remarks as regards any change in classification or circulation	
			Current Month	Previous Month	Increase	Decrease
Fiction	1,651		1,166	1,222		56
Biography	13		101	65	36	
History	15		20	15	5	
Scientific						
Poetry	12		4	3	1	
Political	1		6	10		4
Classics	10		12	15		3
Encyclopœdia	10		20	10	10	
Book of Knowledge	20		50	40	10	
Agriculture	4		15	2	13	
Picture books	4		20		20	
Jewish	37		5	10		5
French	175		15	100		85
Magazines	300		3,568	3,582		14
Travel	15		30	15	15	
Technical	60		15	5	10	
Total	2,327		5,047	5,094	120	167

Number of inmates using Library	215
" " " reading books other than fiction	153
" " " who have been issued with school books	198
Average number of books per inmate per month	7.4
" " of magazines per inmate per month	16.7

GENERAL REMARKS

Picture books for distribution amongst those who are just learning to read (as an extra magazine) are being made from pictures cut out of magazines over a year old and in poor condition.

(Signed) J. S. WILSON,
Librarian.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. HUGHES,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX A.—DOMINION PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT

W. P. Archibald, Parole Officer, reports:—

I beg to submit the annual report on the Dominion parole system for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921.

During the year I have been exceptionally busy visiting various institutions, interviewing prisoners and giving the best oversight and care I possibly could to prisoners released on parole. The Parole office reported on 558 cases to the Solicitor General.

History reveals that great crime waves have generally followed in the aftermath of great wars. After the Grecian war large numbers of bandits preyed upon the people and then the suppression of crime became a most important national problem. Similar conditions followed the Napoleonic wars and the crime question again occupied the attention of the nations involved. The depredations of the "Jesse James" and the "Younger Brothers" followed closely after the great Civil War in the United States. Many of these crimes are fresh in the memory of some of our older Canadian people. At the present time we have the aftermath of the great European war, resulting in a wave of crime unparalleled in the history of the nations involved.

However, the present day crime is not a parole problem. The parole statistics of the Dominion demonstrate that in the past twenty-two years operation of the system, 13,512 persons have been liberated on parole from the penitentiaries, provincial prisons and reformatories on their honour after having completed a substantial portion of their sentence in custody. Of this number only 303, or 2.2 per cent have been known to commit another criminal offence and received what we term "a subsequent conviction." 12,152 paroled prisoners have completed their probation outside of institutions and have received a full discharge. 588 persons are now reporting with the same prospect in view. 469 licenses have been revoked for non-compliance with conditions, making a total loss to the parole movement of 772, or 5.7 per cent.

During the past fiscal year 375 prisoners have been released on parole from the Dominion penitentiaries and 508 from the prisons and reformatories of the provinces, making a total of 883. The tabulated statement for the past fiscal year is as follows:—

TABULATED STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1921

Prisoners Released on Parole		Revocations Per cent.	Forfeitures Per cent.	Total Loss Per cent.
Kingston	109	3 or 2·7	2 or 1·8	5 or 4·5
St. Vincent de Paul	112	4 or 3·57	2 or 1·78	6 or 5·35
Dorchester	76	1 or 1·3	1 or 1·3	2 or 2·6
Manitoba	30	2 or 6·66	1 or 3·33	3 or 10·00
British Columbia	15		1 or 6·6	1 or 6·6
*Alberta	4		1 or 25·00	1 or 25·00
Saskatchewan	29	1 or 3·4	1 or 3·4	2 or 6·8
Total, penitentiaries	375	11 or 2·9	9 or 2·4	20 or 5·3
Jails, reformatories, industrial farms, etc.	508	5 or 0·98	3 or 0·59	8 or 1·57
Grand total	883	16 or 1·81	12 or 1·35	28 or 3·17

*The small number reported released from Alberta Penitentiary is due to the fact that the penitentiary was closed in the early part of the fiscal year and the prisoners were transferred to Manitoba and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries.

These statistics demonstrate that out of 883 persons released on parole, 16, or 1·81 per cent, have had their licenses revoked for non-compliance with conditions; 12 paroled prisoners, or 1·35 per cent, have had their licenses forfeited by a subsequent conviction. The total loss for the year is 28, or 3·17 per cent, for revocations and forfeitures, making the lowest record of losses for any year since the inception of the Act in 1899.

Last year compares favourably in losses with this year, as the total number for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, was 34, or 4·29 per cent. The statistics for this year have a splendid showing, but it is not just to pick out a lean or good year to make a comparative statement of results. I rather favour taking as a criterion the entire figures for the twenty-two years' operation of the parole system as issued by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police office, where the reports are received and compiled and where all revocations and forfeitures are recommended. All things considered, the entire showing is excellent.

The following statistics furnished by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police office tally with the figures kept in the Parole office and are found correct:—

From 1899 to March 31, 1921—		
Released on parole from penitentiaries	6,269	
Released on parole from prisons, jails and reformatories	7,243	
		13,512
Licenses revoked	469	
Licenses forfeited	303	
Sentences completed on parole	12,152	
Sentences not yet completed	588	
		13,512

An effort has been made in one or two communities to attach a portion of the responsibility of the "crime wave" to the men released on parole. Nothing is revealed to demonstrate this statement. In fact, wherever a paroled prisoner is in trouble and an offence proven against him in a court of competent jurisdiction his license automatically is forfeited and he returns to prison, not only to serve an added sentence but to complete the time he has earned on probation. I am sure the figures given, which present the facts of the situation, speak in words of eloquence and provide inspiration for those who believe in the possibility of amendment from the criminal strata of human life .

The ability and strength of character found even among those supposedly lost to society when given a chance on their honour, especially those who respond so magnificently on probation, demonstrate to an unbelieving person the utility of the parole system, although there are those who object to a man ever having even a chance to make good after a fall. The criminal ranks of to-day are not being recruited from our prisons but they are the by-product of our social life and social conditions. Every community is producing just the number of criminals they deserve to have. The lack of home training, parental respect, the control of the home institution, the loose morale of our communities in not applying correctional methods when the delinquent is still plastic in character, the lack of religious education, the free access of boys and girls of a tender age to movie shows where tragedies, thefts and even murder are invariably depicted in glowing scenes, are all educating our youth in the wrong way and giving them false conceptions of real life. If present conditions continue, we will in Canada produce a crop of criminals for the coming generations to deal with that will take centuries to extinguish the flame of vicious living.

I feel very grateful that in past years I have had the co-operation of the various bodies engaged in prison reform work, especially those who are assisting paroled men into situations by providing the bridge to help cross the gulf made by the anti-social act whereby he is received and welcomed and an honest opportunity afforded him to help bury the past and live in a brighter hope for the future. The co-operation of so many societies and individuals greatly assists in reconstructive work, especially in the final rehabilitation of our anti-social subjects.

APPENDIX B—WARDENS' REPORTS

KINGSTON.

J. C. Ponsford, Warden, reports:—

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Kingston penitentiary for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, with crime statistics showing the movements of inmates during the year, from which it will be seen that the inmate population has increased 117, made up as follows:—

On March 31, 1920—593 males, 32 females.
On March 31, 1921—707 males, 25 females.

The male population increased 124 and the female decreased seven.

You will note by the statistics that there were three escapes during the year, two from the penitentiary and one from Rockwood asylum, to which institution inmate Cole had been transferred. The three inmates who escaped were: Cole, G-456; Hilton, H-71; Griggs, G-692. Hilton and Cole were recaptured in Detroit, Michigan, and Griggs will be returned at the expiration of his sentence at Elmira, N.Y., where he is at present doing a five-year term for "auto theft," for which he was arrested about a month after his escape.

During the year there were:—

110 paroles
90 discharges by expiration of sentence
20 deportations
1 pardon
2 deaths (natural causes)
2 returned to Provincial authorities.

There are at the present time 17 inmates confined in the different asylums of the province, 10 of whom are serving life sentences.

Of the 732 inmates confined, the youngest is 17 years and the oldest 71, and 608 are under 40 years of age.

I am very pleased to be able to report that the general health of the inmates has been good, and the sanitary conditions are excellent. Improvement in the sanitation of the shops is very marked, as is also the cleanliness, owing to the fact that they have been all renovated and painted.

The hospital has been very much improved during the year by installing the latest and most modern equipment, also the removal of the kitchen from the hospital, and the installation of an operating room fully equipped, a sterilizing room with the necessary sterilizers, linoleum laid on the floors, fly-screens on the windows, and the whole interior cleaned and repainted. All food for the hospital is now prepared by the prison steward from a dietary sheet provided by the surgeon. This is a great improvement on the former system of having the kitchen in the hospital. All of the personnel of the hospital staff was changed during the early part of the fiscal year; this made a great improvement. The supply of drinking water for the inmates is of the best, the same being obtained from a deep well in the prison yard.

Progress has been made in the construction of the new boiler-house, laundry and coal vault. This work has not made as rapid progress as I would have desired owing to the fact that the old gas-house and other buildings had to be taken down, and at

the same time provision made to protect the sewage pumping plant. This work is well under way, and it is hoped to have it completed during 1922.

The new North Wing, commenced in 1919, has been completed. This has added 168 up-to-date standard cells to prison accommodation. The question of housing has therefore been relieved for the incoming year, but if the population continues to increase at the rate it has for the past two years, new cell accommodation will be required.

About 150 feet of new stone wharf was built at the south end during the year, and the old stone bastion or tower-house at the northwest corner of the prison enclosure was torn down and a new one built of the umbrella type. The gothic-shaped coping, for about 80 feet to the right and left of the new tower-house, was taken off and a flat cement coping put on with iron pipe railing. This has made a wonderful improvement, as the officer doing duty at that station is given a full range of vision over the entire north end of the yard. The last remaining stone bastion or tower at the northeast corner will be removed during the present year and one identical in pattern to that at the northwest corner will be built in its place. When that is done, all four towers on the wall will be similar.

The farm instructor resigned at the end of the last fiscal year, and Mr. Purdy, the storekeeper, being a Guelph Agricultural graduate, was asked to take charge of the farm temporarily. This he did and was later transferred to the position of industrial guard farm instructor. Under his direction and management, the farm gave the best results attained in several years past. I regret very much that Mr. Purdy, like his predecessor, resigned at the end of the fiscal year to accept a more lucrative position.

A large amount of work has been done for the Post Office Department by our Bag Department. During the year just closed, 194,904 mail bags were repaired and 143,172 new ones made, which produced a revenue of $54,021.43. Besides the work mentioned above, we handled 232,417 bags, which were inspected, classified and reshipped. Included in the above new bags are 3,515 made for the Chief Electoral Officer, for whom there was also made in the Tin Shop, 1,000 ballot boxes.

The Tailor Department during the year, made for the Department of Indian Affairs 155 triennial suits; Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 40 suits: for officers' custom work, 27 suits, 24 coats, 9 pairs of trousers and 2 vests; and for our own officers, 197 suits, 62 overcoats, 43 caps, as well as all the wool and duck clothing and caps worn by the inmates.

The blacksmith shop has had a very busy year in completing the equipment for the new North Wing, and making all of the necessary equipment required for the other penitentiaries in barriers, cell gates and locking bar system.

Sixty odd men were employed during the entire year in the stone shed, and most of these inmates are turned out expert stonecutters, capable of earning from $10 to $12 per day.

The carpenter shop has also been busily engaged on construction work for the penitentiary. Only six carpenters were in this department when I took charge. This number has now been largely augmented, and many inmates are being taught this useful and profitable occupation.

Tin and paint shops have also been employed steadily on institutional work. The staff of the Printing Department has been doubled and a large addition made to the machinery, which has been continually employed on work for the penitentiaries generally.

A wonderful improvement in the Kitchen Department has been made, and the inmates are now given a very varied diet, which is well cooked and served. The bread throughout the year has been excellent.

The Engineers' Department has given entire satisfaction, and preparations are being made for the discontinuance of the old steam power plant and substitution therefor of the Hydro-Electric. All this work is being done by officers of the penitentiary; no outside labour has been used.

I was transferred to the wardenship of this institution on April 27, 1920, coming from Edmonton Penitentiary, of which institution I had been in charge for six years. I found conditions on taking over to be most unsatisfactory. The discipline and sanitation of every department in the institution were at a very low ebb. This statement applies even to the Warden's office, which looked as though it had not been renovated in years, and was in a dirty, untidy condition.

The Accountant's office, and the Stores Department were in very good shape. In all of the others there appeared to be a great laxity of co-ordination and they were very indifferently managed.

Trafficking by officers with inmates and their friends was carried on to an alarming extent.

In November an investigation was held by the superintendent within the penitentiary, assisted by Detective Inspector Walter Duncan, the result of which was the dismissal of seven, the retirement of seven and the suspension of two officers. This cleared the air; had a splendid effect and materially assisted the warden in his efforts in restoring the Kingston penitentiary to the high standard of efficiency it was at one time noted for.

The matron and assistant matron of the Female Prison were also removed on the report of the superintendent; they being permitted to resign. The improvements in the Female Department of the penitentiary have been very marked, as under the old management affairs in that department had not been at all satisfactorily managed.

In conclusion I would make some recommendations, which I trust may appeal to you as reasonable and necessary:—

First.—It is recommended that this Penitentiary be removed from its present position to a suitable location in an open district with necessary railway, water and building facilities. In such a locality a reserve at least one mile square should be purchased. This penitentiary is very badly situated; it is on a narrow strip of land extending from the shore of lake Ontario northward for a distance of one and a quarter miles, through which five public highways pass, they being the Cataraqui road, Bath road, Johnston, Union and King streets, while Palace street, running, north and south, passes through the penitentiary reserve about half its length, and then forms the eastern boundary the remainder of the way. This is one of the favourite automobile routes, and over it must pass all the inmates being employed on the farms. In the small space situate between King street and the water front, is located the prison. The enclosure contains 13 acres, included in which are the executive buildings, workshops, hospital and female ward, and in which on the evening of March 31, 1921, 732 inmates were confined. It is impossible to avoid congested conditions, both with regard to population and workshops.

King street runs immediately in front of our main gate. On this street there is a great deal of traffic, as well as a direct line to Portsmouth of the Kingston and Portsmouth Railway Company, which has a ten minutes' service. Besides the street cars, hundreds of automobiles and other vehicles, to say nothing of a continual stream of pedestrians pass. This is most undesirable, as all gangs working outside, such as on the farms, quarry, etc., must pass up and down the road above referred to. It is not only undesirable from a disciplinary standpoint, but it is most dangerous as well.

There is another aspect which must be seriously considered; that is the great increase in convict population, which at the present rate will reach, I feel sure, 900

souls or more before the end of the fiscal year 1922. The moving of this penitentiary, or the construction of an additional one, should therefore be undertaken and proceeded with at a very early date.

Second.—The Female Prison should be removed from out the walls, and I would recommend same be placed under an entirely separate management from that of the Male Penitentiary, and made to accommodate from 150 to 250 inmates.

Third.—I would recommend that the warden be given authority to dismiss, or dispense with the services of any officer on his staff who, in his opinion, is not rendering fair and reasonable service. I am sure you must agree with me that this is a proper suggestion, in view of the fact that the warden is held responsible for the conduct and management of the institution. It would also prevent outside interference with the control and disciplining of the officers on the staff, and would eliminate such objectionable proceedings as took place here during the present fiscal year, viz:—investigations by Colonel O. M. Biggar and Mr. W. F. Nickle, both of whom after very long and careful inquiries and the taking of evidence under oath, were forced to confirm the actions of the superintendent and warden. The demoralizing effect of an outsider being brought into an institution such as a penitentiary to investigate the conduct of the warden for having suspended or dismissed one of his officers, can readily be understood, and is very far reaching.

When it became known to officers and inmates that investigations were to be held by outsiders, insubordination by the inmates, who no doubt were urged by a number of officers, became apparent, and I have no hesitation in saying that the strike which took place in this institution on October 15, was staged in an endeavour to influence Colonel Biggar in his investigation, as it took place just a day or two before he opened same, as the date of his coming was announced in the newspapers and well known to both officers and inmates. When an investigation must be held I am strongly of the opinion that the Superintendent of Penitentiaries is the only and proper person to hold same.

Fourth.—I would recommend that at least once a year the wardens of all the penitentiaries meet the superintendent and inspectors to discuss matters affecting the administration of the institutions. This meeting should be held during the winter when the wardens could best be spared from their various posts. Only great benefit could result from such meetings.

Fifth.—I am of the opinion that inmate populations should be divided so that not more than 600 souls should be confined in one institution. At this institution we have no shop accommodation for over that number, and no room within the walls to properly add to said accommodation.

Sixth.—We have in this penitentiary incorrigibles, as well as female and other inmates transferred from the various penitentiaries. Upon their discharge all expenses in connection with same, including railway fare, are charged against this institution, and thereby considerably increases the per capita cost of same. May I respectfully suggest that a portion of this expense should be borne by the institution from whence they came.

Herewith I send you necessary statements for publication of report.

I wish to express my gratitude to the superintendent and inspectors for their assistance and courtesies rendered during the year, the same was unstinted and cheerfully given. This is particularly applicable to the superintendent, who has been untiring in his efforts to assist in straightening up all affairs here.

The majority of my staff have been faithful, and have given me loyal and hearty support, for which I am truly grateful.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

J. D. Fitzgibbon, Acting-Warden, reports:—

I have the honour to transmit herewith the annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921.

On the 31st of December, 1920, I was directed by the superintendent to take charge of this penitentiary pending the appointment of a warden vice Mr. G. S. Malepart, superannuated.

In transmitting this report I desire to tender my sincere thanks to the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for the prompt manner in which he dealt with all matters it was my duty, as acting-warden, to lay before him.

DORCHESTER

W. Meighen, Warden, reports:—

I beg to submit the following annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, together with the following reports:—

(1) Statistical
(2) Farm Report
(3) Surgeon's Report
(4) Librarian's Report
(5) School Teacher's Report
(6) Matron's Report

At the closing of the prison, March 31, 1920, there were 306 inmates. We received during the year 174 and discharged, by expiration of sentence, 59; by parole, 76; by deportation, 11; by transfer, 1; by order of the court quashing conviction, 1; and by death, 2; leaving us with 330 at the closing of the prison, March 31, 1921, and with an average attendance for the year of 327.

As regards the work performed during the year, I prefer to speak only of what has been done since I assumed control on August 16 last. Evidently the whole institution had been deteriorating in many ways for some years back. The construction of a new cell wing had been dragging for some three or four years and was practically at a standstill. The roofs of all the shops, the piggery and the implement shed, were leaking. Owing to non-delivery of cement we were unable to accomplish much at the new wing, but we did everything possible. We reshingled the implement shed; the piggery, and by a covering of elastigum made the shop roofs water-tight.

The old hospital which was and still is out of date, has been cleaned up and painted and looks as well as it is possible to make it, but a new modern hospital will have to be built and same cannot be done too soon. I endeavoured during the winter to get everything in shape for all building operations to be done this summer. Our farm gang cut some 1,700 spruce logs on our own farm from which we had sawn over 50,000 feet of lumber, and some 250 fence posts; these have been turned and shaped in our carpenter shop during the winter season.

During the months of November and December our mail bag department provided work for upwards of one hundred men, and this department showed a substantial profit for the year.

Our present school accommodation is very inadequate and I hope to have better accommodation provided in the near future.

We will also have to enlarge our present chapel or build another as our present one is filled to over-flowing every Sunday, and if our population continues to increase,

we will be unable to have all attend church services at one time. The chaplains report the discipline as good during divine service.

The farm operations on the whole were very good, but I felt the quality of cattle being raised was not of the standard that it is profitable to keep; I have therefore purchased a number of well-bred cows with a view of raising an improved quality of stock such as will be both profitable and a credit to the institution.

I am pleased to say that the majority of the staff are good reliable officers—several of them have, I believe, conscientiously performed their duties for upwards of twenty years.

The surgeon reports the ventilation and sanitary conditions as satisfactory.

I am pleased to report that the discipline of the institution on the whole has been well maintained, and I might also state that the worst class we have to deal with are mostly young boys who have served terms in so-called industrial homes and reformatories for boys.

In conclusion I wish to thank the superintendent, inspectors, as well as the structural engineer for the support and encouragement they have given me since I took charge of the institution.

MANITOBA

W. R. Grahame, Warden, reports:—

The population on March 31, 1920, was 156, including three at asylum, 110 were received during the year and 73 discharged, leaving on March 31, 1921, a population of 193. The conduct and industry of the inmates has been good.

The mail bag repair shop has been a great source of revenue, showing a total of $15,634.68 for the year.

School has been held each week day and excellent progress has been made, and with the advent of a school teacher and librarian who will now devote his whole time to this work, much more will be accomplished. The large list of magazines and periodicals is greatly appreciated.

The inmates were employed during the year in the various workshops.

A new boiler-house was built at the south end of the workshops and two boilers, received from Edmonton penitentiary, were installed. A coal vault to hold six hundred tons of coal was built adjoining the boiler-house. The teams unload on top of the coal vault, which saves a lot of work. Also, a duct was built from the workshops to the prison for the steam pipes, this will form the main duct of the east wing when completed. A new ice-house is under way but was not completed before winter came on. It is now near to completion.

I am glad to say that we are allowed to keep cattle again; this I consider a necessary adjunct to farming operations.

The chaplains report the conduct of the inmates good while attending divine worship.

The moving-picture entertainment in the holiday season was much enjoyed and appreciated by the inmates.

The change in our dietary which our steward has under way is appreciated by the inmates.

The health of the inmates has been good. Two deaths occurred during the year, both of which were duly reported.

No escapes have occurred during the year, and discipline has been well maintained.

Before closing, I take the opportunity of thanking the superintendent and his staff for the courteous treatment and assistance received at all times.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

John C. Brown, Warden, reports:—

There were 114 prisoners in custody when the year began, and 146 when it closed.

The year saw the end of our eight-year immunity from escapes. In June, two short-term prisoners, at work on the building of the Glen Brook sewer, slipped away, and one of them has so far made good his escape, the other being recovered. Lack of vigilance made the escape possible: carelessness allowed one to get off when the other was retaken. In July, two life prisoners, who were in hospital, succeeded in unlocking their cell doors and, cutting one window bar, let themselves down by ropes made from twisted strips of their bed linen. One of them was retaken after seven months; the other is still at large. The officers responsible were retired from the service or fined.

Four members of the staff who had each been in the service over thirty years retired during the year, under the provisions of the Acts for retirement and superannuation allowances.

Only one accident occurred during the year. A Japanese inmate, slipping on a wet plank, broke his wrist. He has completely recovered. One prisoner, who had been fatally wounded before his admission—he was carried into prison on a stretcher—died a few days after being received.

Work, other than the routine work of the shops and occasional repairs, has been chiefly the continuation of work in hand when the year began. Plastering cells in the East Wing was completed—130 cells, 3,500 square yards of plaster. Improvement of water system in East Wing completed—75 cells. Kitchen closets were moved and a new one put in—not quite completed at close of year. Five hundred feet of Glen Brook sewer completed, one hundred feet of trench excavated, and about one hundred and fifty feet of temporary canal constructed. The work of removing the hill which obstructed our view of the entrance road was completed, about 5,000 cubic yards of earth being thrown into the ravine, where a little grading of the dumped material will change what was an unsightly gulch into a flat of some four and one-half acres, level with the street. Work on the central hall has progressed so far that its completion may be expected early in the current year. Two of the concrete girders which support the roof have a span of 63 feet, and the other two, of 60 feet. The fact that they were put in with convict labour without a hitch, and are entirely satisfactory, shows the care and thoroughness with which the chief trade instructor does his work. Among minor works were the getting in and "manufacturing" of sixty cords of wood; the renewal of some thousand feet of boundary fence, necessitating the making and replacing of one hundred and twenty 16-foot posts; and the conversion of one of the temporary cell houses into a garage. The change in the deputy wardenship was taken advantage of to renovate that officer's quarters.

The conduct of the prisoners, was, on the whole, good. About half a dozen have spent a good deal of time in isolation and perhaps another dozen have been up before me—some of them more than once—for minor offences; but a large majority give no trouble.

A concert given by an orchestra under the leadership of the prison organist, and a "movie" show by two gentlemen from the Vancouver Y.M.C.A., were greatly enjoyed and highly appreciated by the inmates.

The Protestant chaplain would like to see an advance in the cautious and tentative policy of the past few years in the line of providing occasional entertainment for the prisoners.

The Roman Catholic chaplain suggests a second service during the week.

Both are well pleased with the general conduct of the prisoners under their charge.

The Medical Department was under a temporary surgeon for over two months. The present surgeon was not appointed until the last months of the fiscal year; consequently, the medical report is meagre. The per capita cost of drugs for the year was 83 cents.

The new surgeon is proving very satisfactory so far. He arrives about the same hour every morning and finds it necessary to make his visits from twice to four times as long as the average visits of our late surgeon. His monthly reports are sensible documents, and he shows carefulness in the matter of avoiding any interference with discipline, which can be avoided without neglect of the patient.

The deficit in the farm returns is hardly to be wondered at; with our small extent of poor side hill soil, it would be a difficult matter to make a farm pay under the best conditions.

The present farmer is a practical man, who evidently knows his work and intends to do it as well as possible.

The big Kelly truck is useful in hauling from town and wharf, and will be more efficient when certain repairs or betterments have been completed. The smaller Reo truck is doing more work than one team could do and doing it well.

The school has been a distinct success, so far as one can judge at present. The deputy warden is quite satisfied that it decidedly promotes good conduct, particularly among the younger inmates. The schoolmaster also takes a cultured man's interest in the library and is working every day toward getting it into good order, and making it as useful as possible.

Statistical and other reports are enclosed.

ALBERTA

Gilbert Smith, Acting Warden, reports:—

As the last one in charge of the Alberta Penitentiary, I have to submit a report for the fiscal year 1920-21. I assumed charge on July 30, 1920, Warden Meighen leaving that day for Dorchester, where he had been transferred as warden. I continued in charge until the closing of the institution by the transfer of the remaining inmates to Stony Mountain on August 25, in that connection acting as transfer officer.

There were 34 inmates at Edmonton on the 1st of April, 1920, and seven were received from jails in the months of April and May. Of these 41 men, four were transferred to Manitoba in April, one escaped in May, the sentences of six expired, two were deported, five paroled and the remaining 23, as above stated, were transferred to Stony Mountain on the 25th of August. This transfer was conducted without expense except the railway fares of the inmates, as officers who were being transferred to Stony Mountain and Kingston penitentiaries were utilized on the journey, and the services of a guard who was bringing an insane inmate from Stony Mountain to Ponoko assisted us on the way east. The transfer was uneventful and was carried out with all possible consideration for the comfort of the men, consistent with their safe custody while on the train.

Previous to the removal of the inmates all that was possible of the supplies, fittings and equipment of the Institution was shipped to other penitentiaries. The heating boilers were sent to Manitoba Penitentiary and saved the purchase of new boilers for that institution, and the boundary fence which contained seventy thousand feet of lumber was shipped to Saskatchewan Penitentiary. A few barriers and smaller fittings in use up to the end were removed by hired labour after the inmates had been transferred.

The coal mine on the reserve was worked till the middle of August, and the mine instructor left in charge to see that the pump was kept working and the mine protected from damage by flooding.

The disposal of the reserve, consisting of about 130 acres, is in the hands of the superintendent for settlement, but nothing is being lost by waiting as real estate in Edmonton at present is at low ebb. This condition may improve in the course of a year or two.

SASKATCHEWAN

W. J. Macleod, Warden, reports:—

Our population on March 31, 1920, was 186. During the past year we received 80, and discharged 38 by expiration of sentence, 29 by parole, two females by transfer to Kingston, two males by death and one by order of the court, leaving us with a population of 194 at the end of the year. This includes five in the Provincial Hospital for the Insane.

The following very necessary work was done during the year:—

Concrete work was started on new East Cell Block and Hospital extension on May 3, and building was roofed in by September 30. Approximate size of building is 236 feet by 60 feet. Work completed inside this building during the winter is as follows:—All south side four galleries of cells and corridor ceiling poured with concrete and work started on first gallery of cells on north side. Three galleries on south side have cell barriers on each cell, locking apparatus in place, and railings along galleries completed with work progressing on the fourth gallery. In hospital, concrete work completed on all three floors. The first floor is all plastered and if barriers were made and in place it could be used at any time. Finishing work is progressing on the other two floors.

Two wells were sunk during the early summer months and they have given us the water required for all purposes.

Owing to shortage of water during first part of summer, work did not start in brickyard until July, and we made one hundred and sixty-eight thousand (168,000) bricks, all of good quality.

Excavation for North Wing was started and over two-thirds done when stopped by frost. General repairs were taken care of by the various departments.

We had 457 acres under cultivation on our farm, but owing to the very dry season we did not get a half crop.

During the winter months we cut and hauled 251 cords of wood, and 1,400 fence posts, and drew 1,032 cubic yards of gravel, and also cut and stored ice enough for our needs during the summer months. We graded and made a road 66 feet wide across our two new river lots and a start was made on fencing in this new property.

We held school during each working day of the year, and the progress made by those attending was excellent.

The spiritual welfare of the inmates was well looked after by our chaplains. Both chaplains report that they were well satisfied with the appreciation and attentiveness of the inmates during divine service.

The library, in which we have hundreds of good books, was well patronized. We also take a number of the leading magazines and our inmates enjoy reading them very much. A number of our inmates have been given permission to take up any special branch of study and allowed to get books to assist them, and are in this way fitting themselves to lead a better and more useful life upon their release.

The surgeon reports two deaths during the year, one from apoplexy and the other from spinal meningitis; also one serious case of appendicitis, which necessitated an

operation from which the patient made a splendid recovery; also a number of other serious cases of illness during the year, and at the present time there are three cases of insanity, one case of very advanced tuberculosis and one of senile decay. Steps have been taken to remove the insane inmates to hospitals for the insane. The surgeon also reports ventilation and sanitary conditions as excellent.

As we now have a number of trucks, tractors and other gasolene machines, I think we should open up a gasolene engine repair department with a good gasolene engine mechanic in charge. Gasolene engine repairing is a very live industry throughout the country and a number of our inmates are anxious to be given instructions in this kind of work, as a good mechanic in this line of work can secure employment very easily at any season of the year.

I am glad to report that the conduct of the inmates on the whole was very good.

Inspector Smith paid us a visit during the year and we were glad to have him with us so as to be able to discuss prison matters. Visits of this kind are very helpful. I am of the opinion that our wardens should be sent each year to visit other institutions, so that they will not get into a rut in the management of the penitentiaries, but be broadened by association with other prison men and seeing other institutions.

APPENDIX C—EXPENDITURE

KINGSTON

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$151,061 30	
Uniforms and mess	10,601 74	
Bonuses	41,941 33	
Retroactive salary	27,819 34	
		$231,423 71
Maintenance of inmates—		
Rations	$ 48,286 67	
Clothing and hospital	35,398 20	
		83,684 87
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$ 8,702 52	
Transfer and interment	27 39	
		8,729 91
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$ 33,251 48	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	18,204 34	
Chapels, schools and library	637 99	
Office expenses	4,267 31	
		56,361 12
Industries—		
Farm	$ 6,365 32	
Trade shops	15,377 83	
		21 7 3 15
Prison equipment —		
Machinery	$ 1,706 03	
Furnishings	6,252 10	
Utensils and vehicles	4,541 10	
Land, buildings and walls	29,560 41	
		42,059 64
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$ 1,181 98	
Special	5,822 40	
		7,004 38
Total		$451,006 78

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$107,376 78	
Uniforms and mess	7,768 66	
Bonuses	35,935 40	
Retroactive salary	27,151 43	
		$178,232 27
Maintenance of inmates—		
Rations	$ 38,475 91	
Clothing and hospital	23,550 54	
		62,026 45
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$ 4,551 44	
Transfer and interment	90 42	
		4,641 86
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$ 16,210 38	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	23,864 97	
Chapels, schools and library	675 23	
Office expenses	1,832 63	
		42,583 21
Industries—		
Farm	$ 5,676 70	
Trade shops	4,922 18	
		10,598 88
Prison equipment—		
Machinery	$ 1,932 97	
Furnishing	1,017 57	
Utensils and vehicles	3,218 21	
Land, buildings and walls	13,258 20	
		19,426 95
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$ 412 68	
Special	579 51	
		992 19
Total		$318,501 81

EXPENDITURE—*Continued*

DORCHESTER

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$ 69,725 73	
Uniforms and mess	5,793 74	
Bonuses	22,159 61	
Retroactive salary	18,548 92	
		$116,228 00
Maintenance of inmates		
Rations	$ 24,630 09	
Clothing and hospital	15,263 89	
		39,893 98
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$ 5,771 94	
Transfer and interment	96 53	
		5,868 47
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$ 10,134 15	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	7,292 46	
Chapels, schools and library	668 88	
Office expenses	1,144 37	
		19,239 86
Industries—		
Farm	$ 5,595 88	
Trade shops	5,605 80	
		11,201 68
Prison equipment—		
Machinery	$ 4,132 47	
Furnishing	2,657 41	
Utensils and vehicles	2,049 14	
Land, buildings and walls	35,769 91	
		44,608 93
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$ 649 07	
Special	502 40	
		1,151 47
Total		$238,192 39

MANITOBA

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$ 35,538 76	
Uniform and mess	5,437 55	
Bonuses	17,349 85	
Retroactive salary	14,676 28	
		93,002 44
Maintenance of inmates—		
Rations	$ 14,239 44	
Clothing and hospital	6,807 28	
		21,046 72
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$ 2,749 27	
Transfer and interment	140 77	
		2,890 04
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$ 18,322 98	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	4,073 65	
Chapels, schools and library	281 44	
Office expenses	781 44	
		23,459 51
Industries—		
Farm	$ 1,678 75	
Trade shops	3,233 10	
		4,911 85
Prison equipment—		
Machinery	$ 1,677 08	
Furnishing	893 74	
Utensils and vehicles	1,055 05	
Land, buildings and walls	8,206 35	
		11,832 22
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$ 980 09	
Special	53 27	
		1,033 36
Total		$158,176 14

EXPENDITURE—*Continued*

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$ 61,327 39	
Uniforms and mess	4,240 95	
Bonuses	13,682 89	
Retroactive salary	14,994 55	
		$94,245 78
Maintenance of inmates—		
Rations	9,947 51	
Clothing and hospital	6,105 70	
		16,053 21
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$ 1,411 54	
Transfer and interment	1,085 66	
		2,497 20
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$ 8,732 88	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	1,870 32	
Chapels, schools and library	289 75	
Office expenses	879 39	
		11,772 34
Industries—		
Farm	$ 2,160 20	
Trade shops	1,096 70	
		3,256 90
Prison equipment—		
Machinery	.....	
Furnishing	$ 868 03	
Utensils and vehicles	498 27	
Land, buildings and walls	11,028 99	
		12,395 29
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$ 1,658 53	
Special	530 85	
		2,189 38
Total		$142,410 10

ALBERTA

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$ 21,226 09	
Uniforms and mess	1,761 88	
Bonuses	3,297 69	
Retroactive salary	7,917 31	
		$ 34,202 97
Maintenance of inmates—		
Rations	$ 2,093 00	
Clothing and hospital	336 30	
		2,429 30
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$ 153 17	
Transfer and interment	1,078 39	
		1,231 56
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$ 695 19	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	734 31	
Chapels, schools and library	25 00	
Office expenses	809 70	
		2,264 20
Industries—		
Farm	$ 145 40	
Trade shops	1,034 28	
Coal mine	2,466 76	
		3,646 44
Prison equipment—		
Machinery	$ 4,701 70	
Furnishing	9 35	
Utensils and vehicles	2 21	
Land, buildings and walls	2,609 79	
		7,323 05
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$ 488 77	
Special	3,410 02	
		3,898 79
Total		$ 54,996 31

EXPENDITURE —*Concluded*

SASKATCHEWAN

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$ 52,156 05	
Uniforms and mess	7,232 51	
Bonuses	16,145 68	
Retroactive salary	11,089 56	
		$ 86,623 80
Maintenance of inmates—		
Rations	17,952 96	
Clothing and hospital	9,504 69	
		27,457 65
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$ 2,420 45	
Transfer and interment	813 80	
		3,234 25
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$ 21,508 32	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	4,075 95	
Chapels, schools and library	213 89	
Office expenses	1,357 72	
		27,155 88
Industries—		
Farm	$ 8,590 77	
Trade shops	2,525 65	
		11,116 42
Prison equipment—		
Machinery	$ 1,352 51	
Furnishing	1,624 72	
Utensils and vehicles	1,025 50	
Land, buildings and walls	97,437 69	
		101,440 42
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$ 205 04	
Special	173 45	
		378 49
Total		$257,406 91

PENITENTIARIES GENERAL

Office expenses	$ 6 00	
Special	286 50	
Total		292 50

APPENDIX "D"—LIST OF OFFICERS

As on March 31, 1921

KINGSTON

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of First Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
General —						
(a) Ponsford, J. C.	Warden	Church of England	Dec. 5, 1863	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 4, 1913	$3,180
Anglin, W. G.	Surgeon	" "	Oct. 8, 1856	May 1, 1920	May 1, 1920	2,400
McDonald, Rev. M.	Chaplain	Roman Catholic	Aug. 4, 1853	Sept. 30, 1899	Sept. 30, 1899	1,500
Dobbs, Rev. O. G.	Chaplain	Church of England	Feb. 19, 1853	Mar. 29, 1913	Mar. 29, 1913	1,500
Minnes, T. D.	Accountant	Presbyterian	May 29, 1859	Mar. 13, 1913	Mar. 13, 1913	2,040
Caughey, R. A	Chief Assistant	"	Jan. 23, 1870	Nov. 1, 1903	Dec. 19, 1912	1,380
Begg, H. S.	"	Church of England	Oct. 27, 1879	Oct. 1, 1902	June 11, 1914	1,320
(b) Keech, H. L.	"	Methodist	May 30, 1890	Oct. 1, 1914	May 1, 1918	1,320
Grant, J. A.	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 21, 1891	Feb. 14, 1921	Feb. 14, 1921	1,320
VanAlstyne, C. S.	"	Methodist	Jan. 7, 1891	Mar. 17, 1921	Mar. 17, 1921	1,260
Robinson, A. N	Prison Clerk	Church of England	Aug. 12, 1873	Feb. 1, 1921	Feb. 1, 1921	1,200
Ivertson, H. S	Steward	" "	Oct. 26, 1883	April 30, 1920	April 30, 1920	1,500
Madden P.	Assistant Steward	Roman Catholic	April 27, 1864	Aug. 1, 1888	Aug. 1, 1913	1,200
(c) Edgar, J.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 1, 1870	May 8, 1916	May 8, 1916	1,140
Raven, A. N.	Hospital Nurse	Church of England	April 18, 1893	June 15, 1920	Sept. 1, 1920	1,080
McConnell, A. D	"	Anglican	Jan. 29, 1886	Sept. 11, 1920	Sept. 11, 1920	1,080
Draper, M. G.	Matron	Methodist	Jan. 23, 1866	Mar. 22, 1920	Dec. 1, 1920	1,020
VanDusen, A.	Assistant Matron	Methodist	April 14, 1878	Jan. 21, 1921	Jan. 21, 1921	960
Doolan, L. F.	"	Roman Catholic	May 24, 1880	Jan. 21, 1921	Jan. 21, 1921	960
(d) Nixon, T.	Engineer	Church of England	Feb. 7, 1877	Mar. 19, 1920	Mar. 19, 1920	1,740
McKay, W.	Assistant Engineer	Presbyterian	Nov. 6, 1870	April 4, 1919	April 4, 1919	1,320
Irwin, W.	"	Church of England	Sept. 5, 1886	May 12, 1919	May 12, 1919	1,320
Dennison, G. R.	"	Baptist	Oct. 1, 1884	Jan. 13, 1921	Jan. 13, 1921	1,260
Tollerst, W.	Fireman	Church of England	Feb. 9, 1871	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1911	1,080
Bell, G.	"	Church of England	Mar. 3, 1872	July 1, 1916	July 1, 1916	1,020
Driscoll, D.	"	Roman Catholic	May 15, 1872	Mar. 1, 1919	Mar. 1, 1919	1,020
Botting, G.	"	Church of England	Oct. 10, 1874	Nov. 4, 1919	Nov. 4, 1919	1,020
Industrial —						
Burns, R. J.	Chief Trade Instructor	Church of England	July 23, 1855	June 1, 1895	July 1, 1903	1,680
Tweddell, J.	"	Methodist	Jan. 24, 1876	Mar. 23, 1903	Aug. 1, 1918	1,560
Beaupre, P. M.	Industrial Guard Quarry	Roman Catholic	July 29, 1860	Jan. 10, 1885	April 1, 1903	1,200
Lawlor, J	" Stn. Ctr.	"	April 15, 1869	Sept. 18, 1896	April 1, 1903	1,200
Walker, H. L.	" Blksm.	Church of England	Mar. 25, 1865	April 3, 1897	April 3, 1897	1,200
Davidson, T.	" Mason	Presbyterian	Mar. 26, 1872	July 1, 1902	Mar. 16, 1908	1,200
Doyle, F.	" M. Bags	Roman Catholic	Sept. 9, 1877	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1918	1,140
Sullivan, G.	" "	"	April 20, 1875	April 1, 1895	Oct. 1, 1918	1,140
Wilson, J. A.	" Mason	Presbyterian	Aug. 5, 1875	June 1, 1906	April 1, 1919	1,140
(e) Corbett, A. J.	" Carpenter	"	Feb. 8, 1873	Oct. 1, 1918	Oct. 1, 1920	1,140
(f) Macdonald, J. A.	" Tailor	"	June 17, 1871	Nov. 10, 1914	Nov. 10, 1914	1,140
Scott, J. A.	" Shoemaker	Church of England	June 27, 1871	Jan. 13, 1921	Jan. 13, 1921	1,080
Mills, J. H.	" Tinsmith	Methodist	Jan. 9, 1885	Jan. 26, 1921	Jan. 26, 1921	1,080
Purdy, E. K.	" Farm	"	Sept. 3, 1870	Oct. 1, 1916	Jan. 1, 1921	1,380
Police—						
(g) Tucker, R. R.	Deputy Warden	All Saints	April 5, 1880	May 6, 1914	Jan. 1, 1921	1,800
Walsh, M. J.	Chief Keeper	Roman Catholic	Mar. 4, 1875	Aug. 1, 1905	Mar. 1, 1921	1,620
(h) Clayton, T.	Chief Watchman	Church of England	May 19, 1879	Nov. 20, 1913	May 4, 1918	1,380
Kennedy, M. J.	Guard	Roman Catholic	April 18, 1857	April 1, 1872	May 1, 1884	1,080
McConville, A.	"	"	July 4, 1862	July 1, 1885	July 1, 1885	1,080
Mathews, W. H.	"	Church of England	Oct. 20, 1865	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	1,080
McWaters, J.	"	Methodist	Sept. 1, 1861	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	1,080
Germain, D.	"	"	April 4, 1870	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	1,080
Berrigan, J.	"	Roman Catholic	July 8, 1867	Nov. 1, 1904	Nov. 1, 1904	1,080
Powell, H. J.	"	Methodist	Aug. 24, 1873	Aug. 1, 1905	Aug. 1, 1905	1,080
Lawless, J. J.	"	Roman Catholic	April 3, 1874	Nov. 1, 1906	Nov. 1, 1906	1,080
Donoghue, J. V.	"	"	July 9, 1880	Oct. 1, 1907	Oct. 1, 1907	1,080
Nolan, G. P.	"	"	April 3, 1872	Nov. 1, 1907	Nov. 1, 1907	1,080
Walsh, W. L.	"	"	July 28, 1885	July 1, 1910	July 1, 1910	1,080

(a) Transferred from Alberta, April 1, 1920.
(b) Transferred from Alberta, July 1, 1920.
(c) Transferred from Alberta, September 1, 1920.
(d) Transferred from Dorchester, October 1, 1920.
(e) Transferred from Alberta, September, 1, 1920.
(f) Transferred from Alberta, September 1, 1920.
(g) Transferred from Alberta, April 1, 1920.
(h) Transferred from Alberta, April 15, 1920.

LIST OF OFFICERS—*Continued*

As on March 31, 1921—*Continued*

KINGSTON—*Concluded*

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of first Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
Police—Con.—						
Bird, P.	Guard	Roman Catholic	Dec. 16, 1875	July 1, 1910	July 1, 1910	1,080
Clark, R. A.	"	Church of England	Sept. 15, 1881	April 1, 191	April 1, 191	1,080
Donaldson, S.	"	Presbyterian	Sept. 8, 1878	June 1, 191	June 1, 1913	1,080
Sears, R. W.	"	Methodist	May 24, 1885	Feb. 1, 1914	Feb. 1, 1914	1,080
Barr, A.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 1, 1879	May 1, 1914	May 1, 1914	1,020
Morris, R. C.	"	Church of England	Jan. 8, 1880	Oct. 1, 1914	Oct. 1, 1914	1,020
Tobin, T.	"	Roman Catholic	Mar. 8, 1880	Dec. 1, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914	1,020
Duffy, B. F.	"	"	Nov. 1, 1890	Nov. 1, 1914	Nov. 1, 1914	1,020
Clarke, T. N.	"	Methodist	Aug. 11, 1880	Dec. 1, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914	1,020
Harvey, F.	"	Church of England	Aug. 11, 1880	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan. 1, 1917	1,020
Filson, H. K.	"	Presbyterian	Feb. 9, 1880	Aug. 1, 1914	Aug. 1, 1914	1,020
Miles, R. J.	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 27, 1880	Oct. 3, 1919	Oct. 3, 1919	1,020
Gilbey, J.	"	Church of England	Nov. 4, 1880	Oct. 31, 1919	Oct. 31, 1919	1,020
Pullen, A.	"	"	July 10, 1894	Oct. 25, 1919	Oct. 25, 1919	1,020
Tyson, W. E.	"	"	Sept. 13, 1891	Oct. 17, 1919	Oct. 17, 1919	1,020
Archibald, W. N.	"	"	April 8, 1895	Oct. 15, 1919	Oct. 15, 1919	1,020
Wendholt, H.	"	"	Jan. 27, 1896	Dec. 22, 1919	Dec. 22, 1919	1,020
Barton, F.	"	"	Aug. 10, 1894	Dec. 22, 1919	Dec. 22, 1919	1,020
Marshall, F. X.	"	Roman Catholic	July 12, 1893	Dec. 22, 1919	Dec. 22, 1919	1,020
Nicholson, K.	"	Church of England	Apr. 5, 1898	Dec. 22, 1919	Dec. 22, 1919	1,020
Cox, W. J.	"	"	Dec. 13, 1886	Dec. 28, 1919	Dec. 28, 1919	1,020
Atkins, J.	"	"	Oct. 27, 1886	Jan. 29, 1920	Jan. 29, 1920	960
Patterson, J. K.	"	"	Aug. 2, 1898	April 9, 1920	April 9, 1920	960
(*i*) Stead, W. G.	"	Methodist	July 1, 1884	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1914	1,080
(*j*) Cleeton, H.	"	Church of England	Sept. 3, 1885	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1914	1,080
Hood, J. C.	"	"	April 5, 1890	May 1, 1920	May 1, 1920	960
McKay, A. D.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 5, 1882	May 1, 1920	May 1, 1920	960
Edwards, J. S.	"	Church of England	May 15, 1886	May 1, 1920	May 1, 1920	960
Brown, A. D.	"	"	Sept. 11, 1886	June 10, 1920	June 10, 1920	960
Halligan, J.	"	"	June 10, 1883	June 10, 1920	June 10, 1920	960
Walsh, T. J.	"	Roman Catholic	Feb. 5, 1885	June 16, 1920	June 16, 1920	960
Forsythe, A.	"	Church of England	Sept. 15, 1883	July 27, 1920	July 27, 1920	960
Scammell, E.	"	"	Feb. 29, 1884	Aug. 11, 1920	Aug. 12, 1920	960
(*k*) Aiken, G. O.	"	Methodist	April 5, 1873	Nov. 1, 190	Oct. 1, 1920	960
Turpin, R. O.	"	Church of England	Oct. 26, 1887	Feb. 1, 1921	Feb. 1, 1921	960
Shurtliff, L.	"	Methodist	Feb. 17, 1901	Aug. 24, 1920	Aug. 24, 1920	960
Silver, M.	"	Church of England	Nov. 2, 1881	Oct. 2, 1920	Oct. 2, 1920	960
(*l*) Cummings, E. H.	"	Methodist	June 28, 1880	1907	June 24, 1915	1,020
(*m*) Lowes, P. S.	"	Church of England	Jan. 24, 1887	Oct. 2, 1920	Oct. 2, 1920	960
Porter, W. J.	"	"	Sept. 29, 1890	Oct. 25, 1920	Oct. 25, 1920	960
Snook, H. S.	"	Methodist	Mar. 17, 1893	Nov. 15, 1920	Nov. 17, 1920	960
Davies, F.	"	Presbyterian	June 3, 1887	Nov. 26, 1920	Nov. 26, 1920	960
Wickham, W.	"	Church of England	Dec. 31, 1898	Nov. 29, 1920	Nov. 29, 1920	960
Holland, H.	"	"	June 4, 1895	Nov. 29, 1920	Nov. 29, 1920	960
Dixon, Thos.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 8, 1897	Dec. 22, 1920	Dec. 22, 1920	960
Sullivan, Leo.	"	Roman Catholic	April 23, 1887	July 14, 1920	July 14, 1920	960
Davidson, S. C.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 4, 1898	Dec. 22, 1920	Dec. 22, 1920	960
Watchorn, R. H.	"	Standard	Sept. 24, 1884	Dec. 22, 1920	Dec. 22, 1920	960
Stephenson, J. W.	"	Church of England	May 7, 1880	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Johnston, K. N.	"	Methodist	Oct. 29, 1897	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
West, W. H.	"	Church of England	Mar. 17, 1897	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Pocking, G. F.	"	Presbyterian	July 11, 1880	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Taylor, W. S.	"	Church of England	Jan. 4, 1893	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Earl, O. A.	"	Methodist	Oct. 28, 1897	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Jenkin, M. E.	"	Roman Catholic	Dec. 1, 1891	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Walker, L. [illegible]	"	Church of England	Aug. 27, 1889	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Angrove, T. H.	"	Methodist	Nov. 9, 1894	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Bearance, R. E.	"	"	July 14, 1895	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Smith, G. R.	"	"	Nov. 16, 1896	Feb. 15, 1921	Feb. 15, 1921	960
Hamilton, B.	"	Church of England	Jan. 3, 1885	Jan. 24, 1921	Jan. 24, 1921	960
Bushey, W.	"	"	Nov. 1, 1889	Feb. 11, 1921	Feb. 11, 1921	960
Woodhouse, H.	"	Baptist	Sept. 17, 1893	Mar. 21, 1921	Mar. 21, 1921	960
Spence, L. P.	"	Church of England	Mar. 12, 1881	Mar. 19, 1921	Mar. 19, 1921	960
Trotter, L. C.	"	Methodist	Mar. 15, 1896	Mar. 21, 1921	Mar. 21, 1921	960

(*i*) Transferred from Alberta, April 23, 1920.
(*j*) Transferred from Alberta, April 13, 1920.
(*l*) Retired, May 21, 1914. Reappointed June 24, 1915. Transferred from Alberta, September 1, 1920.
(*m*) Appointed guard, November 1, 1918. Resigned, May 31, 1920.
(*k*) Retired, Oct. 31, 1916, Re-appointed Oct. 1, 1920.

LIST OF OFFICERS —*Continued*

As on March 31, 1921—*Continued*

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of first Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
General—						
Pominville, J. A.	Surgeon	Roman Catholic	Aug. 28, 1861	July 10, 1912	July 10, 1912	$2,640
Caron, Rev. C. R.	Chaplain	"	Dec. 17, 1880	Mar. 1, 1919	Mar. 1, 1919	1,500
Godard, Rev. H.	Chaplain	Church of England	Sept. 14, 1865	June 1, 1917	June 1, 1917	1,500
Garceau, Ed.	Accountant	Roman Catholic	June 9, 1879	Nov. 1, 1916	Mar. 1, 1919	1,920
Prefontaine, A.	Storekeeper	"	Oct. 24, 1861	June 1, 1911	June 1, 1911	1,440
Cooper, H. W.	Warden's Clerk	Church of England	Sept. 17, 1885	Aug. 27, 1909	Nov. 8, 1920	1,260
Sigouin, Arm.	P. C. B. Keeper	Roman Catholic	May 24, 1890	Sept. 1, 1917	Aug. 1, 1920	1,320
Murphy, J. M. R.	Prison Clerk	"	Mar. 18, 1885	Nov. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1919	1,260
Dufault, P. H.	"	"	Nov. 17, 1887	Feb. 14, 1921	Feb. 14, 1921	1,260
Jobin, E.	Steward	"	Oct. 28, 1875	Sept. 1, 1902	Aug. 1, 1907	1,680
Aube, W.	Assistant Steward	"	Oct. 18, 1874	July 1, 1901	Nov. 1, 1906	1,200
(*a*) Bastien, F. X.	"	"	Feb. 17, 1876	Oct. 14, 1912	Feb. 8, 1919	1,140
Champagne, E.	Engineer	"	Oct. 4, 1879	May 1, 1913	May 1, 1913	1,980
Chateauvert, A. P.	Assistant Engineer	"	Nov. 24, 1878	Jan. 15, 1914	Jan. 15, 1914	1,380
Lauzon, J.	"	"	Mar. 16, 1866	July 1, 1905	Dec. 1, 1916	1,320
Jubinville, A.	"	"	Dec. 29, 1866	Dec. 9, 1901	June 1, 1919	1,320
O'Shea, D.	Hospital Nurse	"	May 2, 1869	Aug. 25, 1882	Aug. 1, 1906	1,200
(*b*) deCotret, Dr. O. R.	Assistant Hospital Nurse	"	Nov. 19, 1866	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan. 1, 1917	1,140
Industrial—						
Kelly, Ant.	C. T. Instructor	"	Jan. 22, 1868	Jan. 17, 1919	Jan. 17, 1919	1,680
Prevost, W.	Industrial Guard Quarry	"	May 18, 1860	Aug. 31, 1896	Oct. 1, 1896	1,200
Pepin, J. E.	" Tailor	"	Dec. 13, 1872	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1911	1,200
Latour, J.	" Farmer	"	Mar. 21, 1869	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912	1,200
Godin, F. X.	" Carpenter	"	Oct. 17, 1879	July 1, 1912	July 1, 1912	1,200
Sigouin, Alf.	" Mason	"	Dec. 18, 1877	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1914	1,200
Lesage, R.	" Blacksmith	"	June 17, 1886	Dec. 1, 1912	April 1, 1915	1,140
Galarneau, I.	" S. Ctr.	"	Jan. 10, 1857	Nov. 1, 1914	Nov. 1, 1914	1,140
Filiatrault, Aza	" Tinsmith	"	May 7, 1868	Mar. 5, 1921	Mar. 5, 1921	1,080
Police—						
Fitzgibbon, J. D.	Deputy Warden	"	May 23, 1860	June 25, 1887	June 7, 1919	1,920
Clermont, F.	Chief Keeper	"	June 17, 1863	July 19, 1889	Jan. 1, 1912	1,860
Desjardins, A.	Chief Watchman	"	June 7, 1863	Nov. 9, 1893	July 1, 1912	1,440
Blondin, P.	Guard	"	Oct. 2, 1869	Oct. 19, 1896	Oct. 19, 1896	1,080
Greece, W.	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 16, 1863	Oct. 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1897	1,080
Charbonneau, A.	"	Roman Catholic	July 18, 1862	July 1, 1898	July 1, 1898	1,080
Forest, G.	"	"	Mar. 14, 1857	April 24, 1899	Aug. 24, 1899	1,080
Trudeau, A.	"	"	May 21, 1864	Dec. 1, 1899	Dec. 1, 1899	1,080
Filiatrault, N.	"	"	July 3, 1868	May 4, 1901	May 4, 1901	1,080
Labrecque, J. E.	"	"	Feb. 17, 1874	April 24, 1905	April 24, 1905	1,080
Dufresne, A.	"	"	Dec. 27, 1882	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	1,080
Barbeau, F.	"	"	Nov. 29, 1871	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	1,080
Proulx, M.	"	"	Mar. 9, 1879	Mar. 1, 1906	Mar. 1, 1906	1,080
Pare, A.	"	"	Oct. 26, 1881	Nov. 1, 1909	Nov. 1, 1909	1,080
Jette, U.	"	"	June 18, 1881	Oct. 1, 1910	Oct. 1, 1910	1,080
Desrochers, J. B.	"	"	May 22, 1885	July 1, 1912	July 1, 1912	1,080
Dupuis, D.	"	"	Mar. 31, 1887	July 1, 1912	July 1, 1912	1,080
Gauthier, A.	"	"	Sept. 29, 1889	Aug. 1, 1912	Aug. 1, 1912	1,080
Godin, H.	"	"	Aug. 3, 1884	Aug. 1, 1912	Aug. 1, 1912	1,080
Boldue, M.	"	"	Mar. 23, 1888	Dec. 1, 1912	Dec. 1, 1912	1,080
Poirier, D.	"	"	Aug. 25, 1886	April 1, 1913	April 1, 1913	1,080
Belanger, W.	"	"	Feb. 3, 1879	Aug. 1, 1913	Aug. 1, 1913	1,080
Legault, A.	"	"	Aug. 17, 1886	Aug. 1, 1913	Aug. 1, 1913	1,080
Deschambault, W. A.	"	"	Sept. 10, 1879	Aug. 1, 1915	Aug. 1, 1915	1,020
Lapointe, J. A.	"	"	May 23, 1887	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan. 1, 1917	1,020
Aubin, J.	"	"	Sept. 18, 1885	Aug. 1, 1917	Aug. 1, 1917	1,020
Lenden, A.	"	"	Aug. 11, 1887	Dec. 1, 1917	Dec. 1, 1917	1,020
Leroux, O.	"	"	Jan. 12, 1884	Sept. 1, 1919	Sept. 1, 1919	1,020
Lefebvre, A.	"	"	Sept. 26, 1894	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,020
L'esperance, D.	"	"	Aug. 23, 1874	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,020
Cousineau, H.	"	"	Jan. 6, 1895	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,020
Nadeau, J.	"	"	July 6, 1897	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,020
Aubé, Z.	"	"	Nov. 8, 1893	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,020
Miron, A.	"	"	Oct. 15, 1896	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,020
Heneault, R.	"	"	Nov. 5, 1890	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,020
Johnson, C. H.	"	Church of England	Oct. 20, 1888	Oct. 18, 1919	Oct. 18, 1919	1,020
St. Aubin, E.	"	Roman Catholic	Mar. 21, 1892	Nov. 1, 1919	Nov. 1, 1919	1,020
Wand, G. G.	"	Church of England	June 4, 1881	Feb. 21, 1920	Feb. 21, 1920	960
Byrne, John	"	Roman Catholic	Dec. 25, 1880	April 13, 1920	April 13, 1920	960
Hamel, N.	"	"	Aug. 6, 1887	April 27, 1920	April 27, 1920	960
Delorme, A.	"	"	Aug. 10, 1887	May 31, 1920	May 31, 1920	960
Girard, R.	"	"	Oct. 8, 1899	June 15, 1920	June 15, 1920	960

(*a*) Resigned March 31, 1921.
(*b*) Dismissed March 31, 1921.

LIST OF OFFICERS– *Continued*

As on March 31, 1921—*Continued*

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL *Concluded*

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of first Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
Police– Con.						
Berube, J.	Guard.	Roman Catholic	Jan. 26, 1894	June 15, 1920	June 15, 1920	960
Horsborough, J. A.	"	Church of England	Jan. 16, 1885	June 15, 1920	June 15, 1920	960
Roy, D.	"	Roman Catholic	July 4, 1881	June 30, 1920	June 30, 1920	960
Crandall, A. H.	"	Church of England	April 16, 1891	July 8, 1920	July 8, 1920	960
Cheesman, A. W.	"	"	July 9, 1885	Oct. 2, 1920	Oct. 2, 1920	960
Kellett, G. H.	"	"	Aug. 21, 1892	Oct. 7, 1920	Oct. 7, 1920	960
Everitt, A. J.	"	Baptist	June 28, 1886	Nov. 29, 1920	Nov. 29, 1920	960
Dorion, J. E.	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 6, 1888	Nov. 29, 1920	Nov. 29, 1920	960
Timlin, C. E.	"	"	Dec. 18, 1881	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan 18, 1921	960
Duffield, J	"	"	Feb. 15, 1890	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
McClelland, H	"	"	Mar. 17, 1887	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 18, 1921	960
Loranger, Art.	"	"	Mar. 5, 1896	Mar. 7, 1921	Mar. 7, 1921	960
Winn, W. J.	"	Presbyterian	Oct. 19, 1894	Mar. 7, 1921	Mar. 7, 1921	960
McIver, G	"	Roman Catholic	May 7, 1896	Mar. 7, 1921	Mar. 7, 1921	960
Gravel, A.	"	"	Jan. 31, 1887	Mar. 7, 1921	Mar. 7, 1921	960
Gincherau, J.	"	"	May 7, 1888	Mar. 7, 1921	Mar. 7, 1921	960
Montbriand, E.	"	"	Mar. 20, 1883	Mar. 24, 1921	Mar. 24, 1921	960
Daly, J. L.	"	"	July 18, 1883	Mar. 24, 1921	Mar. 24, 1921	960
Humphreys, H.	"	Church of England	July 29, 1883	Mar. 24, 1921	Mar. 24, 1921	960
Cormier, A.	"	Roman Catholic	Oct. 26, 1896	Mar. 24, 1921	Mar. 24, 1921	960
(c) Valiquette, A.	Assistant Engineer	"	July 8, 1896	July 20, 1920	July 20, 1920	1,260
(d) Labrosse, O.	Guard.	"	Nov. 9, 1889	Feb. 26, 1921	Feb. 26, 1921	960
McClelland, J. J.	Industrial Guard Shoemaker	"	July 22, 1886	Mar. 1, 1921	Mar. 1, 1921	1,080

(c) Dismissed March 31, 1921.
(d) Resigned March 31, 1921.

DORCHESTER

General –						
(a) Meighen, W.	Warden	Presbyterian	Oct. 24, 1878	June 1, 1914	April 1, 1920	$2,700
Teed, J. F., M.D.	Surgeon	Anglican	Feb. 23, 1863	Feb. 1, 1914	Feb. 1, 1914	2,640
Starratt, C. S.	Accountant	Baptist	Nov. 10, 1858	Sept. 1, 1905	Mar. 1, 1911	2,040
Thomas, Rev. B. H.	Chaplain	"	May 22, 1865	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	1,500
Dufour, Rev. P. P.	Chaplain	Roman Catholic	June 29, 1864	Nov. 16, 1916	Nov. 16, 1916	1,500
Scars, Lorne	Prison Clerk Bookkeeper	Baptist	Nov. 13, 1886	June 8, 1914	Oct. 1, 1920	1,320
Allain, W. L.	Cler. Assistant	Roman Catholic	April 13, 1865	June 1, 1917	June 1, 1917	1,380
Goad, G. T.	Warden's Clerk	Methodist	Sept. 9, 1892	Aug. 24, 1920	Jan. 1, 1921	1,260
(b) Baylie, Charles	Engineer	Congregational	Jan. 19, 1869	Oct. 1, 1890	Sept. 1, 1918	1,860
LeBlanc, Edward	Assistant Engineer	Roman Catholic	Oct. 2, 1896	Jan. 27, 1919	Jan. 27, 1919	1,320
Haviland, E. H.	"	Methodist	Jan. 9, 1869	Sept. 18, 1919	Sept. 18, 1919	1,320
Nixon, Ethel	Industrial Guard Housekeeper	Anglican	Sept. 19, 1893	June 7, 1920	June 7, 1920	1,020
Allain, Adeline	Matron	Roman Catholic	Feb. 28, 1874	Feb. 3, 1921	Feb. 3, 1921	960
(c) McDonald, A. M.	Steward	"	Nov. 26, 1865	June 1, 1891	April 1, 1903	1,620
Chapman, F. O.	Assistant Steward	Anglican	Aug. 25, 1879	Jan. 16, 1912	April 1, 1916	1,200
Papineau, G. B.	Hospital Nurse	Roman Catholic	June 22, 1856	Jan. 1, 1886	June 1, 1898	1,200
Lane, Ernest	Fireman	Methodist	Feb. 4, 1875	Sept. 1, 1917	Sept. 1, 1917	1,020
Industrial –						
Kane, J. J.	C. T. I.	Roman Catholic	Oct. 15, 1866	Jan. 21, 1907	Aug. 1, 1910	1,680
Foran W. J.	Industrial Guard Shoemaker	"	Nov. 15, 1870	Mar. 12, 1907	Mar. 12, 1907	1,200
Bishop, W. E.	" Blacksmith	Methodist	Mar. 28, 1869	June 24, 1920	June 24, 1920	1,080
McPherson, Andrew	" Farmer	Presbyterian	Aug. 10, 1861	May 4, 1910	May 4, 1910	1,200
McPherson, N. A.	" Tailor	"	Aug. 18, 1880	May 19, 1913	May 19, 1913	1,200
Emery, E. N.	" Mason	Roman Catholic	Aug. 13, 1875	April 1, 1916	April 1, 1916	1,140
Police –						
Elsdon, C. S.	Deputy Warden	Methodist	Sept. 4, 1869	July 23, 1895	Jan. 1, 1921	1,800
McDougall, S	Chief Watchman	Presbyterian	Oct. 18, 1871	July 23, 1895	April 1, 1916	1,380
Walsh, Thomas	Guard	Roman Catholic	Jan. 1, 1859	Dec. 1, 1896	Dec. 1, 1896	1,080
Drillio, George	"	Presbyterian	April 27, 1865	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898	1,080
Brown, Arthur	"	"	Sept. 23, 1864	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898	1,080
Getson, S. H.	"	"	Feb. 3, 1873	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898	1,080
(d) Belliveau, D. P	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 28, 1860	Jan. 14, 1901	Feb. 16, 1905	1,080
Friel, Albert	"	"	Nov. 10, 1872	Aug. 14, 1906	Aug. 14, 1906	1,080
Card, Charles	"	Baptist	Nov. 30, 1856	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1907	1,080

(a) Transferred from Alberta, August 1, 1920.
(b) Transferred from Kingston, September 24, 1920.
(c) Resigned, March 31, 1894. Reappointed, November 1, 1894.
(d) Resigned, December 2, 1903. Reappointed, February 16, 1905.

LIST OF OFFICERS—*Continued*

AS ON MARCH 31, 1921—*Continued*

DORCHESTER—*Concluded*

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of first Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
Police—Con.—						
Bowes, F. C.	Guard	Baptist	Sept. 4, 1880	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907	1,080
Cumming, A. B.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 28, 1888	Nov. 1, 1908	Nov. 1, 1908	1,080
Lowerison, B. A.	"	Anglican	Feb. 2, 1879	April 1, 1909	April 1, 1909	1,080
Ward, N. P.	"	Baptist	Oct. 9, 1879	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1911	1,080
Sinclair, R. S.	"	Presbyterian	Nov. 22, 1882	July 1, 1912	July 1, 1912	1,080
Bourque, A. P.	"	Roman Catholic	July. 14, 1877	July 1, 1912	July 1, 1912	1,080
Cook, C. E.	"	Baptist	Sept. 23, 1887	Oct. 1, 1914	Oct. 1, 1914	1,020
Thompson, H. R.	"	"	Dec. 10, 1893	Nov. 1, 1914	Nov. 1, 1914	1,020
De Varenne, W. J.	"	Roman Catholic	April 9, 1892	Dec. 1, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914	1,020
Mahan, C. J.	"	"	Dec. 9, 1879	Dec. 1, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914	1,020
Babcock, C. P.	"	Methodist	Nov. 4, 1876	Oct. 1, 1916	Oct. 1, 1916	1,020
Crossman, P. C.	"	Baptist	May 7, 1884	April 1, 1919	April 1, 1919	1,020
LeBlanc, I. L.	"	Roman Catholic	Sept. 30, 1878	April 1, 1919	April 1, 1919	1,020
Palmer, W. A.	"	Baptist	Sept. 10, 1890	Nov. 1, 1919	Nov. 1, 1919	1,020
Cole, Edgar	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 17, 1891	Nov. 1, 1919	Nov. 1, 1919	1,020
Dobson, F. L.	"	Methodist	June 17, 1897	Mar. 11, 1920	Mar. 11, 1920	960
Coleman, Samuel	"	Roman Catholic	Aug. 8, 1892	Mar. 11, 1920	Mar. 11, 1920	960
Whalen, Richard	"	"	June 6, 1885	April 1, 1920	April 1, 1920	960
Pickles, W. S.	"	Methodist	April 22, 1885	April 1, 1920	April 1, 1920	960
Kaye, P. V.	"	Baptist	Oct. 5, 1895	April 15, 1920	April 15, 1920	960
Robinson, W. C.	"	Anglican	Mar. 4, 1895	Oct. 8, 1920	Oct. 8, 1920	960
Palmer, S. A.	"	Baptist	July 18, 1858	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901	1,080
McDonald, J. D.	"	Roman Catholic	Aug. 12, 1878	Jan. 1, 1903	Jan. 1, 1903	1,080

MANITOBA

General						
Grahame, W. R.	Warden	Presbyterian	Oct. 19, 1860	July 1, 1891	Sept. 1, 1916	$3,060
McFadden, J. J., M.D.	Surgeon	Church of England	Dec. 21, 1856	Oct. 1, 1917	Oct. 1, 1917	2,520
Stewart, Rev. S. W. I.	Chaplain	Methodist	July 29, 1863	Dec. 1, 1907	Dec. 1, 1907	1,500
Blair, Rev. J. J.	Chaplain	Roman Catholic	April 22, 1874	Feb. 1, 1918	Feb. 1, 1918	1,500
Keech, H.	Accountant and Storekeeper	Methodist	May 26, 1851	Nov. 22, 1906	May 1, 1907	2,040
Macdougall, J. A.	Warden's Clerk	Church of England	June 25, 1876	Jan. 12, 1914	Jan. 12, 1914	1,380
Woods, H.	Prison Clerk Bookkeeper	"	Sept. 18, 1870	Oct. 20, 1905	Dec. 1, 1920	1,260
Freeman, E.	Steward	"	May 12, 1850	Feb. 1, 1886	Mar. 1, 1903	1,620
Browne, J. W.	Hospital Nurse	Presbyterian	Mar. 31, 1889	June 9, 1915	Nov. 1, 1919	1,140
Sheed, W. H.	Engineer	Church of England	June 4, 1869	Sept. 21, 1918	Sept. 21, 1918	1,860
Instructors						
Bloomfield, S. T.	C. T. I.	Church of England	May 24, 1880	Aug. 1, 1915	Feb. 1, 1917	1,560
Miller, T.	Instructor Shoemaker	"	Dec. 17, 1857	Dec. 10, 1892	July 23, 1895	1,200
McCullough, J.	" Mason	Presbyterian	April 10, 1853	July 15, 1907	July 15, 1907	1,200
Volpy, J. T.	" Blacksmith	Church of England	June 1, 1862	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912	1,200
Robertson, J. P.	" Farm	Presbyterian	July 16, 1872	Oct. 16, 1912	Oct. 16, 1912	1,200
Martin, C.	" Tailor	Roman Catholic	May 23, 1876	July 5, 1913	July 5, 1913	1,200
Police						
McLeod, J.	Deputy Warden	Presbyterian	Sept. 20, 1860	Jan. 1, 1898	May 1, 1914	2,040
Abbott, W. C.	Chief Keeper	"	May 14, 1873	May 1, 1903	April 1, 1914	1,860
Downie, R.	Guard	"	Aug. 5, 1866	July 7, 1902	July 7, 1902	1,080
Fisher, A.	"	Church of England	May 17, 1881	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912	1,080
Lankater, G.	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 16, 1884	July 1, 1912	July 1, 1912	1,080
Powell, J. A.	"	Church of England	Oct. 6, 1883	Aug. 1, 1912	Aug. 1, 1912	1,080
Meade, W. R.	"	"	June 13, 1880	Aug. 1, 1913	Aug. 1, 1913	1,080
Kirk, T. P.	"	Roman Catholic	April 7, 1881	Sept. 1, 1918	Sept. 1, 1918	1,020
(*b*) Nordin, E.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 27, 1895	Mar. 31, 1919	Mar. 31, 1919	1,020
Ellison, C.	"	"	June 22, 1892	Mar. 1, 1919	Mar. 1, 1919	1,020
O'Connor, E.	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 1, 1885	July 1, 1919	July 1, 1919	1,020
(*c*) Meaney, D. J.	"	"	Mar. 11, 1885	July 1, 1919	July 1, 1919	1,020
Macdonald, C. M.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 23, 1880	Nov. 6, 1919	Nov. 6, 1919	1,020
Williams, J.	"	Church of England	July 23, 1880	Mar. 11, 1920	Mar. 11, 1920	960
McLean, D.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 12, 1886	May 12, 1920	May 12, 1920	960
Parkinson, R.	"	Wesleyan	Dec. 24, 1881	Mar. 19, 1920	Mar. 19, 1920	960
Stanhope, R.	"	Church of England	May 12, 1887	Mar. 27, 1920	April 15, 1920	960
McPherson, H.	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 2, 1881	May 12, 1920	May 12, 1920	960
Anderson, H. G.	"	Church of England	April 22, 1894	July 2, 1920	July 2, 1920	960
Kynoch, A. E.	"	Presbyterian	Aug. 7, 1892	Sept. 11, 1920	Sept. 11, 1920	960
Macdonald, H.	"	"	Mar. 4, 1884	Oct. 21, 1920	Oct. 21, 1920	960
Erskine, J.	"	"	May 1, 1886	Nov. 8, 1920	Nov. 8, 1920	960
Watson, A.	"	"	May 8, 1894	Feb. 7, 1921	Feb. 7, 1921	960
Allen, J.	"	"	Nov. 16, 1889	Feb. 11, 1921	Feb. 11, 1921	960
Campbell, D.	"	"	Dec. 4, 1886	Feb. 14, 1921	Feb. 14, 1921	960
Johnston, E. C.	"	Church of England	April 22, 1893	Feb. 14, 1921	Feb. 14, 1921	960
Leiter, J. J.	"	Roman Catholic	July 12, 1886	Feb. 15, 1921	Feb. 15, 1921	960
Campbell, A. H.	"	Presbyterian	April 28, 1890	Mar. 24, 1921	Mar. 24, 1921	960

(*a*) Transferred from Alberta Penitentiary, August 31, 1920.
(*b*) Transferred from Alberta Penitentiary, March, 1920.
(*c*) Resigned, March 31, 1921.

LIST OF OFFICERS—*Continued*

As on March 31, 1921—*Continued*

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of first Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
General—						
Brown, John Cunningham	Warden	Presbyterian	Feb. 13, 1844	Nov. 26, 1907	Nov. 26, 1907	$3,180
Green, Thomas Bennett	Surgeon (part time)	"	Aug. 15, 1874	Mar. 8, 1921	Mar. 8, 1921	1,500
Harvey, James Milton	Accountant	Church of England	Feb. 23, 1856	June 29, 1895	June 29, 1895	2,040
Vert, Rev. Albert E.	Chaplain	Presbyterian	Nov. 1, 1869	May 16, 1904	May 16, 1904	1,500
Michel, Rev. Andrew	Chaplain	Roman Catholic	July 26, 1867	Nov. 1, 1919	Nov. 1, 1919	1,500
(a) Stewart, Findley	Storekeeper	Presbyterian	Aug. 16, 1852	April 1, 1885	Sept. 1, 1910	1,440
Emery, Frank Boucher	Cler. Assistant	Church of England	Mar. 26, 1869	June 15, 1914	June 15, 1914	1,320
Currie, William	Engineer	Presbyterian	June 5, 1859	July 1, 1908	July 1, 1908	1,980
Norman, Harry Frederick	Hospital Nurse	Church of England	April 30, 1874	June 1, 1906	Sept. 1, 1913	1,200
Robertson, Robert John	Steward	Presbyterian	Jan. 28, 1865	Oct. 11, 1887	Sept. 1, 1913	1,620
Devine, Patrick	Assistant Steward	Roman Catholic	July 20, 1875	April 8, 1901	Sept. 1, 1913	1,200
Industrial—						
Imlah, John	C. T. I.	Presbyterian	July 20, 1860	May 15, 1900	Aug. 1, 1911	1,680
Mackenzie, Donald C.	Industrial Guard Tailor	Methodist	Aug. 25, 1868	Mar. 4, 1904	Mar. 4, 1904	1,200
McLellan, James	" Carpenter	Presbyterian	Nov. 14, 1866	Aug. 9, 1911	Aug. 9, 1911	1,200
Keeling, George H. H.	" Shoemaker	Church of England	Jan. 30, 1877	Oct. 1, 1911	Mar. 1, 1919	1,140
Bresser, Thomas	" Farmer	Roman Catholic	Aug. 6, 1886	Feb. 14, 1921	Feb. 14, 1921	1,080
Police—						
Patchell, William A.	Deputy Warden	Church of England	Aug. 12, 1862	Aug. 18, 1890	Jan. 1, 1921	1,920
Trollope, George W.	Chief Keeper	"	Aug. 8, 1857	May 21, 1920	Jan. 1, 1921	1,620
Douglass, Robert	Guard	"	Sept. 13, 1891	Dec. 1, 1913	Dec. 1, 1913	1,080
Keenan, Patrick J.	"	Roman Catholic	July 16, 1879	Dec. 1, 1909	Dec. 1, 1909	1,080
Mullins, Barnett A.	"	Church of England	Oct. 4, 1881	July 1, 1910	July 1, 1910	1,080
Johnson, Harry	"	"	Feb. 25, 1885	June 1, 1911	June 1, 1911	1,080
Craig, Robert	"	Presbyterian	Oct. 18, 1876	Oct. 1, 1911	Oct. 1, 1911	1,080
Petticrew, John	"	"	Dec. 19, 1878	Nov. 1, 1912	Nov. 1, 1912	1,080
McCormack, Samuel	"	Church of England	July 14, 1890	Mar. 1, 1913	Mar. 1, 1913	1,080
North, Albert Thomas	"	Methodist	May 14, 1885	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1913	1,080
Wilson, Alexander	"	Presbyterian	May 30, 1893	May 1, 1914	May 1, 1914	1,080
Goss, John Lewis	"	Methodist	May 24, 1884	May 1, 1914	May 1, 1914	1,080
Davies, William	"	Church of England	Aug. 15, 1893	Nov. 1, 1914	Nov. 1, 1914	1,020
(b) Jack, Richard	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 2, 1883	Dec. 1, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914	1,020
Bennett, William A.	"	Church of England	April 20, 1883	Feb. 15, 1919	Feb. 15, 1919	1,020
Wright, William	"	"	Feb. 25, 1885	Aug. 15, 1919	Aug. 15, 1919	1,020
Hyde, John	"	Roman Catholic	June 24, 1886	Aug. 15, 1919	Aug. 15, 1919	1,020
McKenzie, Hector	"	Presbyterian	Oct. 14, 1881	Jan. 12, 1920	Jan. 12, 1920	960
(c) Clarke, John	"	"	June 24, 1887	Mar. 1, 1919	Mar. 1, 1919	1,020
House, Nathaniel	"	Church of England	April 17, 1899	Sept. 13, 1920	Sept. 13, 1920	960
Fisher, Leonard C.	"	"	June 9, 1886	Feb. 21, 1921	Feb. 21, 1921	960

(a) Retired, March 31, 1921.
(b) Returned to duty from leave overseas, August 31, 1920.
(c) Transferred from Stony Mountain, August 16, 1920.

ALBERTA

Cashman, J. J.	Accountant	Roman Catholic	April 15, 1857	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	$2,060

SASKATCHEWAN

General—						
MacLeod, W. J.	Warden	Presbyterian	Aug. 7, 1868	Jan. 1, 1896	Mar. 25, 1914	$3,180
Chisholm, J. S.	Surgeon	"	Dec. 21, 1870	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1913	1,620
Gabillon, Rev. V.	Chaplain	Roman Catholic	June 12, 1856	Oct. 1, 1916	Oct. 1, 1916	1,000
Carrier, L. G.	Accountant	"	Sept. 4, 1882	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1916	1,920
Serjeant, F.	Warden's Clerk	Church of England	Jan. 14, 1882	April 12, 1912	April 12, 1912	1,320
Chapman, P. D.	Bookkeeper	Presbyterian	Jan. 17, 1886	Aug. 1, 1912	June 1, 1920	1,260
Tabbutt, J.	Steward	Church of England	Oct. 21, 1879	July 1, 1919	July 1, 1919	1,560
(a) Ewan, J.	Assistant Steward	Presbyterian	Feb. 28, 1890	July 1, 1913	Mar. 10, 1920	1,080
Malcolmson, D.	Engineer	"	June 9, 1886	Aug. 1, 1913	Feb. 1, 1919	1,860
Steinman, A. M.	Assistant Engineer	Methodist	Mar. 30, 1889	June 1, 1916	Aug. 1, 1919	1,320
Dussault, J. D.	Fireman	Roman Catholic	Dec. 8, 1877	Mar. 16, 1920	Mar. 16, 1920	960

(a) Resigned, November 15, 1912. Reappointed, April 1, 1913.

LIST OF OFFICERS—*Concluded*

AS ON MARCH 31, 1921—*Concluded*

SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded*

Name	Rank	Creed	Date of Birth	Date of first Permanent Appointment	Date of Present Appointment	Salary
Industrial –						
Allan, R. M	C. T. I.....	Presbyterian	April 13, 1889	Aug. 1, 1913	Nov 1, 1913	1,680
Cowie, G.....	Tailor Instructor	"	June 14, 1875	June 28, 1911	June 28, 1911	1,200
Anderson, J. A.....	Farm Instructor.....	Baptist	Aug 4, 1887	June 1, 1914	June 1, 1914	1,200
McCullough, W. A.	Shoemaker Instructor.	Presbyterian	Sept 20, 1874	July 17, 1919	July 17, 1919	1,140
Darby, C. S	Mason Instructor	Church of England	June 22, 1884	Sept. 11, 1919	Sept 11 1919	1,140
Tresidder, G. H...	Blacksmith Instructor	Methodist.....	June 11, 1887	Sept. 1, 1919	Sept. 1. 1919	1,140
Phillips, W J.	Brickmaker Instructor.	Baptist	Oct 28, 1864	Oct. 15. 1919	Oct. 15. 1919	1,080
Rogers, H. C.....	Farm instructor	Methodist.. ...	Dec. 24, 1884	June 1, 1920	June 1. 1920	1,080
Wootton, T. J.....	Mason Instructor	Church of England	April 18 1884	June 1, 1920	June 1. 1920	1,080
Jackson. T..	Carpenter Instructor...	"	Mar. 11. 1886	June 8. 1920	June 8. 1920	1,080
Police—						
Wyllie, R ..	Deputy Warden...	Presbyterian	July 24, 1882	July 1 1912	May 18. 1914	2,040
Doolan, P..	Chief Keeper	Roman Catholic..	April 15. 1881	June 1, 1911	May 18. 1914	1,740
O'Sullivan, D	Chief Watchman..	"	May 5, 1868	May 1, 1911	May 1. 1911	1,440
Hanson, A.	Guard....	Lutheran.	April 7. 1881	Jan. 1. 1912	Jan. 1. 1912	1,080
Wilson, R. C. H	" .	Presbyterian	May 22, 1886	Mar 1. 1917	Mar 1 1917	1,020
Blanc, P.....	" .	Roman Catholic..	Feb. 3, 1888	April 1 1918	April 1. 1918	1,020
Green, C. H.	" .	Church of England	Oct. 1. 1891	Feb. 1. 1919	Feb. 1. 1919	1,020
Temperton, J. R	" .	Presbyterian.....	Sept. 17. 1889	Aug. 1. 1919	Aug. 1. 1919	1,020
Macleod, J.....	"	"	Dec. 23. 1885	May 6. 1919	May 6. 1919	1,020
Pocock, S. C.. ...	"	"	May 24. 1892	Sept. 1 1919	Sept 1. 1919	1,020
Hangerud, M. B..	" .	Church of England	Aug 15. 1894	Oct. 1. 1919	Oct. 1. 1919	1,020
White, H.....	"	"	Dec. 7. 1891	Oct. 1. 1919	Oct. 1. 1919	960
Watkinson, J. V...	"	"	Aug. 26. 1886	Oct. 6. 1919	Oct. 6. 1919	1 020
Matthews, J.	" .	Presbyterian...	June 8. 1880	Feb. 21. 1920	Feb. 21. 1920	960
Roberts, H.....	" .	"	June 21. 1886	Feb. 21, 1920	Feb. 21. 1920	1,020
Dent, C. I..	"	Methodist....	May 26 1889	May 3, 1920	May 3. 1920	960
Tarr, J.	" .	Church of England	May 15, 1892	June 1. 1920	June 1. 1920	960
Cox, W. B.....	"	"	Mar. 22, 1894	May 21, 1920	May 21. 1920	960
Moore, S.....	" .	"	Nov. 19, 1891	June 28. 1920	June 28. 1920	960
Cameron, J. D..	"	Presbyterian ..	July 3, 1885	Jan. 21. 1921	Jan. 21. 1921	960
Rowley, J. S....	" .	Church of England	April 12, 1885	Jan. 20. 1921	Jan. 20. 1921	960
McLaughlin, W. H	" .	"	Aug. 6, 1887	Mar. 7. 1921	Mar. 7, 1921	960

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE

CANADA

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1921

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

H.Q. 650-5-21
100-11-21

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

[No. 36—1922]

To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the report of the Department of Militia and Defence for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921.

Respectfully submitted,

H. GUTHRIE,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, OTTAWA.
November 1, 1921.

OTTAWA, October 29, 1921.

The Honourable the Minister,
Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration—to be laid on the Table of the House—this the Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence, for the fiscal year 1920-21.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EUG. FISET, Major-General,
Deputy Minister.

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REPORT OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, CANADA

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

During the past year the constitution of the Militia Council again underwent a change owing to the resignation of General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., etc., and the former system was resumed.

The new Inspector-General has no seat in Militia Council, which is now composed as follows:—

President,—The Honourable Minister of Militia.

Vice-President.—Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

Members.—The Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Master-General of the Ordnance.

Secretary.

Assistant Secretary.

The committee which was appointed to consider the best way in which units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force could be absorbed in the Canadian Militia, completed its labours during the year and has been disbanded (Routine Order 2501, dated June 29, 1920). The decisions arrived at by the committee gave general satisfaction and the thanks of all ranks of the Canadian Militia are due to them.

The Defence Committee

In October, 1920, the Defence Committee, composed of the Director of the Naval Service, the Chief of the General Staff, the Inspector-General of the Canadian Air Force, and the Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was established with a view to co-ordinating effort in pursuit of a common policy and, especially, to ensure the co-operation of the forces (sea, land and air) in the event of war or other emergency.

Since that date frequent meetings have been held at which were discussed matters pertaining to defensive arrangements, administration, works, combined training (naval, military and air force) aerial transport, and so forth.

Intelligence has been exchanged and papers of general interest have been circulated among the members of the committee.

Military Operations and Intelligence

Directorate Recreated December 4, 1920

On the outbreak of the war, 1914-18, the Staff Officer holding the appointment of Director of Military Operations was appointed to the General Staff of the First Canadian Division. The officer appointed to assume his duties was also appointed a Staff Officer in the First Canadian Division. Owing to the shortage of trained Staff Officers and to the pressure of work for the European War admitting of little time for attention to Home Defence, no further appointments of directors were made. The Assistant Director of Military Intelligence carried on the Intelligence duties; and the other duties of the Directorate, namely, those dealing with Operations and Organization were assumed by the Chief of the General Staff.

On the departure of General Sir Arthur Currie from the Department as Inspector-General and the return to the old organization of a Chief of the General Staff and a Master-General of the Ordnance, the necessity for reinstituting the Directorate of Military Operations became apparent.

Under authority of P.C. 2952 of the 4th December, 1920, the Directorate was re-established with an officer with overseas' service, and a Staff College graduate, as Director. The officer who held the post of Assistant Director of Military Intelligence during the war was retired to pension during the year and steps were taken to gazette an officer with overseas' service to fill this appointment.

Normal Duties of the Directorate

The normal duties of the Directorate may be divided into four parts, namely, Operations, Intelligence, Organization, and liaison with the other Directorates, particularly those dealing with questions of Military Surveys, Signalling, Training and Organization.

Work of the Directorate from December 4, 1920, to March 31, 1921

(*i*) *Operations.*—Immediately on the re-creation of the Directorate steps were taken to review all the Local Defence Schemes and to bring them up to date as far as possible and refer questions of policy in connection therewith for the decision of Militia Council. The work on the General Defence Scheme of the country was undertaken and considerable progress has been made in drawing up a proper scheme of direct defence for the country or for indirect defence, if it ever should be necessary to send abroad again an Expeditionary Force.

(*ii*) *Intelligence.*—The work of carrying out Intelligence duties was given a new stimulus and a good deal of Intelligence collected. Intelligence is divided into two categories, namely, domestic intelligence, that referring to sedition, and military intelligence, being information of military interest to assist in the defence of the country or to promote military efficiency generally. This Intelligence has been collected, collated, docketed, transmitted to proper authorities, and made use of generally in maturing military plans.

The work of reorganizing the Intelligence personnel of the Canadian Militia and the providing of a system of training in peace for their duties in war has been undertaken.

(*iii*) *Organization.*—Questions of Organization, of establishments, of creation of new units, and other questions of military policy have been referred to this Directorate for investigation and recommendations. Further progress has been made towards the

maturity of the Divisional System of Organization and the question of raising new units has been considered in connection with the man power of the country, the funds voted by Parliament for training, and the funds voted by Parliament for equipping, arming and providing the other necessities for a new unit.

(*iv*) *Liaison.*—The policy of Military Surveys is one that materially affects this Directorate and is dealt with in conjunction with the Assistant Director of Military Surveys of the Branch of the Master-General of the Ordnance.

The Militia should be trained along the lines that it may be used in the future for defence or for despatching an Expeditionary Force, therefore, the matter of training is carried out in liaison with this Directorate.

The matter of Signal communications is one that vitally affects Operations, and matters pertaining to Signals are always discussed with this Directorate.

Training

Remarks.—(*i*) During the period under review conditions did not permit of training being carried out on a pre-war basis. A steady growth of enthusiasm was evident, however, and many of the difficulties encountered during the previous year were surmounted.

(*ii*) This was due in a great measure to the scheme (authorized by P.C. 2296 dated September 10, 1920) under which 75 officers and 175 warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Active Militia were detailed to assist non-permanent units in reorganization and training.

(*iii*) With a few exceptions, by this means the reorganization of the non-permanent units was accomplished and, by useful training, a foundation was laid for still better results in the future.

Permanent Active Militia

The training of units of the Permanent Active Militia was this year carried out in their respective areas under arrangements made by General Officers Commanding Districts, with the exception of the following units, which trained at camps of instruction, as shown:—

Units	Camp	Period
R.C.D.	Petawawa	6 weeks
L.S.H. (R.C.)	Sarcee	10 weeks
R.C.H.A.	Petawawa	4 weeks
R.C.G.A.—		
No. 1 Company	Halifax	6 weeks
" 2 Company		
" 3 Company	Petawawa	4 weeks
Det. No. 4 Company	Halifax	9 weeks
No. 5 Company	Rodd Hill, B.C.	3 weeks
R.C.E.—		
1 Section 1st Fortress Company	Halifax	8 weeks
R.C.R.	Valcartier	12 weeks

Non-Permanent Active Militia

The reorganization of units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia was not considered sufficiently advanced in the majority of cases to warrant the authorization of training at Camps of Instruction during the summer of 1920, and, therefore, training at local headquarters only was permitted.

Owing to the assistance rendered by personnel of the Permanent Active Militia (referred to in para. (*ii*) above), there was a gratifying increase over 1919-20 in the number of units which were able to perform training at local headquarters equivalent to twelve days, as shown in the following list:—

Cavalry and Mounted Rifles

The Governor General's Body Guard; the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards; 1st Hussars; 4th Hussars; 7th Hussars; 8th Princess Louise's N.B. Hussars; 10th Brant Dragoons; 16th Canadian Light Horse; 19th Alberta Dragoons; 1st Regiment Alberta Mounted Rifles; 1st (Mississauga) Regiment Ontario Mounted Rifles; 1st Regiment Manitoba Mounted Rifles.

Artillery

1st Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 1st Battery; 2nd Battery.

2nd Brigade, C.F.A.—5th Battery; 7th Battery; 66th Battery; 27th Battery.

3rd Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 9th Battery; 30th Battery.

4th Brigade, C.F.A.—4th Battery; 34th Battery; 2nd Hvy. Battery (attached).

5th Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 13th Battery.

6th Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 35th Battery; 79th Battery; 24th Battery; 81st Battery.

7th Brigade, C.F.A.—12th Battery.

8th Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 10th Battery; 11th Battery.

9th Brigade, C.F.A.—3rd Battery.

10th Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 18th Battery; 77th Battery.

11th Brigade, C.F.A.—16th Battery; 29th Battery.

12th Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 8th Battery; 89th Battery; 90th Battery.

14th Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 52nd Battery; 84th Battery.

15th Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 31st Battery; 68th Battery; 5th Siege Battery (attached).

16th Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 6th Battery; 36th Battery.

17th Brigade, C.F.A.—21st Battery; 64th Battery; 44th Battery.

18th Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 20th Battery; 39th Battery; 91st Battery.

19th Brigade, C.F.A.—23rd Battery.

20th Brigade, C.F.A.—61st Battery.

1st P.E.I. Heavy Brigade.—Headquarters; 2nd Siege Battery; 8th Siege Battery. 14th Siege Battery.

2nd Heavy Brigade, C.A.—1st Heavy Battery; 3rd Siege Battery; 7th Siege Battery; 10th Siege Battery.

3rd N.B. Heavy Brigade.—Headquarters; 4th Siege Battery; 6th Siege Battery; 15th Siege Battery.

1st Halifax Regiment, C.G.A.—Headquarters; 4 Companies; 9th Siege Battery.

5th B.C. Regiment, C.G.A.—Headquarters; 2 Companies; 12th Siege Battery.

6th (Quebec and Levis) Regiment, C.G.A.—Headquarters; 3 Companies.

Engineers

4th Field Company; 5th Field Company; 13th Field Company; 14th Field Company; 4th Field Troop.

Signals

No. 1 Signal Company; No. 4 Signal Company; No. 6 Signal Company; No. 8 Signal Company; No. 10 Signal Company; No. 12 Signal Company; No. 3 Signal Troop.

Corps of Guides

No. 1 Cyclist Company; No. 4 Cyclist Company.

C. O. T. C.

Mt. St. Louis College; Western University; Toronto University; Queen's University; McGill University; Laval University (Montreal); MacDonald College; Loyola College; Laval University (Quebec); Dalhousie University; King's College; St. Francois Xavier; Mt. Allison University; New Brunswick University; Manitoba University; Brandon College; B. C. University; Saskatchewan University; Alberta University.

Infantry

(By Military Districts)

M.D. No. 1—

1st Bn. Oxford Rifles.
1st Bn. Wellington Rifles.
1st Bn. Elgin Regiment.
1st Bn. Western Ontario Regiment.
1st Bn. H.L.I. of Canada.
1st Bn. Perth Regiment.

M.D. No. 2—

1st Bn. Q.O. Rifles.
2nd Bn. Q.O. Rifles.
1st Bn. R. Grenadiers.
1st Bn. R. Hamilton Regiment.
1st Bn. Lincoln Regiment.
1st Bn. Dufferin Rifles.
1st Bn. 48th Regiment.
1st Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
1st Bn. Irish Regiment.
1st Bn. Toronto Regiment.
1st Bn. Mississauga Regiment.
1st Bn. Wentworth Regiment.

M.D. No. 3—

1st Bn. G.G.F.G.
1st Bn. Kingston Regiment.
1st Bn. Argyll L. I.
1st Bn. Brockville Rifles.
1st Bn. Ottawa Regiment.
1st Bn. Peterborough Rangers.
1st Bn. Hastings and P.E. Regiment, (H.Q. and two companies).
1st Bn. Durham Regiment.
1st Bn. Northumberland Regiment (three companies).
1st Bn. Frontenac Regiment (H.Q. and two companies).
1st Bn. Victoria and Haliburton Regiment.

M.D. No. 4—

1st Bn. C.G. Guards.
1st Bn. Victoria Rifles.
1st Bn. R. Highlanders of Canada.
2nd Bn. R. Highlanders of Canada.
1st Bn. Car. de Sherbrooke.
1st Bn. Sherbrooke Regiment.
1st Bn. Irish C. Rangers.
1st Bn. Montreal Regiment.
1st Bn. Car. Mont Royal.
1st Bn. Le Regiment du Joliette.
1st Bn. Le Regiment de Ste. Hyacinthe.
1st Bn. Three Rivers Regiment.
1st Bn. Le Regiment de Maisonneuve.

M.D. No. 5—

1st Bn. R. Rifles of Canada.
1st Bn. Les Voltigeurs de Quebec.

M. D. No. 6—

1st Bn. Halifax Rifles.
1st Bn. P. Louise Fusiliers.
1st Bn. Colchester and Hants Regiment.

M.D. No. 7—

1st Bn. St. John Fusiliers.

M.D. No. 10—

1st Bn. Winnipeg Rifles.
1st Bn. Winnipeg Grenadiers.

1st Bn. Winnipeg L.I.
1st Bn. Cameron Highlanders.
1st Bn. Manitoba Regiment.

M.D. No. 11—

1st Bn. B.C. Regiment.
2nd Bn. B.C. Regiment.
3rd. Bn. B.C. Regiment.
1st Bn. Irish Fusiliers.
1st Bn. Can. Scottish Regiment.
1st Bn. N.B.C. Regiment.
1st Bn. Seaforth Highlanders.

M.D. No. 12—

1st Bn. S. Saskatchewan Regiment.
2nd Bn. S. " "
3rd Bn. S. " "
1st Bn. N. " "
2nd Bn. N. " "
3rd Bn. N. " "
4th Bn. N. " "

M.D. No. 13—

1st Bn. Edmonton Regiment.
2nd Bn. " "
1st Bn. Calgary Regiment.

Machine Gun Corps

1st C.M.G. Brigade; 2nd C.M.G. Brigade; 3rd C.M.G. Brigade; 4th C.M.G. Brigade; 5th C.M.G. Brigade; 6th C.M.G. Brigade; 7th C.M.G. Brigade; 8th C.M.G. Brigade; 10th C.M.G. Brigade; 11th C.M.G. Brigade; 12th C.M.G. Brigade; 13th C.M.G. Brigade; 1st Motor M.G. Brigade; 2nd Motor M.G. Brigade.

Army Service Corps

No. 6 Company.

Army Medical Corps

No. 17 Cavalry Field Ambulance.

Signalling

Canadian Permanent Signal Corps

The Canadian Permanent Signal Corps, consisting of 5 officers and 14 non-commissioned officers, is at present organized under a temporary establishment authorized by General Order No. 27, dated April, 1919. This establishment is not wholly satisfactory, as it does not provide for even sufficient officers and instructors to supply the requirements of one quarter of the Military Districts in Canada, and does not provide for a Central Training Depot, or Permanent Army Signal School, which are necessary in connection with the supply and training of officers and n.c.o's for instructional work.

Signal Inspection and Test Department

In order to inspect, test and repair Signal equipment, and electrical apparatus for the Department of Militia and Defence, a Signal Inspection and Test Department was authorized in March, 1921. The machinery and electrical equipment has been ordered, and when received, the work of repairing technical equipment received from overseas for issue to Signal units will be commenced. Also, this department will be equipped to carry out any electrical tests or experimental work required by the Department of Militia and Defence.

Schools of Instruction in Signalling

The appointments of officers to the Permanent Signal Corps were not gazetted until August, 1920. The first School of Signalling held in Canada after the war was conducted in September and October, 1920, for District Signal Officers and Signalling Instructors.

Instructors were not available to conduct Signalling classes until November, 1920, and then only in a few districts.

The following table shows the number of Signalling classes held at local headquarters of units in the various Military Districts from November, 1920, to March 31, 1921:—

Military District	Schools	Signalling "B"	Certificates "A"	Granted "Cadet"
1	4	17	7	76
2	2	10	2	63
3	3	13	6	130
4	2	13	..	14
(a) 5	..	..	..	..
(b) 6	2	5	2	..
7	2	14	4	12
(c) 10	..	11	1	..
11	1	2	..	34
(b) 12	1	8	10	..
(a) 13	..	..	..	..
Grand total	17	93	32	329

(a) No officer or instructor available.
(b) Part time officer employed.
(c) Officer only recently appointed. No regular instructor of the Signalling Staff available.

Musketry

Canadian School of Musketry

No course at the Canadian School of Musketry was held during the period under review, nor was authority for the establishment of provisional schools of musketry applied for by District Commanders.

Permanent Active Militia

Early in 1920 instructions were issued that units of the Permanent Active Militia would fire the Courses laid down in Musketry Regulations, Part I (1909) (Reprint 1914), viz:—

The Royal Canadian Dragoons Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) The Royal Canadian Engineers The Royal Canadian Regiment The P.P. Canadian Light Infantry The 22nd Regiment The R. C. Machine Gun Brigade	Appendix I. Tables "A" and "B"
The Royal Canadian Artillery The R. Can. Army Service Corps The Royal Can. Ordnance Corps	Appendix II. Tables "A" and "B"

Non-Permanent Active Militia

The annual musketry course for the Non-Permanent Active Militia was not generally carried out during 1920, mainly owing to the fact that reorganization of units had not been completed. No class-firing was performed in Military Districts Nos. 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Best Shot Badges

To date, twelve badges, the conditions in regard to which are contained in Militia Order No. 199 of 1920, have been awarded to the "best shots" in the following units:—

M.D. No. 1.—The Western Ontario Regiment; 2nd Canadian Machine Gun Brigade.

M.D. No. 3.—The Princess of Wales' Own Regiment; the Ottawa Regiment (The Duke of Cornwall's Own); the Peterborough Rangers.

M.D. No. 4.—1st Canadian M. Machine Gun Brigade.

M.D. No. 6.—The Princess Louise Fusiliers.

M.D. No. 7.—New Brunswick University Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps.

Cambridge Challenge Bowl

The Cambridge Challenge Bowl, which was donated by the officers of His Majesty's Regular Army on leaving Canada, for competition among units of the Permanent Active Militia (Militia Order No. 226, 1920) was won in 1920 by No. 1 Fortress Company, The Royal Canadian Engineers. Average 81·16.

Rifle Associations

On March 31, 1921, there were in existence eighty-seven military rifle associations with a membership of 15,295, and two hundred and twenty-five civilian rifle associations with a membership of 11,158.

Rifle associations as under were active during 1920:—

Thirty-four military,
Sixty-five civilian.

A large number of rifle associations (military and civilian) did not organize until late in the season, difficulties encountered being the delay and lack of money in getting their ranges into shape after remaining in a state of disrepair for six years. These organizations will be much more active in 1921.

The Dominion of Canada Prize, the conditions in regard to the competition for which are contained in Militia Order No. 169 of 1920, was competed for by twelve civilian rifle associations.

Twenty-six Military, and seventeen Civilian Rifle Associations were organized during the year, while ninety-nine Military, and two hundred and fifteen Civilian Associations were disbanded.

The Dominion of Canada and the different provincial rifle associations held their annual prize meetings in 1920.

In addition to financial assistance and free ammunition granted these organizations, the department also loaned tents, camp equipment and blankets.

The Canadian Rifle League

A grant of $500 was given by the department to the Canadian Rifle League for 1920. A free grant of 960 rounds of service, gallery practice or ·22″ ammunition was also authorized for each team of ten men entering the service or indoor competitions of the League, and from the entries made therein, these concessions have done much to revive enthusiasm in rifle shooting.

Schools of Instruction

Courses in England

The following officers and N.C.O.'s of the Permanent Active Militia proceeded to England during the period under review to attend the courses mentioned:—

Staff College—

Major E. L. Caldwell, R.C.D., from January, 1920, to December, 1920.
Major and Brevet-Colonel T. V. Anderson, D.S.O., R.C.E., from January, 1920, to December, 1920.

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel F. O. Hodgins, D.S.O., R.C.E., from January, 1920, to December, 1920.

Captain and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Prower, D.S.O., R.C.M.G. Bgde., from January, 1920, to December, 1920.

Brig.-General A. G. L. McNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O., from January, 1921, to December, 1921.

Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Constantine, D.S.O., R.C.A., from January, 1921, to December, 1921.

Major and Brevet-Colonel H. F. H. Hertzberg, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., R.C.E., from January, 1921, to December, 1922.

Captain and Brevet-Major H. T. Cock, M.C., R.C.R., from January, 1921, to December, 1922.

Ordnance College Course—

Capt. R. N. C. Bishop, R.C.O.C., from November, 1920, to August, 1921.

Lieut. and Brevet-Capt. H. M. Reynolds, R.C.A., from November, 1920, to December, 1922.

Lieut. G. F. Morrison, R.C.A., from November, 1920, to December, 1922.

Gunnery Staff Course—

Capt. F. C. Hannington, M.C., R.C.A., from October, 1920, to October, 1921.

No. 4098, Sergt. E. Stevenson, D.C.M., R.C.A., from October, 1920, to October, 1921.

School of Military Engineering, Chatham—

Lieut. E. L. M. Burns, M.C., R.C.E., from June, 1920, to November, 1921.

Lieut. G. N. Dickenson, R.C.E., from June, 1920, to November, 1921.

Lieut. N. H. Clemes, R.C.E., from June, 1920, to November, 1921.

Captain and Brevet-Major C. R. Turner, M.C., D.C.M., R.C.E., from September, 1920, to May, 1922.

Lieut. C. H. S. Stein, R.C.E., from September, 1920, to May, 1922.

Lieut. W. H. Blake, R.C.E., from September, 1920, to May, 1922.

Armament Artificer's Course—

No. 34350, Armt. Q.M.S. E. King, R.C.O.C., from October, 1920, to November, 1921.

No. 34412, Armt. S./Sergt. Bracegirdle, R.C.O.C., from October, 1920, to November, 1921.

Course in Canada

In view of the limited funds available and the scarcity of qualified instructors, it was not considered practicable to reopen Permanent Schools of Instruction on a pre-war basis during 1920. To meet the growing demand from officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia desirous of qualifying for their ranks, however, the following Permanent Schools conducted courses towards the close of the financial year:—

Permanent School of Cavalry, Winnipeg; Permanent School of Cavalry, Calgary; School of Military Engineering, Halifax; Permanent School of Infantry, Halifax.

Special schools, organized on the basis of Permanent Schools, were also established at Wingham, Ontario (for Cavalry), and St. John, N.B. (for Infantry), and in addition courses were conducted at Provisional Schools for the various arms shown in the following table:—

Arm	No. of Schools
Cavalry	2
Artillery	3
Engineers	2
Infantry	19
Machine Guns	19
C.A.S.C.	..

A statement showing the number of officers and non-commissioned officers who obtained certificates at the above schools will be found on pages 18-19.

Staff Tours and War Games

Staff Tours, War Games and Tactical Exercises, without troops, were carried out at various times and places under arrangements made by General Officers Commanding Districts.

Useful lessons were learnt and much benefit derived by all concerned.

Examinations

Promotion Examinations, Officers Permanent Active Militia

The first post-war Promotion Examination was held in October, 1920. Out of a total of 15 officers who sat for this examination, 12 were successful.

Examinations in Foreign Languages

Examinations in French and German, under the regulations of the British Civil Service Commissioners, were held at certain centres in Canada in June, 1920, and January, 1921. At the former, four officers of the Canadian Permanent Active Militia qualified as interpreters in French, and one as interpreter in German. At the latter, three officers of the Permanent and one of the Non-Permanent Active Militia qualified in French.

Cadet Services

Strength

During the period under review the amount appropriated by Parliament for Cadet Services was increased from $100,000 to $390,000, or only $2,500 less than the amount authorized in 1914-15, when 50,064 Cadets were trained. The effect of this increased vote was at once made apparent, for during the school year ending June, 1920, 74,991 Cadets were trained, as against 60,788 in the previous school year.

One hundred and six additional companies were authorized and 115 companies, which had for some years been inactive, were disbanded.

One thousand four hundred and eight Cadets were appointed as Cadet officers during the year.

The number enrolled and training on March 31, 1921, had further increased to 81,493, organized into 713 Cadet corps comprising 1,627 companies.

The number of Cadets by provinces was as under:—

	Year ending June 30, 1920	March 31, 1921
Alberta	5,723	5,179
British Columbia	4,442	4,350
Manitoba	6,880	9,255
New Brunswick	1,553	1,210
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island	2,981	3,645
Ontario	24,183	26,217
Quebec	24,634	26,637
Saskatchewan	4,595	5,000
	74,991	81,493

Cadet Camps

The increased appropriation made it possible for the first time since 1914 to hold Cadet Camps, but owing to the late date at which the money was voted, authority for the holding of camps was not given until June 24, when most of the schools had closed. Consequently, the attendance was reduced to 3,969.

The reports from all districts in which camps were held were most encouraging, and recommendations that, in future, the duration of these camps be extended, were received.

Instructional Allowances

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining competent Cadet Instructors at the rate of remuneration authorized, the allowances were placed upon a pre-war basis of $1 for each Cadet present on parade at the annual inspection and found efficient. This slight increase was not found to provide commensurate remuneration to instructors, particularly those engaged in the training of Cadets at the smaller centres, and it was found necessary during the fiscal year under review to increase the instructional allowance to $2 per Cadet for the first 50 in a unit, and $1 for each Cadet above this number. This more adequate compensation of instructors has had a stimulating effect, and it is confidently believed a much higher degree of efficiency will be attained.

Grant for Uniform

During this period the grant of $1 per Cadet for uniform was again authorized, and also a sum of 25 cents per Cadet towards the provision and upkeep of a military head-dress.

Physical Training

Under the provisions of the constitution of the Strathcona Trust for the encouragement of physical and military training in schools, instructors were detailed for duty at various centres for the purpose of enabling school teachers to qualify as Instructors in Physical Training; 4,317 candidates attended courses and 3,758 obtained certificates of qualification. In order to provide additional instructors for these courses a special class was held at the Royal Military College, Kingston, when ten n.c.o's. of the Permanent Force obtained certificates qualifying them for employment on this important duty.

Cadet Corps Instructors

Nine Cadet Instructors' Courses were held for male school teachers, at which 305 certificates (Grade "A") were issued to successful candidates. Two certificates of qualification for appointment to the Physical Training Cadre, non-permanent, were also issued.

Signalling

For the first time since 1914 Cadet Signalling Classes were held, at which 329 Cadets passed the required examination and were awarded certificates.

Competitions

Several competitions for Cadets were held, chief among these being the Governor General's Challenge Shield Competition and the Imperial Challenge Shield Competitions, senior and junior.

In the first of these, for which a shield is awarded to the province which can show on May 24 each year the greatest number of enrolled Cadets between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, in proportion to the school attendance, the trophy was awarded to the province of Manitoba, to be held for the year by No. 538, St. John's College Cadet Corps, Winnipeg, which was found to be the most proficient in drill and musketry in the province.

For the Imperial Challenge Shield Competitions, circulars, entry forms, targets and register cards were received from the Secretary, National Rifle Association,

Bisley Camp, England. The circulars were despatched to all military districts for distribution to Cadet Corps and other organizations interested. Entries were received from 93 senior and 40 junior teams, a total of 133 Canadian entrants against 103 last year.

Cadets have been encouraged to take part in the annual matches of the Provincial and Dominion Rifle Associations, and in the competitions of the Canadian Rifle League.

Historical Section

Receipts and Classification of Records

A considerable quantity of overseas records was received from the officer in charge of the overseas detachment of the War Narrative Section, on his return from England. Other parcels of records were handed over by the officer in charge of the Air Force Research Section, with his final report, in September, 1920. Other important overseas documents have been transferred from the overseas section of the Central Registry of the Department. A large quantity of files of correspondence, relating to the war, have also been turned over from the Central Registry at Militia Headquarters, and other shipments of files of similar correspondence have been received from time to time from Military Districts. These files have been found to be of particular value in clearing up questions for the Record Office, with reference to enlistments and discharges of recruits. The cinematograph records of the operations of the Canadian Forces in France and England have likewise been turned over to this section. All the above-mentioned documents have been duly checked, arranged in order, placed in covers and made accessible, and a large number of the original war diaries have been rebound in stiff covers to preserve them from damage in course of consultation, as far as possible. A hundred boxes of records received from infantry units have been examined and sorted and many valuable documents discovered. The final sorting and classification of the documents of the First Divisional Headquarters have been completed to November, 1917; and considerable progress has been made in sorting the documents of the Canadian Corps Headquarters.

Indexing of Documents

The index of the documents contained in the original war diaries has been lantern slides in the possession of this section. A card catalogue of the books and lantern sides in the possession of this section. A card catalogue of the books and printed documents in possession of the section is in course of preparation.

Preparation of Location Ledgers

The location ledger for infantry units of the Canadian Corps in the theatre of war, has been completed. It forms a volume of three hundred and eighty pages, with eighty lines to a page, containing approximately thirty thousand entries, showing daily moves, operations, engagements and map locations of the trenches and fronts, held by the battalions concerned. Many enquiries have been answered with respect to engagements in which particular units took part. Information with respect to map locations for registration of graves has been furnished as far as possible. A card index showing the map location of all trenches and places mentioned in war diaries is in course of preparation.

Completion of Triplicate War Diaries

Many applications have been received for triplicate copies of the war diaries from Ex-Commanding Officers of units for the purpose of compiling regimental histories.

A comparison of these triplicate copies showed that many of the monthly diaries were missing; and in one particular case the diaries for sixteen months had been lost. In such cases copies were made of the missing text of these triplicate diaries and important appendices and reports on operations, in order to make the triplicate diaries complete before they were sent to the applicants.

Properly completed applications were received for the diaries of the units named below. The original and triplicate copies were compared, copies made when necessary, and triplicate diaries were forwarded on the dates given:

28th Battalion, April 27, 1920; 14th Battalion, May 11, 1920; P.P.C.L.I., May 14, 1920; 16th Battalion, May 15, 1920; 49th Battalion, July 28, 1920; 43rd Battalion, October 30, 1920; 20th Battalion, December 28, 1920; 22nd Battalion, December 23, 1920; 5th Battalion, March 30, 1921; 46th Battalion, April 2, 1921; 1st C.M.R., April 12, 1921.

Research Work

Applications which have been received, from time to time, for permission to search the war diaries and other documents for historical information, have been granted, and every possible assistance has been given. Copies of documents have been furnished to several officers of the permanent force requiring material for preparation of lectures; and many enquiries by letter have been received and answered and the information supplied whenever practicable. In many cases these enquiries have necessitated much research.

Compilation of Narratives

The narrative of the operations of the Canadian Machine Gun Corps has been completed and the typescript suitably bound. The compilation of the narrative of the operations of the Canadian Corps during the last hundred days of the war has been continued. A history of the Canadian Chaplain Services during the war has been undertaken and nearly completed. Further progress has been made in the selection of material and collection of data for the completion of a history of the Medical Services.

Publications

A monograph on demobilization entitled "The Return of the Troops" has been printed and distributed. A third volume of the History of the Military and Naval Forces of Canada covering the period from 1778 to 1784, has also been printed, and is available for distribution. The typescript of other volumes of this work bringing it down to the year 1815, has been prepared and made available for publication.

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES GRANTED BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1920 AND MARCH 31, 1921

OFFICERS

Name of School	Field Officer	Captains	Lieutenants	Quartermasters	Equitation	C.S.C.I. Grade "A"	Partial	Musketry				Signalling			Totals
								Distinguished	Musketry	Regimental	Machine Guns	Instructors	"A"	"B"	
Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Royal School of Cavalry, Winnipeg	1	....	1	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Perm. School of Cavalry, Calgary	....	7	& 11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Royal School of Infantry, Halifax	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Royal School of Infantry, Toronto	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Provisional School of Cavalry	4	8	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Provisional Schools of Infantry	27	27	71	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	125
Provisional School of Engineers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Schools of Signalling	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	19	33
Provisional Schools of Machine Guns	1	6	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
Cadet Instructors Course, Toronto	....	....	....	....	....	96	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	96
Cadet Instructors Course, Regina	....	....	....	....	....	76	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	76
Cadet Instructors Course, Halifax	....	....	....	....	....	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Cadet Instructors Course, St. John	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Cadet Instructors Course, Victoria	....	....	....	....	....	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Cadet Instructors Course, Quebec	....	....	....	....	....	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
Cadet Instructors Course, Calgary	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Cadet Instructors Course, London	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Cadet Instructors Course, Winnipeg	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Cadet Instructors Course, Montreal	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
C.O.T.C. Candidates	....	....	62	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	62
Grand Totals	35	49	187	....	11	305	1	....	....	....	....	..	14	19	621

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES GRANTED BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1920, AND MARCH 31, 1921.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

Name of School	Bombardiers	Corporals	Sergeants	S. Sergeants and Sergeant Majors	Troopers and Artillery.			Caretakers	Field Works, Q.M.S.S. and Artificers	Physical Training.		Signalling						Musketry				X-Ray Attendants	Total.
					Buglers, Tprs Gunners and Ptes	Gun Layers, Pos. Finders, etc.	Equitation			Instructors	Grade "B"	N.C.Os. and Men.			Cadets			Distinguished	Musketry	Regimental	Machine Gun		
												Asst. Instructors	Army Sig.	Attendance	rade "A"	Grade "B"	Cadets						
R.S. of Cavalry, Toronto																							
R.S. of Cavalry, St. Jean, P.Q.																							
R.S. of Cavalry, Calgary, Alta		7	25																				32
R.S. of Artillery, Quebec, P.Q.																							
R.S. of Artillery, Kingston, Ont.																							
R.S. of Artillery, Halifax, N.S.	7					27	3																37
R.S. of Artillery, Esquimalt, B.C.																							
R.S. of Infantry, London, Ont.					2																		2
R.S. of Infantry, Toronto, Ont.		3			14																		17
R.S. of Infantry, Quebec, P.Q.																							
R.S. of Infantry, Halifax, N.S.																							
R.S. of Infantry, Fredericton, N.B.																							
R.S. of Infantry, Winnipeg, Man.																							
R.S. of Infantry, Esquimalt, B.C.																							
Prov. Schools of Cavalry		15	9	3																			27
Prov. Schools of Artillery																							
Prov. Schools of Infantry		80	120																				200
Prov. Schools of Engineers			24						2														26
Prov. Schools of A.M.C.																						2	2
Prov. Schools of A.S.C.																							
Prov. Schools of Signalling															19	76	329						424
Prov. Schools of Machine Guns		19	81	6	8																		114
R.S. of Engineers, Halifax, N.S.																							
Normal and Public Schools										2	3,758												3,760
Totals	7	124	259	9	24	27	3		2	2	3,758				19	76	329					2	4,641

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

On March 31, 1920, the date of the last annual report of the Department of Militia and Defence, the Adjutant-General's Branch consisted of the following Directorates, each Directorate being sub-divided into a number of sections to facilitate the performance of its various duties:—

The Directorate of Personal Services.
The Directorate of Organization.
The Directorate of Medical Services.
The Directorate of Dental Services.
The Directorate of Chaplain Services.
The Directorate of Records.
The Directorate of the Judge-Advocate-General.
The Directorate of Cadet Services.

Early in 1920, the Canadian Army Dental Corps was demobilized, with the exception of the Director of Dental Services, a small staff at Militia Headquarters, and a District Dental Officer and Clerk in each Military District, all dental work required by ex-members of the C.E.F. being carried out by civilian dentists, preferably those who had had overseas service. On the 31st March, 1921, all remaining personnel of the Canadian Army Dental Corps were demobilized, and the balance of dental work still to be done for ex-members of the C.E.F. was transferred to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. The Directorate of Dental Services was, therefore, disbanded and remaining dental matters have since been dealt with by an officer of the Adjutant-General's Staff.

During the year covered by this report, the complete disbandment of the Directorate of Chaplain Services was also effected and matters concerning Chaplain Services for the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Milita are now dealt with by the Director of Personal Services.

The Director of Cadet Services was transferred to the branch of the Chief of the General Staff during the year ending March 31, 1921.

A further reduction in the number of Directorates in the Adjutant-General's Branch was also accomplished early in 1921, by the abolition of the appointment of Director of Organization, whose duties were amalgamated with those of the Director of Personal Services, the officer performing the duties of these two Directorates now being known as the Director of Organization and Personal Services.

The reports of the various Directorates now comprising the Adjutant-General's Branch follow:—

Directorate of Organization and Personal Services

Permanent Force

The reversion of Permanent Force personnel from Canadian Expeditionary Force status to Permanent Force status was carried out with effect from May 31, 1920.

The following new unit has been added to the Permanent Force:—

22nd Regiment.—Organization consists of a Regimental Headquarters and two companies, with a total authorized establishment of 14 officers and 398 other ranks.

The following table shows the reorganized units of the Permanent Force, their authorized Establishments and Limited Establishments in personnel.

The strengths of the respective units are restricted to the numbers laid down in the Limited Establishments.

Unit	Authorized Establishments			Limited Establishments			Actual Strength		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Officers	Other Ranks	Total
Royal Canadian Dragoons	28	505	533	20	290	310	18	268	286
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)	28	516	544	20	227	247	17	193	210
Royal Canadian Artillery	66	1,024	1,090	66	745	811	66	690	756
Royal Canadian Engineers	48	360	408	38	260	298	38	244	282
Canadian Permanent Signal Corps	5	15	20	5	14	19	5	21	26
Royal Canadian Regiment	36	921	957	36	513	549	36	458	494
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry	29	690	719	25	298	323	25	269	294
22nd Regiment	14	398	412	12	217	229	12	198	210
Canadian Permanent Machine Gun Brigade	47	480	527	25	160	185	25	138	163
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps	33	412	445	33	346	379	33	329	362
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	43	101	144	32	71	103	31	74	105
Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps	7	23	30	7	21	28	7	15	22
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	34	700	734	34	526	560	34	579	613
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps	40	100	140	25	75	100	25	76	101
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	32	199	231	14	199	213	6	190	196
Canadian School of Musketry	4	13	17	3	6	9	3	2	5
(Spare)	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	32	.....	.....	.....
Totals	494	6,457	6,951	395	4,000	4,395	381	3,744	4,125

Recruiting.—Recruiting has been carried out where necessary to fill any vacancies which have occurred from time to time in the Limited Establishments. Many applications to enlist in the Permanent Force have been received from ex-soldiers of the C. E. F., but have in most cases been refused, there being no vacancies.

Non-Permanent Active Militia

The Canadian Railway Corps has been authorized as a Corps of the Non-Permanent Active Militia. The organization of this Corps is at present under consideration.

Good progress has been made in the reorganization of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

Peace Establishments have been laid down for the reorganized Non-Permanent Active Militia, and published from time to time in general orders.

The following changes in organization have been effected:—

(*a*) Cavalry.—Regiments of Cavalry and Mounted Rifles are now organized on a three-squadron basis.

(*b*) Engineers.—The organization of the Canadian Engineers provides for:—

Divisional (or District) Engineer Headquarters	11
Field Companies	33
Fortress Companies	2
Field Troops	7
Army Troops Companies	5
Bridging Train	1
Tramway Companies	2
Survey Directorate and Company	1
Electrical and Mechanical Company	1
Workshop Company	1

As an interim arrangement organization has been restricted to the following units:—

Divisional (or District) Engineer Headquarters	11
Field Companies	15
Fortress Companies	2
Field Troops	7

(*c*) Signals.—Provision has been made for the following organization:—

Signal Battalions	11
Fortress Signal Companies	2
Signal Troops	7
Sound Ranging Sections	2
Artillery Observation Sections	4

(*d*) Corps of Guides.—The Corps of Guides which previously consisted of 11 Mounted Detachments, has now been reorganized and consists of 12 Cyclist Companies.

(*e*) Canadian Officers Training Corps.—The establishment now authorized for a company, C. O. T. C., corresponds with that laid down for a company of infantry.

(*f*) Infantry.—Infantry Battalions are now organized on a four (double company) basis, with a total battalion establishment of 31 officers and 540 other ranks (excluding attached personnel).

(*g*) Canadian Army Medical Corps.—In the reorganization of the Canadian Army Medical Corps provision has been made for the following units:—

Cavalry Field Ambulance	7
Field Ambulance	27
Sanitary Sections	11
Casualty Clearing Stations	7
General Hospitals	7
Sanitary Hospitals	11
Motor Ambulance Convoys	3
Mobile Laboratory	1
Reserve X-Ray Unit	1
Base Depot Medical Stores	1
Advanced Depot Medical Stores	1

Except in the case of 22 Cavalry and Field Ambulances, and two Casualty Clearing Stations, organization of the units above enumerated has been restricted to the posting of officers only, and no expense has been incurred in connection with their organization.

(*h*) Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.—The Canadian Army Veterinary Corps has been reorganized with a total establishment of 140 officers, 260 other ranks and 140 horses.

This includes:—

Sections C.A.V.C.	11
Mobile Veterinary Sections	7
Cavalry Mobile Veterinary Sections	2
Regimental Veterinary Officers	

(*i*) Canadian Ordnance Corps.—In order to provide a Detachment of the Canadian Ordnance Corps for each Military District, eight more Detachments have been authorized.

The establishment of each Detachment consists of 1 officer and 19 other ranks.

(*j*) Canadian Postal Corps.—The Canadian Postal Corps has been reorganized and consists of one Base Post Office with Headquarters in Ottawa, Ontario, and eleven Detachments (one in each Military District).

The total establishment of the Canadian Postal Corps is 13 officers and 45 other ranks.

(*k*) Corps of School Cadet Instructors.—The establishment of the Corps of School Cadet Instructors has been increased by 20 officers.

Canadian Expeditionary Force

Disbandment of Units.—Following the demobilization of personnel of units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and the necessary clearance certificates having been obtained in respect of accounting for stores, clothing, arms, equipment, regimental and canteen funds, practically all units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have been officially disbanded.

Regimental Funds Board.—The Regimental Funds Board which was appointed to audit and inspect accounts of canteen and other regimental funds of C.E.F. Units, and deal with questions concerning these funds generally, has now been dissolved.

Matters of this nature still requiring attention are dealt with in the Directorate of Organization of the Adjutant-General's Branch.

Demobilization.—By the 31st March, 1921, the demobilization of the C.E.F. had been practically completed and the personnel disposed of; the last detachment in London, England, being demobilized on that date.

The records and outstanding matters concerning C.E.F. are now being dealt with by the personnel of the Permanent Force at District Headquarters and Militia Headquarters.

During the year the remainder of the O.M.F.C. together with remaining dependents, have been returned to Canada, and have been demobilized on arrival, where not returned for duty. All personnel had been disposed of by March 31st, 1921.

Co-ordination with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, also Board of Pension Commissioners

The Department of Militia and Defence has continued to maintain the closest possible co-ordination with the above departments, both in connection with the demobilization of the remaining personnel and in connection with many outstanding cases referred to Militia Headquarters from ex-soldiers themselves, or through the agency of the several ex-soldiers' organizations.

Discipline

During the past year all cases of discipline have been dealt with by this Directorate in co-operation with the Judge Advocate-General.

Dress

No action has been taken up to date of this report to revise Dress Regulations, as the Post Bellum Committee of the War Office is considering the whole question of dress and a decision has not as yet been arrived at.

Regimental Crests and Badges

During the past year action has been taken to authorize Regimental Badges and Crests for all units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

Ceremonial

All matters connected with ceremonial have been attended to by this Directorate.

Arrangements for the supply of Guards of Honour and Escorts were made on the following occasions: Arrival and departure of the French Military Mission; Departure of His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, late Governor General; and the arrival of His Excellency the Governor General.

Royal Military College

The regular three-year course at the Royal Military College has now been extended to a four-year course.

The Report of the Commandant will be found in Appendix F, and the Report of the Board of Visitors for the year 1920-21 in Appendix G.

Officers' Messes Permanent Active Militia

Action has been taken to revise and to authorize all the Regulations for Officers' Messes of the Permanent Active Militia.

Movement of Troops

No large movement of troops has been made within the last year, with the exception of the units of the Permanent Force going into camp.

Military Funerals

All matters concerning military funerals have been dealt with by this Directorate.

Personal Services

During the past year every endeavour has been made to expedite the rearrangement of officer personnel occasioned by the disbandment and reorganization of all Active Militia units. Although there is yet considerable to accomplish to fill all the commissioned ranks provided for under the establishments, good progress has been made and, with few exceptions, no serious difficulties are contemplated in completing a satisfactory and effective reorganization. The returns submitted by District Commanders have revealed a ready response by officers who gained valuable experience during the late war, to continue serving in the Active Militia, with the result that a very high percentage of the officers already appointed hold Active Service qualifications.

The undermentioned statement indicates the number of units, by the various arms of the service, to which the establishment of officers have been gazetted during the year under report:—

Cavalry	22	Regiments.
Artillery	47	Batteries with the requisite Brigade Staffs; also 5 companies of Garrison Artillery.
Engineers	6	Field Companies.
Canadian Corps of Signals	8	Signal Companies.
	2	Signal Troops.
Corps of Guides	1	Cyclist Company.
Canadian Officers Training Corps	8	Contingents.
Infantry	84	Regiments.
Canadian Army Service Corps	13	Companies.
Canadian Army Medical Corps	32	Medical Units.
Canadian Postal Corps	11	Detachments.

Consequent upon the very large surplus of officers to be absorbed into Active Militia units on demobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, it has been possible to allot a large number of them to the Reserve Units and thus retain their interest as well as their services should occasion for such arise.

All qualified officers who have not accepted appointments in either Active or Reserve units have been extended the option of being placed on the General List of the Reserve of Officers, from which they may be recalled to the Active List at any time their services are required.

In connection with the reconstruction of the Active Militia units, every effort has been made to fill the senior commissioned ranks from officers with creditable overseas records, and the selection of new Commanding Officers has also been given special attention, having due regard to the special qualifications necessary for such appointments.

Policy regarding the status of officers appointed to the reorganized Active Militia from the C.E.F. Reserve.

Every inducement has been held out to officers with creditable C.E.F. service to continue in the Active Militia on its reorganization, and although the establishments of the Active and Reserve units would not permit of all being appointed with substantive rank in their respective units, equivalent to that held by them in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, regulations were introduced and approved whereby they receive a brevet rank in the Militia equal to their C.E.F. rank, thus overcoming any cause for grievance, and at the same time bringing into force a liberal policy giving recognition for service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Number of appointments to non-permanent Active Militia units.

The following statement shows the number of officers (including provisional appointments) appointed to the Active Militia (non-permanent) during the twelve months ended March 31, 1921:—

Cavalry	283
Artillery	167
Engineers	25
Corps of Guides	5
Canadian Officers Training Corps	49
Infantry	1,193
Canadian Machine Gun Corps	238
Canadian Signal Corps	49
Canadian Army Service Corps	18
Army Medical Corps	31
Nursing Sisters, A.M.C.	1
Canadian Army Dental Corps	1
Canadian Army Veterinary Corps	5
Canadian Postal Corps	3
Canadian Ordnance Corps (non-permanent)	
Corps of School Cadet Instructors	44
Canadian Militia (General List)	13
*Temporary appointments (General List)	95
Reserve of Officers	2,469
Reserve Militia	
Total	4,689

*Gentlemen promoted to commissioned rank in the C.E.F. who did not hold commissions in the Active Militia at time of such promotions, were granted temporary commissions in the Active Militia. If recommended by District Commanders, these are being absorbed into Active and Reserve units as vacancies arise.

Document Commissions

The number of document commissions prepared and issued to officers of the Active Militia during the period under review was 1,852.

Fifty-two warrants were also issued to specially qualified non-commissioned officers who were selected for promotion to warrant rank during the same period.

Militia List

Owing to the necessity for a complete revision of the Canadian Militia List, consequent upon the reconstruction of the Active Militia, it has not been found practicable or in the interests of economy to produce an edition of this publication during the past year. The entire personnel, as well as the establishments and order of units, have undergone changes which necessitate a revision of this book from cover to cover. It was, therefore, decided to withhold its production until reorganization had well advanced towards completion.

Resignations and Retirements, Permanent Force

The reduced establishments of units of the Permanent Force, on the grounds of economy, has necessitated a decrease in the officer personnel, and the following statement shows the number of officers of each Permanent Force unit who vacated their appointments either by resignation or on retirement to pension:—

The Royal Canadian Dragoons	11
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)	8
The Royal Canadian Artillery	15
Royal Canadian Engineers	2
The Royal Canadian Regiment	11
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry	3
Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade	1
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps	9
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	7
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	9
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps	7
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	6
Not borne on regimental establishment	10
Total	99

Of the above, some 30 comprised former warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Force who gained promotion to commissioned ranks in the Canadian Expeditionary Force but who could not, owing to the reduced establishments, be continued in a commissioned capacity on reconstitution of the Permanent Force units, and, therefore, in the majority of cases, elected to be retired to pension rather than accept a lower status.

Canadian Expeditionary Force

Although the Canadian Expeditionary Force ceased to exist as a Force on December 31, 1921, it has been found necessary to detail a small staff to deal with the many demands for information and miscellaneous correspondence relating to inquiries from ex-members of the force, the War Office, departments of the Federal and Provincial Governments, as well as legal and commercial institutions, which, in the majority of cases, necessitate careful research before replies or decisions can be made.

With the exception of the Military Hospital Staff at Winnipeg, and a few details at Militia Headquarters, the demobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force was completed by March 31, 1921.

Reserve of Officers, C.E.F.

The Reserve of Officers, C.E.F., is rapidly being reduced as units of the Active Militia become reorganized, and as the names of officers are struck off this list on reappointment to their new corps. This Reserve will cease to exist on completion of reorganization as all the officers for whom no appointments have been found on reorganization will either be absorbed into the Reserve of Officers, Canadian Militia, with their present status, or be placed on the Retired List, retaining their rank, if they express their preference for such.

Directorate of Medical Services

During the period under review, the work of treating C.E.F. patients and the demobilization of the Medical Service was brought to a finality, with the exception of one hospital, The Manitoba Military Hospital, Tuxedo Park, Winnipeg, which was continued under special authority.

On April 1, 1920, there were still in operation 11 Military Hospitals, with a bed capacity of 2,494, employing a personnel of 122 officers, 178 nursing sisters and 767 other ranks. By the end of March, 1921, all hospitals had been closed, with the exception mentioned above; nine having been closed outright, and one transferred to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. By the closing of these hospitals, there was a reduction in medical personnel of 115 officers, 164 nursing sisters and 708 other ranks.

The Manitoba Military Hospital has been continued as a C.E.F. unit for the purpose of caring for patients of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, which department has been unable to secure sufficient hospital accommodation in Winnipeg. On March 31, 1921, there were still in this hospital 23 overseas patients on the strength of the Department of Militia and Defence, 132 D.S.C.R. patients, and 50 D.S.C.R. patients attending for treatment. To continue the work of this hospital, it has been found necessary to retain on the strength of the C.E.F. six medical officers, one quartermaster, one adjutant, 14 nursing sisters, and fifty-nine other ranks.

During the year there were treated in hospital 4,884 patients, made up as follows:—

Overseas	1,078
Canada cases	2,594
Others	1,000
R.M.C.	212

the chief cause of admission being influenza and tonsilitis. There were 4,828 Medical Boards held during this period. The mortality amongst patients was low, there being only 25 deaths from all causes, a percentage of 0·51 of all patients treated. There were no epidemics of infectious diseases amongst the troops, but an outbreak of mumps during the winter months at the Royal Military College caused the admission to hospital of some 33 boys. No deaths occurred, and by the end of March the epidemic was stamped out.

Upon the closing of C.E.F. hospitals, it became necessary to open Garrison Station Hospitals for the treatment of Permanent Force troops. In Halifax, Quebec, St. John's, P.Q., and Work Point Barracks, Victoria, these hospitals have been equipped for the treatment to a finality of all cases, while in Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, London and Calgary, owing to the reduced establishment of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps it has been found impossible to do more than establish Detention Hospitals, where patients are kept under observation for a short period before being transferred to civil or to D.S.C.R. hospitals.

The work in connection with the Army Medical War Museum, including the collection and mounting of pathological specimens, has progressed favourably under

the direction of Dr. Maude E. Abbott, of McGill University, Montreal. It is expected that this Museum, with the Descriptive Catalogue, will have been completed by the end of the present fiscal year. In April, 1920, an officer of the Staff of the Director General of Medical Services visited the Army Medical Museum of the War Department in Washington for the purpose of studying the methods of preparation of specimens, and the general plan for the Medical War Museum. During the month of October, 1920, a most creditable exhibit of Canadian Army Medical Corps War Specimens was made at the American Medical Association Congress held at McGill University, Montreal. During March, 1921, twenty War Specimens of the Medical Museum were sent to Cleveland as an exhibit at the meeting of the International Association of Medical Museums held in that city. Dr. Maude E. Abbott, who was delivering an address at this meeting, was personally responsible for the safe return of all specimens.

Upon the closing of C.E.F. hospitals, surplus medical and surgical supplies were collected into District Medical Stores, where they were sold by tender. During the year 1920-21, the sum of, approximately, $260,000 was realized from these sales. In addition to this, $30,000 worth of surplus stores was transferred to the Department of Justice (Penitentiaries Branch) without payment. Surplus stores not disposed of in Districts were shipped to Central Medical Stores, Ottawa, where there is still a considerable amount for disposal. In addition, there is a small amount in Military Districts Nos. 10, 11 and 13. Some difficulty has been experienced in disposing of these surplus stores on account of the market being more or less flooded with these goods. The total expenditure in the Medical Stores Branch for the year amounted to $13,088.54.

The complete Technical Field Equipment for four Divisions, and the corresponding Lines of Communication Medical Units, has been received from England, and is held in Central Medical Stores as Mobilization Equipment. Technical Field Medical Equipment for approximately 75 per cent of the authorized units has been sent to each District, and is held there for training purposes. Quartermasters of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps are now stationad in Halifax, Ottawa, and Winnipeg, where have been established Central Medical Stores for the supply of the Maritime Provinces, Central Canada, and Western Canada, respectively.

The reconstitution of the Permanent Army Medical Corps was made effective for officers from April 1, 1920, and for other ranks from May 1, 1920. The reorganization of the C.A.M.C., Non-Permanent, made good progress during the year. In all, 77 Medical Units of the Active Militia have been reorganized and, in all cases, an officer has been recommended to command the unit, and, in addition, there have been recommended for posting to these units 382 medical officers, 31 Quartermasters, and 12 nursing sisters; 168 Medical officers have been recommended for attachment to Non-Medical Units. Temporary Establishments for Medical units have been published, and are to obtain until Permanent Establishments, based on those of the War Office, have been authorized. In addition to the establishments of the regular Medical Units, an establishment has been laid down for a Camp Hospital, and authority obtained for the units to recruit other rank personnel up to this establishment.

During the year very little training of Medical units was carried out, owing to the fact that reorganization had not progressed sufficiently to warrant calling up units for summer training. The usual training of the R.C.A.M.C. personnel was carried out in Stations where facilities existed, such as Halifax, Quebec, St. John's, P.Q., and Esquimalt. This training consisted of courses of lectures for N.C.O's., and the usual training in practical work. No qualifying courses were held for officer personnel.

One R.C.A.M.C. officer attended McGill University during the winter term, taking up work in public health, and at the Spring Convocation was given the degree of "D.P.H."

Judge Advocate-General

During the year ending March 31, 1921, 168 courts-martial were held in Canada, of which 13 were General courts-martial, and the remainder District.

By Army Order 137 of 1920, authority was granted to the Judge Advocate-General at the War Office to transfer to such officers in the overseas Dominions as might be appointed by the respective Governors General the proceedings of courts-martial held overseas for the trial of members of the Military Forces of that Dominion, and by an Order in Council of June 15, 1920 (P.C. 1341), the Judge Advocate-General at Ottawa was authorized by the Governor-in-Council to receive the court-martial proceedings held overseas for the trial of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and arrangements were made through the Overseas Detachment, C.E.F., for the transfer to Canada of these proceedings, which amounted to about 16,000. These are now at Militia Headquarters and are available for reference.

At the beginning of the year covered by this report there were in England 14 other ranks and one officer undergoing sentences of penal servitude and imprisonment awarded by the civil courts, and nine other ranks undergoing sentences awarded by courts-martial. Of the former two other ranks have completed their sentences and their cases have been disposed of, and, of the latter, one has completed his sentence and the case disposed of.

The Judge Advocate-General was engaged in preparing material and giving evidence before the Special Committee of the House of Commons on Pensions and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment during the session of 1920, and certain important amendments to the Militia Pension Act and the Pension Act with regard to the payment of pensions under both Acts were approved by the Special Committee and passed by Parliament.

The Judge Advocate-General acted as legal advisor to the Overseas Ministry in Ottawa whilst that Ministry was winding up its affairs, and, since the Ministry has ceased to function, all claims of a legal nature which concern the Overseas Ministry are referred to this office.

The normal number of leases and agreements which this office prepares was materially increased by reason of the fact that a large number of leases and agreements in which the Crown, through the Minister of Militia and Defence, was a party were cancelled owing to the fact that it was decided that all properties possible should yield a rental based on a fair valuation of the same, rather than a nominal rental, with the result that new leases or agreements in respect to these properties had to be prepared.

Owing to the large number of retirements to pension in cases of members of the Permanent Active Militia consequent upon the reorganization thereof, opinions with regard to the interpretation of certain portions of the Militia Pension Act were required, and, in addition, a number of the cases had to be referred to the Deputy Minister of Justice, all the material and the letter of reference being prepared by the Judge Advocate-General.

The Judge Advocate-General, further, assisted the Department of Justice in a number of cases where actions were brought against the crown in respect of pay and allowances and pension.

Pursuant to Routine Order 1736 of 1919, 44 dishonoured cheques, mess accounts, etc., aggregating $1,746.11 have been collected.

The issue in March, 1920, of the new Pay and Allowance Regulations added to the work of this office, as owing to changing conditions, numerous amendments were required, most of which were submitted to this office.

The Directorate of Records

The output of work performed by the Directorate of Records during the fiscal year 1920-21 shows a material increase over that of the previous year. This is mainly due to the following reasons—

(*a*) The demobilization of District Record Offices in August, 1920, and the resultant centralization at Militia Headquarters of all record work in connection with the late war.

(*b*) The very heavy detail in connection with the issue of the British War and Victory Medals and awards of all kinds.

(*c*) The application of the Hollerith System of electrical sorting to the records of ex-members of the C.E.F. This system has been made necessary by the very large number of requests received, mainly for memorial, historical and statistical purposes, which could not be dealt with by hand without great delay and expense.

The situation as regards the administration of military estates is satisfactory, with the exception of the difficulties encountered in clearing the estates where next of kin or beneficiaries are resident in Russia or other countries which are in a state of disturbance, and in the large number of cases in which the beneficiary cannot be located by any means so far attempted.

New estates are being received daily on account of personnel dying while on the strength of D.S.C.R.

On July 1, 1920, the "General List C.E.F." was created to take care of all personnel remaining on the strength of the C.E.F., under the administration of the Director of Records.

In November, 1920, the Secretary-General of the Imperial War Graves Commission in Canada took up his duties; the agency of the Department of Militia and Defence functioning through this Directorate, so far as the recording of graves is concerned.

During March, 1921, the Pay Ledger Sheets and Unit Pay Lists previously on charge to the Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay Branch were transferred to the custody of this Directorate, enabling a considerable reduction in staff to be effected.

(*a*) DOCUMENTS

Total sets on file 31-3-21	594,152
Miscellaneous documents filed	2,171,173
Total researches and verifications of all kinds	979,251

(*b*) HONOURS AND AWARDS

Medals and decorations issued	1,209
1914-15 stars issued	19,311
King's certificates on discharge issued	3,266
War Service Badges issued	4,107
Memorial Crosses issued	46,413
Canadian medals issued	251
Certificates for "Mentions" issued	3,211
Memorial Scrolls issued	39,849
British War Medals issued	8,339
Miscellaneous	13,711
Total issued	139,667

(c) GRAVES AND CASUALTIES

	Period under review	Total recorded approx.
Engraved death certificates issued	438	60,438
Graves recorded in Great Britain	2	3,509
Graves recorded in France and Belgium	396	37,070
Graves recorded in Canada	413	3,762
Burial reports despatched	5,564	.....

(d) CORRESPONDENCE AND ENQUIRIES

Letters written	304,482
Telegrams despatched	347
Cables despatched	202

(e) HOLLERITH

Total cards punched 31-3-21	240,789
Total medical cards punched, 31-3-21	101,167

(f) ESTATES

New estates received	658
Estates distributed	1,513
Estates on hand 31-3-21	963
Delayed shares on hand	63
Funds awaiting distribution	$195,603 79
Funds held in trust	$24,612 06

Estates on hand are made up as follows:—

(a) Action pending	210
(b) Awaiting letters of administration	66
(c) Bona vacantia	19
(d) No next of kin	15
(e) Unable to locate next of kin	320
(f) Unable to locate beneficiary	116
(g) Next of kin in Russia	209
(h) Under contest	2
(i) Next of kin in late enemy countries	3
(j) Living man (deserter)	1
(k) Insane man, escaped and not located	2
	963

The total cost of operating the Directorate during the fiscal year 1920-21 was $664,078.78. That for 1919-20 was $657,434.32. Of the latter figure the sum of $123,864.30, representing separation allowance, assigned pay, and cost of living bonus, was not included in the two reports covering the year 1919-20.

As, however, these expenditures are directly chargeable to the maintenance of the Directorate, they are now included in all figures given.

The net increase in cost is therefore $6,644.46, which is made up as follows:—

	1919-20	1920-21	Increase	Decrease
Personnel	$580,320 81	$589,700 04	$ 9,379 23	.....
Operating expenses	32,168 21	18,203 38	.....	$13,964 83
Building and plant	44,945 30	56,175 36	11,230 06	.....
	$657,434 32	$664,078 78	$20,609 29	$13,964 83

The cost per diem per set of records kept for 1920-21 was ·31 of a cent.

REPORT OF THE QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

Supplies and Transport

This Directorate includes all services in connection with the Army Service Corps, Veterinary and Postal Corps, and is administered by the Director of Supplies and Transport. The services performed are as follows:—

Feeding and housing of troops and horses.
Rental of buildings (in conjunction with Public Works Department).
Heating and lighting of buildings.
Dieting of hospital patients.
Transportation by land and sea (ocean, rail, mechanical road transport).
Horse transport and the provision of publicly owned horses.
Veterinary services.
Barrack services.
Telephone services.

During this period the amount of work consequent upon demobilization, lessened to a great extent, and the staffs at Headquarters and in the districts were reduced accordingly. Retrenchment in all services has been carried out as rapidly as possible.

Supplies for Troops and Horses

For the period covered by this report, 1,000 contracts for various supplies were made by the Director of Contracts, at the request of this branch.

Eight hundred and thirty-six thousand, five hundred rations were issued to troops during the year ending March 31, 1921. These included alternate food supplies allowed under Regulations, but did not include fuel, disinfectants, etc.

In addition to the above, 153,500 hospital diets were supplied.

Five thousand, three hundred and forty-five tons of forage were issued during this period.

In connection with the rationing of troops and horses, the Contracts Branch and the purchasing Commission of Canada have assisted in every possible way.

Dieting of Hospital Patients

Supplies for hospitals were taken care of by contracts, with the exception of the smaller centres, where authority was granted to obtain the supplies locally, owing to the small quantities required.

All accounts and service requisitions covering expenditures of this nature were checked and passed for payment.

Rental of Buildings

During the period covered by this report, buildings which were still occupied for war purposes in March, 1920, have been gradually vacated, and the number of buildings so occupied is now reduced to a minimum.

As Active Militia Units (non-permanent) have become organized, suitable accommodation, where necessary, has been rented.

Lighting and Heating of Buildings

The supply of heat and light to all buildings occupied by this department has entailed a large amount of work, especially in securing the amount of coal required, owing to shortage and the existing labour situation, etc., but in all cases the requirements have been met.

Transportion by Ocean and Rail

During this period there were very few troops returning from England, and no special arrangements were required to be made. Such details as did return were handled on regular trains.

A considerable number of outstanding transport claims were audited and passed for payment, in addition to the current accounts for this branch of the service.

Mechanical Transport

With reference to the Mechanical Transport Section, there were on hand, on March 1, 1920, the following vehicles:—

Motor-cars	48
Trucks	53
Light deliveries and omnibuses	79
Ambulances	55
Motor-cycles	12

The undermentioned vehicles have been disposed of during the year above mentioned:—

Motor-cars	20
Trucks	36
Light deliveries and omnibuses	53
Ambulances	33
Motor-cycles	1

There are now doing duty in the various districts, the following vehicles:—

Motor-cars	28
Trucks	17
Light deliveries and omnibuses	26
Ambulances	22
Motor-cycles	11

Horse Transport

At the commencement of this period there were on hand in various parts of Canada a total of 690 horses, of which 118 were sold, four died, and four were destroyed, leaving a balance of 564. There have been during this period a total of 205 horses purchased, making the total number now on hand, 769 horses.

Veterinary Services

This service has been well maintained, and is now on a peace footing.

Telephones

During the period March 31, 1920, to March 31, 1921, all the switchboards at the various district headquarters were done away with, and a system of direct telephones installed.

This has resulted in a reduction of sixty-one telephones throughout the country, with a consequent saving in telephone rentals, amounting to $7,526.05.

Barrack Services

This service is responsible for the proper conduct of all duties in connection with the receipt, custody, issue and accounting for fuel, light, water, paillasse straw, barrack, prison and hospital clothing and other stores required for the use of troops in barracks and hospitals.

War stores have been returned to Ordnance and the service reduced to peace conditions.

Equipment and Ordnance Services

The twelve months terminating March 31, 1921, has been a very busy period for this Directorate and for the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps. The following is a review of the principal services that have been attended to, in addition to all routine work, which has proceeded as usual.

Equipment from Overseas

The following is a list of the principal stores received from overseas during this period, on demobilization of the C.E.F.:—

Field guns	76
Field gun carriages and limbers	90
Ammunition wagons and limbers	360
Travelling kitchens	100
Water carts	100
Other vehicles	150
Bicycles	1,272
Machine guns	2,029
S.M.L.E. rifles with bayonets and scabbards	49,000
Cavalry swords	1,250
Revolvers	5,000
Wireless sets	82
Ammunition Q.F. 18-pr. rounds	4,000
" Q.F. 4.5 How. rounds	5,000
" B.L. 60-pr. rounds	1,000
" B.L. 6-in. How. rounds	2,000
" B.L. 8-in. rounds	200

In addition to the above, large quantities of harness, saddlery, miscellaneous engineer stores, signalling stores, field sketching and other instruments and other miscellaneous stores have been received and distributed to Ordnance Depots and much of it handed over to units, on reorganization.

Distribution of Equipments

The following guns and their full equipments have been handed over to artillery units during the year, viz:—

Guns and equipment to 35 Q.F. 18-pr. batteries.

Guns and equipment to 12 4.5 Howitzer batteries.

Guns and equipment to 2 60-pr. B.L. batteries.

Guns and equipment to 8 B.L. 6-in. Howitzer batteries.

Guns and equipment to 2 B.L. 8-in. Howitzer batteries.

Additional to the above, training equipment, personal equipment, arms and clothing have been supplied as required to about 80 per cent of the total number of authorized units.

Tonnage moved

The total tonnage handled in Ordnance Depots in Canada during the twelve months, April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921, was:—

	Tons
Received at Ordnance Depots	18,793
Sent out of Ordnance Depots	14,836
Total	33,629

Overhaul of Rifles, Revolvers, etc.

During the year, 47,700 S.M.L.E. rifles, and 500 B.S.A. pattern Lewis machine guns, received from overseas, have been overhauled by the staff of armourers at Quebec and distributed to districts for issue to units. The overhauling and repair of the balance is rapidly proceeding.

Storage of Ross Rifles

Approximately 90,000 Mark III Ross rifles with their bayonets and scabbards, have been overhauled, made fit for long storage, and collected at one point for safe custody and storage.

Inspection of Field Guns and Vehicles

A complete examination has been made during the year by the Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery and their assistants, of all field guns, vehicles and technical stores in charge of non-permanent batteries, the necessary reports thereon have been rendered, and such action as was necessary has been taken regarding their repair.

Sales of Surplus Stores

Surplus stores to the value of $1,234,617 have been disposed of under approval of the Purchasing Commission, during the twelve months ending March 31, 1921.

Establishment—Regimental and Civilian

On January 1, 1921, a reduction of 25 was made in the regimental establishment, R.C.O.C., and during the year, 64 out of a total of 128 civilians, who were doing duty on April 1, 1920, were dispensed with.

Manufacturing Establishments

The Dominion Arsenals, Quebec and Lindsay, and the branch for the inspection of ammunition turned out in these establishments, have been administered by this branch during the whole year ending March 31 last. From August 15 to December 15, these establishments were closed in order to enable the department to have the machinery and tools overhauled, placed in order, and reassembled in the various buildings in a manner more suitable for the economical production of ammunition under peace conditions, and for a complete stock to be taken and accounts audited. The establishments reopened and manufacture was resumed on December 15, 1920.

The Reports of the Superintendents of the Dominion Arsenals, Quebec and Lindsay, will be found in Appendices D and E respectively.

Miscellaneous Services

Publication of regulations, etc.:—

(*a*) Scales to govern issue of clothing and equipment for "peace" purposes have been promulgated, with the exception of those for engineers and cyclists, and the necessary amendments to these scales have been published from time to time.

(*b*) Existing regulations and orders have been republished or revised so far as has been necessary and opportunity permitted.

(*c*) The Canadian Priced List of Clothing and Stores has been re-compiled, approved and passed to the printers.

(*d*) Practically every Militia Form that is in use by this branch and in the Ordnance Depots has been revised for republication.

(*e*) Inspection of clothing and equipment for Non-Permanent Force.—The annual inspection of the clothing and equipment of all Non-Permanent units was carried out by Ordnance Officers in Districts, and reports rendered, except in a few cases where the unit had been too recently organized for the annual inspection to have been necessary.

(*f*) Stocktaking in Ordnance Depots.—Special attention has been given to this subject during the year with the result that the stock in Ordnance Depots has been checked practically throughout, and discrepancies arising from war conditions, adjusted.

(*g*) Magazine services.—The question of magazine accommodation for the reception of gun ammunition and explosives from overseas has been taken up and suitable arrangements made for storage.

(*h*) Regimental tailors and shoemakers.—These services have been instituted, a regimental establishment for the purpose having been authorized; and supplies of the necessary materials for the master-tailors and master-shoemakers to keep the clothing and boots of the Permanent Force units in repair, have been obtained.

(*i*) Extended issues of Camp Stores.—Additional to the usual annual supplies of tents and other stores made to Non-Permanent units for training purposes, the policy of making similar issues to the Cadet Services was introduced during the year and has added to the labour of the Ordnance Depots.

(*j*) Reserves of dental equipment.—A collection of dental equipment (technical and other stores), in each district, has been received by the Ordnance Officer from the demobilized dental authorities and is held in the Ordnance Depots for special services.

(*k*) Cordite, etc., taken over from the Imperial Munitions Board.—A large supply of cordite and certain other explosives received from the Imperial Munitions Board, free of cost, during the year, has been inspected by the Chief Inspector of Ammunition, classified and utilized as far as possible, and the unserviceable destroyed.

(*l*) Dominion Rifle Factory.—The buildings formerly in occupation by the Dominion Rifle Factory, Quebec, were taken over and converted for use as an Ordnance Depot, and the machinery and stores taken over have been disposed of by sale under approval of the Purchasing Commission, from time to time, as found possible.

REPORT OF THE MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

Herewith are submitted reports on Engineer Services, on the Artillery, and on the work of the Survey Division, for the year ending March 31, 1921.

Report on Engineer Services

Administration of Engineer Services in the various Military Districts throughout Canada has, on the whole, been satisfactorily carried out, although at times a great difficulty has been experienced, due to the lack of officers. This is partly accounted for by the necessity to reduce staffs which were built up during the war and partly on account of newly-appointed officers being sent to the Staff College and to the School of Military Engineering for special courses. A further very serious difficulty has been experienced owing to the lack of experienced Military Foremen of Works. During the war no attempt could be made to train new Military Foremen of Works, and a large number of the old foremen have been retired; and although every effort has been made, suitable men could not be found who would enlist. Training of suitable personnel has, however, been commenced, and a sufficient number of these men have been trained and these will greatly improve the situation during next year.

During the war nearly all of the expenditure was on War Appropriation, which after the Armistice was changed to Demobilization Appropriation, and a very small amount of work carried out under the Vote Engineer Services and Works. The proportion between Demobilization Appropriation and the Vote Engineer Services and Works has been gradually reversed, so that during the year under report a greater part of the work has been carried out under Engineer Services and Works and a smaller amount under Demobilization Appropriation.

The work, therefore, has been divided into main heads—Under Demobilization Appropriation, various works, renovations, demolitions, etc., have been carried out, the necessity for which was brought about by the war. Ordinary maintenance, fair wear and tear and new services, have been carried out under Engineer Services and Works Vote. A detail of the more important work which was carried out is given in para. (*a*) and (*b*).

During the first half of the year only absolutely essential work was undertaken, the governing policy being that, quite regardless of the funds voted by Parliament, every saving possible was to be made. This policy resulted in the postponement of many much needed services of a periodical nature such as outside painting, etc. In November, however, the unemployment of returned soldiers became so acute that it was decided to carry out any work for which value could be obtained, in order to relieve the situation. Under this policy a large amount of work of demolition of war buildings and the renovation of other war buildings was carried out, notably in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto and London. All of this work was carried out by day labour and only returned soldiers employed. The materials from the demolished buildings were sold retail, in order to give individuals a chance of purchasing the lumber for the building of houses in order to relieve the housing shortage. This method of sale resulted in obtaining a much larger sum for the material than would have been obtained had it been sold to professional wreckers or sold in bulk.

No new armouries, drill halls, or rifle ranges were constructed during the year but the rifle ranges at Calgary and Edmonton were reconstructed.

During the war many alterations to military buildings were made and no proper plans prepared. In order, therefore, to bring all record plans up to date, a complete revision of plans of all buildings was commenced. This entailed a very large amount of work and satisfactory progress has been made, although the work has been delayed slightly, owing to the revision being undertaken only during the Engineer Officer's periodic visits to the various military buildings. This method was adopted in the interest of economy.

Preliminary sketches and outline specifications have been prepared for a large number of armouries which have been placed on a "Priority List" and in conjunction with this work a comprehensive investigation has been made into the accommodation required for various units with a view to standardization. Further investigation has been made into a new and a more economical type of armoury of light construction; and from these results, detailed plans have been prepared of an armoury and drill hall to accommodate one battalion of infantry and one battery of field artillery.

The detail of the more important work carried out is as follows:—

(a) *Chargeable to Demobilization*

London.—Demolition of temporary war buildings, renovation of Wolseley barracks, renovation of Tecumseh barracks.

St. Thomas.—Renovation of armouries.

Windsor.—Renovation of armouries.

Toronto.—Demolition of war buildings, Long Branch; renovation Toronto Armouries; renovation College St. Armouries; making good damage Crawford, Givens and Clark Streets Schools; making good damage, Dominion Orthopædic Hospital.

Camp Borden.—Salvaging of building material from temporary rifle range.

Kingston.—Demolition of war huts; renovation of Armouries; renovation of Barriefield huts; renovation of Tete du Pont Barracks.

Belleville.—Renovation of Armouries.

Brockville.—Renovation of Armouries.

Gananoque.—Renovation of Armouries.

Lindsay.—Renovation of Armouries.

Ottawa.—Renovation of O.A.A.C. building; making good damage to Lansdowne Park.

Quebec.—Demolition of Cove Field huts; making good damage to Immigration building; renovation of Citadel Barracks; renovation of Cove Field Barracks; fitting up Dominion Rifle Factory for Ordnance Stores.

Valcartier.—Preparation of Camp for Czecho-Slovak troops.

Beauport.—Renovation of Armouries.

Lévis.—Renovation of Armouries.

Halifax.—Renovation of war buildings; renovation of certain war buildings; renovation of Wellington Barracks; renovation of Glacis Barracks; making good damage to Militia Department's wharves in Halifax Harbour; making good damage to military roads, Halifax Fortress; fitting up old H.Q. building for office accommodation; provision of crosses for C.E.F. soldiers' graves.

Dartmouth.—Making good hospital accommodation.

St. John.—Renovation of Armouries.

Sussex.—Renovation of Armouries.

Woodstock.—Renovation of Armouries.

Winnipeg.—Renovation of Main Street Armouries; renovation of Ft. Osborne Barracks; renovation and alterations of Tuxedo Park; provision of Ordnance Stores.

Vancouver.—Renovation Armouries; making good damage to Exhibition buildings, Hastings Park; renovation buildings, Cambie Street.

Regina.—Restoration Hospital.

Prince Albert.—Renovation Armouries.
North Battleford.—Renovation Armouries.
Moosomin.—Renovation Armouries.
Indian Head.—Renovation Armouries.
Grenfell.—Renovation Armouries.

(b) *Chargeable to Engineer Services and Works*

London.—Repairs to Armoury.
Guelph.—Repairs to Armoury.
Toronto.—Repairs to Armoury; repairs to Long Branch rifle range.
Hamilton.—Repairs to Armoury.
Oshawa.—Repairs to Armoury.
Whitby.—Repairs to Armoury.
Collingwood.—Repairs to rifle range.
Kingston.—Repairs to Armoury.
Brockville.—Repairs to Armoury.
Picton.—Repairs to Armoury:
Ottawa.—Construction of Connaught rifle range; repairs to Rockcliffe rifle range; repairs to Drill Hall and other buildings used for armoury purposes.
Kingston.—R.M.C. repairs and upkeep.
Lindsay.—Repairs and upkeep Dominion Arsenal.
Petawawa Camp.—General repairs and upkeep.
Montreal.—Repairs to Armoury; repairs to Pointe Aux Trembles rifle range.
Sherbrooke.—Repairs to Armoury; repairs to rifle range.
Quebec.—Repairs to Armoury.
Beauport.—Repairs to Armoury.
Fraserville.—Repairs to Armoury.
Lévis.—Repairs to Armoury.
Montmagny.—Repairs to Armoury.
Quebec.—Repairs to Chain Gate wall.
Halifax.—Repairs to Armoury; repairs to batteries and military works in the fortress; repairs to retaining wall South Dock; repairs to retaining wall Citadel Moat; street paving in front of military properties.
Amherst.—Repairs to rifle range.
Antigonish.—Repairs to Armouries.
Camp Hughes.—General Maintenance and repairs; repairs to rifle range.
Fredericton.—Repairs to Armoury.
Sussex.—Repairs to Armoury.
Winnipeg.—Repairs to Main St. Armouries.
Camp Hughes.—General Mainteance and repairs; repairs to rifle range.
New Westminister.—Repairs to Armoury.
Vancouver.—Repairs to Armoury.
Victoria.—Repairs to Armoury.
Calgary.—Reconstruction of rifle range.
Edmonton.—Reconstruction of rifle range.

Military Properties disposed of

Aylmer, Ont.—Drill Hall site—Originally donated by the town, and retransferred to the town as no longer required.
Orillia, Ont.—Drill Hall site—transferred to the town of Orillia, in exchange for a new site.

Binbrook, Ont.—Drill Hall site—sold to the town of Binbrook for the sum of $225 as site for a memorial hall.

Kingston, Ont.—Little Cataraqui Redoubt—sold to the Cataraqui Golf Club and the Kingston and Portsmouth Electric Railway Company for $11,170.

Wallace, N.S.—Drill Hall site—sold for $400.

The following properties were transferred to the Department of the Interior for preservation and maintenance as Historic sites:—

Chrysler's Farm, Ont.—Monument site.

Chateauguay, P.Q.—Monument site.

Chambly, P.Q.—Old Fort and burying ground.

Isle-aux-Noix, Que.—site of Fort Lennox.

Military Properties acquired

Quebec.—Seven small parcels of land with buildings purchased on account of dangerous condition of cliff.

Report of Staff Officer, Artillery

Reorganization of Artillery

The following units, Canadian Artillery, have been authorized: 58 Batteries of Field Artillery, 15 Batteries of Heavy and Siege Artillery, 3 Regiments of Garrison Artillery, consisting of 9 Companies and 3 Anti-Aircraft Sections.

The reorganization of these units is proceeding along sound lines, and with the majority has already reached a satisfactory basis.

Guns have been allotted to all Field, Heavy and Siege Artillery Batteries, and in most cases taken over by the O.C. unit. In a few instances suitable accommodation is not yet available and the equipment is, therefore, retained in Ordnance Corps charge. Guns for Anti-Aircraft Sections are also available and will be issued at an early date.

A record of services of ex-officers Canadian Corps Artillery (C.E.F.) has been compiled. The greater majority of officers now being gazetted to Non-Permanent Artillery are those having had overseas experience. The following appointments have been approved: 470 officers appointed to units, 147 officers to Corps Reserve, 202 officers to Reserve of Officers.

Reorganization of Royal School of Artillery

A complete reorganization of the Royal Schools of Artillery has been recommended and approved, a new school being authorized at Winnipeg, Man. By this arrangement all officers and N.C.O's, western artillery units, will receive their training in the west, thus causing a considerable saving in the cost of transport and pay; and, in addition, will be of great convenience to militiamen desiring to qualify for their rank or for promotion.

Training

Training under canvas and artillery practice was not carried out in 1920 by Non-Permanent Artillery units. Permanent Force officers and N.C.O's were allotted to all districts from November to March 31, 1921, and very considerable impetus was given towards effecting reorganization of Artillery units. A considerable amount of training at local headquarters or armouries was done during this period.

For financial reasons training at 80 per cent strength has been authorized and restricted to six days at local headquarters, or under canvas, where this does not entail transport by rail. In addition arrangements have been made for all units to carry out four days' practice at the nearest artillery practice camp. Limited Gun Detachments are being sent in order to save expense, the Permanent Force units supplying guns, equipment, horses and drivers.

Establishments

Provisional Peace Establishments for Field, Heavy, Siege and Garrison Artillery have been compiled and approved.

Equipment Regulations

Equipment Regulations for Q.F. 18-pr., 4.5-inch Howitzer, B.L. 60-pr. and 6-inch Howitzer Batteries have been compiled in concert with the branch of the Quartermaster-General.

General

A complete history of all Canadian Corps guns and carriages received from England has been compiled.

Considerable difficulty and delay has been experienced in compiling establishments, regulations and issue of equipment generally owing to the deliberations of Post War Committees (Imperial) regarding the future organization and scale of equipment, based on lessons gained during the late war.

Report of Work Carried Out by the Survey Division

General

Survey work was carried out in Ontario, Quebec and Cape Breton. In Ontario control surveys were completed of six new sheets, Alliston, Barrie, Beaverton, Grand Bend, St. Mary's and Stratford. These six districts are now ready for the topographers. The first three, surrounding Camp Borden, were undertaken for the use of the Air Force. The control of the Alliston sheet was plotted to two inches to one mile, and sent to the Air Board for use in experimental mapping work from air photographs.

In Quebec and Cape Breton topography was carried out of districts of which the control had been completed previously.

The drafting of the standard one-inch maps has not been as large as usual owing to the increased amount of other work required of the draughtsmen.

The publication and distribution of topographic maps, diagrams and lantern plates continues to increase, and is now taxing the capacity of the small printing staff. An assistant transferer and prover and a press feeder are urgently required.

Field Work

Control.—Horizontal and vertical control work was carried out and completed in the Alliston, Barrie and Beaverton sheets near Camp Borden. Vertical control (levelling) of about 80 miles of road was completed in the Aston sheet, Quebec, and 555 miles in the St. Mary's and Stratford sheets.

A motor-truck was used for the first time on this work to transport men and camp outfit. As compared with horse transport it is cheaper, saves much time in

carrying the men further and faster from camp to work, and thus permits of fewer changes of camp. Where roads are at all passable motor transport is to be preferred from nearly every point of view.

	Miles
Chain transit lines	488
Stadia transit lines	680
Stations occupied	3,424
Total levelling	1,895

Topography.—In Nova Scotia about 15 square miles were finished in the Uniacke sheet, completing the Halifax district. About 400 square miles of topography in the Sydney district were left uncompleted from last season, and though work was continued till January 15, 70 square miles remain to finish the Mira sheet.

In Quebec three sheets were completed, Three Rivers, Yamaska and Ashton, and a portion of Becancour.

The total area of topography completed during the season was about 1,600 square miles.

The present condition of the field work is as follows:—

Districts fully controlled (430 square miles each) ready for the topographers:—

In Ontario, six: Grand Bend, St. Marys, Stratford, Alliston, Barrie and Beaverton.

In Quebec four: Lotbiniere, St. Sylvestre, Arthabaska and Thetford.

Drafting.—The Orleans, Sydney, Quebec, Portneuf, Sherbrooke and Sambro one inch sheets were completed, as well as the engraving of the Kingston half inch.

The sheets now in hand are Halifax, Chezzetcook, Musquodoboit, Uniacke in Nova Scotia; St. Malachie, Quebec, and engraving of the Brome half inch.

Besides the above standard work the draughtsmen were employed for about ten man months on work for the Second Volume War Narrative and six inch War Game maps. A draughtsman was also employed at the Historical Section for three and one half months for special work.

Printing.—The following new sheets were published:—

Orleans, Quebec, Portneuf, Sherbrooke, 1" sheets; Sydney, N.W., 2"; Kingston, ½"; two Index maps	Total	5,296
Reprints of eleven maps were published	Total	5,198
Seventeen large scale Artillery diagrams were produced	Total	540
Other maps and diagrams: Battlefields Memorial, Siege Railway Map, Royal Military College, Three Examination Maps, Royal Military College Grounds, Diagrams for Historical Section	Total	2,965
For War Narrative Section, 1,500 copies of 19 maps	Total	28,500
Lantern plates	Total	557
Blue-prints	Total	373
Total maps and diagrams printed		42,499
Lantern plates		557
Blue-prints		373

Maps Issued.—The demand for one inch and half inch maps continues to increase the total issue for all purposes having been 10,220; 7,529 free to various Government Departments and 2,691 sold to the public.

Various diagrams and special maps	3,505
Total maps and diagrams issued	13,725

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PAY SERVICES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

General Remarks

The period included in the last report ending March 31, 1920, saw the completion of demobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, with the exception of those who were employed in winding up outstanding questions in connection with the war.

The period of the present report covers the transition from a war to a peace footing, and it may be said that by March 31, 1921, in so far as this Branch is concerned, the winding up of financial matters in connection with the War period had been brought almost to a conclusion.

In recognition of the work performed by the Canadian Army Pay Corps during the war, His Majesty the King was pleased to confer the title "Royal" on the Corps, which is now known as "The Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps".

The reorganization of this Corps, foreshadowed in the last report, was effected early in the year, the appointment of officers taking effect from May 1, 1920, and of the other ranks from July 1, 1920.

For some time, owing to the volume of work, it was necessary to retain the service of C.E.F. personnel to assist the R.C.A.P.C. personnel, but by the end of the year practically all the non-permanent military personnel had been demobilized, and any additional personnel still required were employed in a civilian capacity.

In April, 1920, the Deputy Minister and the General Auditor of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada proceeded to England for the purpose of arriving at, so far as was possible, a final settlement of all accounts in connection with the administration of the Overseas Forces. They were accompanied by the Accounting Officer of the O.M.F.C. Pay Section, with the necessary data and information regarding the accounts between the two Governments.

Although numerous financial transactions took place between the departments of the overseas forces and the various Imperial departments, the large majority were matters connected with the War Office, with which department these transactions aggregated between eighty-five and one hundred million pounds sterling.

It was found possible to arrive at a final settlement with the War Office, covering all matters of a financial nature between that office and the Ministry, O.M.F.C., up to May 31, 1920. This settlement was confirmed by Order in Council of February 16, 1921 (P.C. 408).

While during the war the accounts of the Overseas Forces were kept up to date, and partial settlements were effected from time to time, had no final settlement been reached, as above described, the winding up of the above accounts would have necessitated a large staff on both sides for a considerable period, to examine into the composition of the individual detailed accounts which would arise.

Following upon the conclusion of the negotiations with the War Office, which were carried out in May and June, 1920, the Ministry, Overseas Forces, ceased to function on July 31, 1920. After that date the late Chief of the General Staff, O.M.F. of C. and the late Deputy Paymaster General, O.M.F. of C., became responsible for dealing with all questions which might arise in connection with the administration Overseas (Order in Council P.C. 1705 of 1920). The O.M.F.C. Pay Section continued to function under their direction until November 30, 1920, when it was found possible to finally close out that Section and to absorb any outstanding matters into the Pay Organization of the Department of Militia and Defence.

The small Pay Detachment, referred to in previous report, which it was found necessary to continue in England, carried on there until March 31, 1921, when it was found possible to close that office, and to arrange for any necessary work to be dealt with through the office of the High Commissioner. On the closing of that office the Pay Department, Overseas, which had necessarily grown to large dimensions during the war, ceased to exist.

In April, 1920, Brigadier General J. G. Langton, who held the appointment of Paymaster General in Canada during the strenuous period of demobilization, was granted leave prior to retirement, and the Director of Pay Services (formerly the Deputy Paymaster General, Overseas) became responsible for the administration of the Pay Services in Canada.

At the end of the period covered by this report, the work of the Pay Services falls conveniently into two main divisions, as under:—

(1) The section dealing with the Pay Services for the reconstituted Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia.

(2) The section dealing with questions arising out of the adjustment of the accounts of ex-members of the C.E.F.

The following supplementary reports are submitted in connection with the work which may be considered under these two divisions:—

(1)

Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia

Administration

The work in connection with the pay of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia is carried out by the personnel of the R.C.A.P.C., under the jurisdiction of the Director of Pay Services, small staffs under a Senior Officer Pay Services being employed at the Headquarters of each Military District.

At the time the Corps was reorganized, provision was made for a sufficient number of officers and other ranks to efficiently carry out pay duties for the force which was then proposed. Owing to modification of the original proposals it was possible to operate upon a Limited Establishment, although the duties for the period under review were considerably greater than might be anticipated in peace time, due to the reorganization of the entire force, and the work still arising as an aftermath of the war.

In carrying out these duties, as already explained, the Permanent personnel were assisted by certain officers of the C.E.F., who were retained in a temporary capacity, and at the date on which this report closes it is possible to anticipate that the following year will see the final demobilization of all the officers temporarily retained, and a further possible reduction of the number of officers of the R.C.A.P.C., which will place the Corps substantially upon a pre-war basis.

Due partly to the fact that the work of reconstitution of the Permanent Active Militia was not completed until about the middle of the year, the volume of work in connection therewith continued to be heavy.

Revised Pay and Allowance Regulations were published with effect from March 1, 1920, and while substantially satisfactory, it was found necessary to introduce numerous amendments and alterations to conform to practical conditions and this necessitated a good deal of extra work.

In order to conform to the requirements of the Auditor General, the system of accounting for disbursements to troops in Canada by means of pay lists was again put into effect. This system had been discontinued during the war, but was considered the most satisfactory method of accounting in time of peace.

Considerable work was thrown on the District and Headquarters Pay Staffs through the necessity of compiling Pay Lists for the fiscal year 1920-21, which had not been made up in the regular way due to the changes introduced during the war. This work was carried on in conjunction with the current work which had to be kept up to date.

The preparation and drafting of new forms to conform to the revised Pay and Allowance Regulations was found necessary, and was carried out during the year under review.

A system of audit of Pay Lists somewhat similar to pre-war arrangements was instituted at Militia Headquarters, so as to effect a thorough check upon the disbursements to the Permanent troops, and to constitute a proper safeguard for public funds.

Consequent upon the reorganization of the Permanent Active Militia, a much larger number of officers and soldiers were retired or discharged to pension than would normally be the case, necessitating considerable work in connection with the computation of pensions.

The introduction of the new Pay Regulations, the many changes in personnel and the conditions following upon the war necessitated the reference to Headquarters of many questions which could not be decided in the Districts, thus largely increasing the work of the Headquarters Pay Staff.

Accounts Militia Headquarters

On reorganization of the Corps, the title "Assistant Director of Pay Services (Accounts)" referred to in previous report was abolished, and the various District Pay Offices, including the Paymaster Militia Headquarters, now account for funds received under the direction of the Director of Pay Services to the Chief Accountant of the Department of Militia and Defence.

The Paymaster, Militia Headquarters, for the year under review, has been responsible for disbursements on the following accounts:—

(*a*) Payment of all pay and allowances for military personnel employed at Militia Headquarters.
(*b*) Payments in liquidation of the estates of deceased officers, warrant officers and men.
(*c*) Disbursements in connection with the Petawawa Training Camp.
(*d*) Payments of adjustments of pay and allowances in the accounts of ex-members of the C.E.F.

During the period April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921, the Paymaster, Militia Headquarters, issued 22,098 cheques, amounting to $2,137,150.30, on the following accounts: Pay and Allowances, Headquarters Personnel; War Service Gratuity; Pay Adjustment Account; Estates; Petawawa Camp.

District Pay Staffs

During the year under review the work in the District Pay Offices has been heavy, for the reasons previously indicated in this report.

On the reorganization of the R.C.A.P.C. the appointments of Senior Officers Pay Services in the various Districts were filled by officers of the Corps, and as the Pay Staffs in each District are very small it was necesssary to exercise the greatest care in the distribution of the personnel, having in view local and other conditions.

Early in the year all war and demobilization pay records, files, ledger sheets, etc., were transferred from the District Pay Offices to Militia Headquarters, so as to centralize the work, and all claims and inquiries in connection with matters appertaining to the C.E.F. were then dealt with from Militia Headquarters. This transfer of documents, etc., entailed considerable work in the Districts, but was carried out satisfactorily.

During the year the District Pay Staffs were greatly reduced, and by the end of the year the services of nearly all the temporary personnel had been dispensed with.

The undermentioned financial statements, included in Appendix B, covering the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, will show the expenditure in each District in connection with the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia:—

(1) Allowances paid to Active Militia in the various Districts.
(2) Showing Expenditure by Stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Force.
(3) Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force.
(4) Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure by Stations.
(5) Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O's and men of the Permanent Force.
(6) Statement of expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O's and men of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure by Stations.

Stores Audit

Audit of ledger and stock accounts of Ordnance and other receiving and distributing depots accounting for militia stores, clothing and necessaries for use of the Department of Militia and Defence, and ledger accounts of officers receiving stores and clothing from the depots to equip the troops, have been carried out during the period under review.

Stock and ledger accounts audited are as follows (clothing accounts Permanent Force monthly, all other accounts annually): Ordnance Depots, Engineer Stores, Armament Stores, Barrack Stores, Mechanical Transport Stores, Water Transport Stores, Medical Stores, Veterinary Stores, Artillery Equipment Accounts, Clothing and Equipment Accounts, Permanent Units; Clothing and Equipment Accounts, Non-Permanent Units; Clothing and Equipment Accounts, Royal Military College; Ammunition and Small Arms Accounts, Rifle Associations; Equipment and Ammunition Accounts, Cadet Corps.

Value of stores and clothing recovered during period 1.4.20 to 31.3.21, as result of Stores Audit Observations on the above accounts—$71,974.86.

(2)

Canadian Expeditionary Force

This Section, known as that of the Assistant Director Pay Services (Demobilization), deals with the following:—

(1) War Service Gratuity.
(2) Pay and Allowances, Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay.
(3) Working Pay.
(4) War Loan, and Refund Transportation to soldiers' dependents returning from Overseas.
(5) Accounting Section.
(6) Voucher and Pay Library.

(1) *War Service Gratuity.*

War Service Gratuity Subsection is divided as follows:—

(*a*) War Service Gratuity to Ex-Members of the C.E.F. and their dependents.

Adjustments under this head are being made on belated applications, and also on claims from soldiers' dependents where the ex-soldier on demobilization did not make application on their behalf. In addition to actual adjustments made, considerable investigation and correspondence are entailed regarding the many claims on which no adjustment is found to be due.

(*b*) Gratuity to dependents of members of the C.E.F., who were killed or died in the service, and to the dependents of Canadians who were killed or died during service with His Majesty's Forces.

Claims for settlement under this head are mainly from the dependents of Canadians who were killed or died on service with the Imperial Forces. With few exceptions in the case of dependents of Members of the C.E.F., it has been possible to effect settlement from reference to the records of this department and of the Board of Pension Commissioners, without the necessity of obtaining individual applications.

(*c*) War Service Gratuity to ex-members of His Majesty's Forces (and their dependents) who were domiciled in Canada prior to the war, and who, after discharge from such forces, became resident and domiciled in Canada.

Applications under this heading were still being received at March 31, 1921, at an average rate of eight daily. Special investigation is necessary in these cases. Confirmation of service in His Majesty's Forces, and of the amount of gratuity paid from Imperial funds, has to be obtained from overseas. In many cases also it is necessary to investigate the eligibility of the soldier's dependent.

During the period under review War Service Gratuity was paid to 24,765 individuals, involving an expenditure of $4,539,019.68.

During the year the War Service Gratuity Subsection handled approximately 73,000 individual files, and approximately 56,000 letters were written in connection therewith.

(2) *Pay and Allowances, Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay.*

This Subsection deals with all claims for adjustment on account of Pay and Allowances, Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay of ex-soldiers of the C.E.F. for service overseas or in Canada during the war.

During the fiscal year, this Subsection handled approximately 60,000 files, and wrote approximately 44,000 letters in connection therewith. Payments in connection with adjustment of Pay and Allowances, Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay were made through this Section, totalling $166,601.90.

(3) *Working Pay.*

This Subsection deals with adjustment of Working Pay for personnel of different Units. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the necessary evidence properly to adjust claims, and as a result considerable correspondence was entailed.

During the year 1,800 claims were received, one-third of which were found to be admissible under the regulations.

During the period under review this Subsection handled approximately 2,000 files, and wrote approximately 3,500 letters in connection therewith.

(4) *War Loan and Refund of Transportation.*

This Subsection collected and transmitted to the Finance Department all moneys subscribed for Victory Loan by Soldiers in Canada, and members of the Militia Department, during the years 1917-18-19.

During the year under review 68 requisitions for bonds were made to the Department of Finance, and 387 refunds were made on account of uncompleted subscriptions.

This Subsection also investigates claims for refund of transportation on account of the return of soldiers' dependents from overseas.

During the year ending March 31, 1921, 1,047 claims were authorized for payment.

(5) *Accounts.*

This Subsection issues cheques for War Service Gratuity, Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay, on the authority of the Subsection which investigates the claim.

In this Subsection the cheques are written, audited and mailed.

Overpayments and classification of debit balances are also dealt with by this Subsection.

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, the following transactions were effected:—

Number of Canadian War Service Gratuity cheques mailed.. ..	6,275
Number of Imperial War Service Gratuity cheques mailed.. ..	30,449
Number of Dependent War Service Gratuity cheques mailed.. ..	14,494
Number of S.A. & A.P. cheques mailed..	2,141
Total number of cheques mailed..	53,359
Number of letters despatched as ordinary mail..	139,136
Number of letters despatched as registered mail..	7,132
Number of cheques despatched as registered mail..	53,359
Total number of letters and cheques mailed..	199,627
Number of letters traced..	219
Number of files passed through Section..	91,066

(6) *Voucher and Pay Library.*

This Subsection was established to take care of all the vouchers supporting disbursements made through the Department of the Paymaster General, O.M.F.C., and supporting disbursements in connection with the C.E.F. in Canada.

It is difficult to convey an idea of the volume and the variety of documents which are being sorted, filed and arranged in this Subsection.

Over 2,000 packing cases were required to ship the documents from England to Canada, occupying an estimated space of 16,000 cubic feet, and weighing approximately 325 tons.

Approximately 60,000,000 separate vouchers support the disbursements made through the Department of the Paymaster General, O.M.F.C., including over 5,000,000 cheques, 20,000,000 Acquittance Rolls supporting payments to the soldiers in England and the Field, and 35,000,000 vouchers supporting payments on Miscellaneous accounts.

It is estimated that a total of 25,000,000 paid cheques have been lodged in this Subsection to be filed for ready reference.

It is essential that the documents and vouchers referred to, supporting financial disbursements of every kind, in connection with the war, should be filed and arranged so as to be available for reference at any time, as it is very frequently found necessary to refer to these vouchers in dealing with claims or complaints received from ex-members of the forces.

File Subsection

During the year a large number of files and other documents were received from the Military Districts, and overseas, for amalgamation and filing with the records held here.

Over 333,000 files and 190,000 Last Pay Certificates from the Districts, and 410,000 files and 160,000 Last Pay Certificates from overseas were dealt with, in addition to filling the daily requisitions for files.

These requisitions showed a steady decline from month to month—the number in April, 1920, being 44,039, falling to 19,050 in January, 1921; the total requisitions for the year being 292,539. In addition, 110,974 letters were received in this Subsection for filing and passing to the appropriate division for further action.

In March, 1921, the files of this Subsection were transferred to the Records Directorate, over 200 tons of documents and 1,240 cabinets being handed over.

Pay Ledger Subsection

During the year various Ledger Sheets (Pay, S.A. & A.P., etc.) covering the accounts of each individual soldier, were being steadily amalgamated, so that the

full details of each account should be readily accessible. The Ledger Sheets filed by this Subsection comprised the following:—

Overseas	Ledger	sheets	870,742
District	"	"	391,440
Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay	"	"	1,011,764
War Service Gratuity and Post Discharge Pay	"	"	81,517
Dependents' War Service Gratuity	"	"	19,329
Clearing Services Command	"	"	2,428
Casualty Paymaster	"	"	43,849
War Loan	"	"	2,240
Insurance	"	"	701
Siberian	"	"	8,115
Canadian Military Police Corps	"	"	920
Special Remittance	"	"	22,060
			2,455,105

In addition the Subsection filled requisitions made by other Subsections which required the ledger sheets for investigation, to the number of 87,377. These documents were also transferred to the Records Directorate in March, 1921.

Officers' Pay Section

This Subsection has been operated separately from the Section of the Assistant Director Pay Services (Demobilization), and the work performed is similar to that carried out by the Pay and Allowances, Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay Subsection previously referred to.

The Subsection deals with inquiries, complaints or questions regarding the pay accounts of officers, respecting their period of service with the forces during the war. Any questions arising in this connection are found to be almost invariably of a complicated nature involving careful investigation and considerable research work.

By March 31, 1921, the work was considerably reduced, but a substantial number of claims were still being received for consideration.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, approximately 8,000 letters were despatched by this Subsection, in connection with which it was necessary to refer to approximately 30,000 files.

Regimental and Canteen Funds

In connection with this report it may be of interest to refer briefly to the disposal of the Regimental Funds of units which served overseas.

In the case of those units with territorial affiliation, arrangements were made for the transfer of Regimental Funds to local trustees appointed by the units, for administration under trust deeds executed by the units under the arrangements approved by the Governor in Council. Approximately $580,000 was transferred in this manner.

On demobilization the Regimental Funds of those units which had no territorial connection, having been raised in England or in France, were transferred to the Paymaster General, O.M.F.C., to be held "in trust," and these funds (which amounted to approximately $300,000) were subsequently transferred to Canada.

In April, 1920, as it was anticipated that it would be some time before these funds were finally disposed of, and in order that a substantial rate of interest might be obtained, war bonds were purchased to the value of $250,000.

In the month of March, 1921, these bonds, and the balance of accumulated funds aggregating $56,322.01, were transferred to the custody of the Finance Department, to be held with the Canadians' share of the profits from the Expeditionary Force Canteens in France and the Army Canteens in Great Britain, until the final disposition of such funds is decided.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

Expenditure

That portion of the expenditure for 1920-21 attributable to the war, shows a marked decrease from that of the previous year, which contained the bulk of demobilization expenditure, and was consequently very heavy. On the other hand the Militia expenditure for 1920-21 has increased over 1919-20, owing mainly to the partial reorganization of the non-permanent units of the Militia and the recruiting up to strength of the Permanent Force. The same remarks apply to revenue funds, and other credits.

The following comparative tables indicate the extent of these differences:—

	Militia Votes	War Appropriation	Total
1919-20	$ 4,634,516	$323,360,987	$327,995,503
1920-21	10,058,625	16,229,764	26,288,389
	*$5,424,109	†$307,131,223	†$301,707,114

*Increase. †Decrease.

CREDITS

	Revenue	Militia Votes	War Appropriation	Total
1919-20	$194,820 12	$ 83,230 67	$7,776,333 74	$8,054,384 53
1920-21	277,308 93	229,828 27	5,554,191 63	6,061,328 83
	*$ 82,488 81	*$146,597 60	†$2,222,142 11	†$1,993,055 70

*Increase †Decrease.

Number of deposit receipts to Receiver General received and taken to account, 1919-20	18,042
Number of deposit receipts to Receiver General received and taken to account, 1920-21	14,506

The following statements of expenditure and revenue will be found in Appendix A:—

(1) Appropriation Accounts Militia Votes, 1920-21.
(2) Militia Revenue, 1920-21.
(3) Comparative statement of expenditure for ten years from 1911-12 to 1920-21.
(4) Expenditure on account of Demobilization Appropriation, 1920-21.
(5) Expenditure on account of War and Demobilization Appropriations, August, 1914, to March 31, 1921.

Volume of Work

The above figures alone do not give an accurate indication of the volume of work, owing to the fact that a great deal of subsequent work is necessary in connection with expenditure for previous years.

As an instance, interest on the value of all goods sold or services rendered to or on behalf of the Imperial Government involves a computation on each individual detailed entry in these accounts from the date the service was rendered to the date of final settlement. These accounts aggregate some eighteen millions of dollars.

The adjustment of accounts after the war is a slow process, and particularly so with those rendered against other Governments, as in most of such cases adjustments

have to be effected by correspondence. Some of the larger accounts are those against the Imperial Government for Royal Air Force, Siberian Expedition, Polish Falcons, Chinese Coolies, etc., running into many millions. The British Ministry of Shipping have rendered statements of account against Canada for ocean transportation of the Canadian troops on demobilization, aggregating about eighteen million dollars, on which payments have been made of fourteen million dollars, the balance being withheld pending audit of vouchers in detail.

Large quantities of surplus stores have been sold; this branch being responsible for the collections and the necessary book-keeping and correspondence. The total proceeds of sales for the year on this account were $3,258,250.71.

Many other accounts are still to be settled, so that a considerable further period will be required before the work of this branch returns to its normal proportions and the staff can be reduced accordingly.

Transport and Freight Claims

Order in Council P.C. 179 and amending orders provide for the refund of passage money to soldiers' dependents returning from overseas, and cover some 17,000 persons estimated to have about 12,000 claims, of which 8,087 claims have been paid. Claims are being received and dealt with promptly.

During the year railway accounts were numerous and for large amounts, owing chiefly to demobilization and to reorganization and transfers of station of units of the Permanent Force. Claims are usually three or four months in arrears in being rendered. The outstanding accounts with all the railway lines March 31, 1921, aggregated $440,808.52.

The steamship accounts of the individual lines have been reduced to comparatively small proportions. There is, however, the account for ocean transportation with the British Ministry of Shipping, above mentioned, totalling slightly under eighteen million dollars, on which payments of over fourteen million dollars have been made. Before the balance is paid it will be necessary for an auditor to go to London and audit the detailed accounts, which the British Ministry of Shipping are holding there for inspection.

Claims for loss and damage to shipments are continually made, and are followed up to insure that satisfactory settlement is received in due course.

Recoverable Accounts

During the period under review, in addition to recoverable accounts amounting to $6,102,405.72 having been dealt with as indicated below, the efforts of this section were mainly directed in answering audit observations, and supplying additional particulars respecting items in accounts previously rendered. This work involved careful research of documents and paylists and considerable correspondence.

Amounts debited to Imperial Government by transfer through the Department of Finance, which operates a reciprocal account with the Imperial Treasury:—

Royal Air Force	$ 455,220 52
Imperial Naval Account	2,963 55
Serbian account	301 34
Chinese coolies	507,252 54
Siberian account	4,020,797 02
Mechanical Transport	48,316 88
Montenegrin Reservists	66,940 67
Railway construction	261,746 85
	$ 5,363,539 37
Other recoverable accounts	738,866 35
	$6,102,405 72

The amount of payments actually received, exclusive of advices of payments to Finance Department, on behalf of this department, totalled $1,032,010.06.

The undernoted accounts were rendered during the year but were outstanding and in course of adjustment as at March 31, 1921:—

Australian Government	$ 320 13
Chinese Coolies	1,600 00
Czecho-Slovaks	38,499 09
Polish account	704,849 92
Imperial pension account	114,895 83
Imperial Naval	43 42
Internment operations	96 23
Indian Affairs	24,630 00
Imperial War Graves Commission	6,258 03
Mesopotamia Engineers	27 80
Naval Service	3,200 00
New Zealand Government	327 50
Newfoundland Government	7,135 12
Pension Commissioners	2 32
Royal Air Force	156,069 87
Russian Government	55,608 07*
St. Lucia account	35,016 33
United States Government	163 91
	$1,148,743 57

*Account rendered in July, 1915, and resubmitted to High Commissioner during 1920-21, owing to reports that present Government might assume the liability of the late Imperial Russian Government.

Mechanical Book-keeping Machines

During the fiscal year 1920-21, a careful investigation was made into the merits of mechanical book-keeping machines, and their adaptability to cerain classes of departmental book-keeping. As a result of this investigation, two ledger posting machines were purchased mainly for use in connection with the recording, in a comprehensive manner, of the expenditure under the different votes. The installation of these machines has resulted in the saving of the salaries of two employees, as prior to the war the accounting work now done with the machines required the services of four clerks. In addition, the entries are now proved daily and the total expenditure under any vote in any district, as well as the total expenditure under any vote for all districts, is available at any time. Under the old system the latter was not obtainable, without considerable trouble and delay, except at the close of a month.

These machines have also been used in conjunction with the addressograph installed in the previous year, in the compilation of pay lists for the Permanent Civil Staff, and in posting the individual pay accounts of the Permanent Civil Staff of the department.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

Submitted herewith is a report on the work of the Registration Office, and the Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Division:

Registration Office

—	1919-20		1920-21		Decrease Central Registry
	Central Registry	Overseas Section (a)	Central Registry	Overseas Section	
Files charged out	681,800	3,525	523,629	64,150	158,171
Incoming files recorded or passed	1,089,021	293,439	871,871	541,073	217,150
Files handled but not issued		393,097		633,885	
Loose papers received	561,000		398,814	498	162,186
Files created	59,361	171,490	51,932	143,889	7,429
(b) Estates Branch files combined				60,000	
Total files handled	2,391,182	861,551	1,846,246	1,443,495	544,936

(a) The Overseas Section, which was organized to deal with correspondence files created by the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, overseas, only commenced operations on September 8, 1919.

(b) The special files dealing with the Estates of deceased soldiers are being amalgamated, for convenience, with the general correspondence files relating to these soldiers.

Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Division

Statistical statement showing work and expenditure by the Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Division:—

—	1919-20	1920-21	Increase or Decrease
Printing Requisitions, issued	764	526	238 dec.
Stationery Requisitions issued	2,172	1,527	645 dec.
Proceeds of sales of military books	$ 150 27	$ 38 68	$ 111 59 dec.
Expenditure for Printing	147,664 09	69,665 41	77,998 68 dec.
Expenditure for stationery	181,310 84	59,479 57	121,831 27 dec.
Express & Freight	9,001 42	7,571 76	1,429 66 dec.

APPENDIX A

The following are statements for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, showing:

1. Appropriation accounts, 1920-21.
2. Militia and Defence revenue.
3. Comparative statement of expenditure for the ten years, 1911-12 to 1920-21.
4. Demobilization appropriation expenditure 1920-21.
5. Expenditure on account of war and demobilization appropriations, August, 1914, to March 31, 1921.

STATEMENT No. 1—Appropriation Accounts 1920-21

Appropriation	Amount of Grant	Expenditure	Grant Unused	Grant Exceeded
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Allowances, Active Militia	120,000 00	75,418 04	44,581 96	
Annual drill	1,500,000 00	481,027 13	1,018,972 87	
Cadet Services	390,000 00	230,288 23	159,711 77	
Clothing and necessaries	60,000 00	31,410 92	28,589 08	
Contingencies	50,000 00	38,461 22	11,538 78	
Customs dues	50,000 00	19,788 40	30,211 60	
Departmental Library	1,000 00	846 21	153 79	
Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay	258,112 00	174,349 54	83,762 46	
Dominion Arsenal, Quebec	532,512 00	463,073 26	69,438 74	
Engineer Services and Works	705,000 00	575,518 16	129,481 84	
Grants to associations and bands	105,000 00	64,535 69	40,464 31	
Headquarters and district staffs	345,600 00	292,830 96	52,769 04	
Maintenance of military properties	200,000 00	221,046 57		21,046 57
Ordnance arms, lands, etc	100,000 00	69,596 97	30,403 03	
Permanent Force	6,500,000 00	5,705,735 53	794,264 47	
Printing and stationery	70,000 00	75,205 75		5,205 75
Royal Military College	319,819 00	321,308 94		1,489 94
Salaries and wages	331,463 00	291,741 48	39,721 52	
Schools of Instruction	150,000 00	21,958 07	128,041 93	
Topographic Surveys	45,000 00	45,124 99		124 99
Transport and freight	300,000 00	315,442 90		15,442 90
Training Areas	30,000 00	10,611 90	19,388 10	
Warlike stores	400,000 00	361,303 13	38,696 87	
Special Votes—				
Battlefields Memorials, Nos. 325 and 552	260,000 00	164,756 21	95,243 79	
Gratuities, Nos. 391 and 467	6,129 78	6,129 78		
Civil Pensions, No. 390	1,115 42	1,115 42		
Total Militia Expenditures	12,830,751 20	10,058,625 40	2,815,435 95	43,310 15
Demobilization appropriation	38,250,900 00	16,229,764 45	22,021,135 55	
Total	51,081,651 20	26,288,389 85	24,836,571 50	43,310 15
Special account—Regimental funds		5,081 91		

Properties Sold	Balance of proceeds of sale brought forward from 1919-20	Expenditure 1920-21	Balance of proceeds of sale to be carried forward to 1921-22
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Barracks site, Toronto	*2,144 14	144 15	1,999 99
St. Helens Island, Montreal	19,783 10	Nil	19,783 10
Fort Osborne Barracks Site, Winnipeg	62,947 27	Nil	62,947 27
	84,874 51	144 15	84,730 36

*$1,999.99 omitted from 1919-20 statement.

Statement No. 2.—Revenue, 1920-21

Advertisements	$ 198 75
Sales of ammunition	699 94
Sales of stores and clothing (not including surplus war stores)	25,235 35
Sales of books and maps	2,888 23
Sales of cast horses	4,456 00
Sales of military properties (old buildings, etc.)	8,963 90
Rents of military properties	16,390 23
Receipts for barrack damages	675 90
Discharges by purchase	13,029 18
Refunds in respect of previous year's expenditure	7,597 51
Insurance *re* loss of S.S. *Beryl*	5,136 88
Medals and ribbons	18 51
	$ 85,290 38
Pensions, 1901 Act, deductions	120,386 47
Royal Military College, Cadet fees and supplies	70,107 39
	$275,784 24
Conscience money	13 80
Premium discount and exchange	1,364 08
Interest on deposit at Bank Montreal, London, Eng.	146 81
	$277,308 93

STATEMENT No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the Ten Years, 1911-12 to 1920-21.

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Allowances for drill instruction, care of arms and postage	83,867	85,474	101,904	66,513	68,643	45,573	70,794	51,283	91,214	75,418
Annual drill	1,169,068	1,719,257	1,830,034	1,875,944					31,059	481,027
Cadet Corps	35,947	93,723	392,207	327,679	84,972	80,311	90,771	68,770	74,411	230,288
Clothing and necessaries	475,175	508,788	699,572	510,810		39,191				31,411
Contingencies, including Guards of Honour, Escorts and Salutes	39,920	47,674	49,957	36,557	31,670	23,214	16,344	5,338	8,762	38,461
Customs dues	143,069	38,424	47,630	115,791	26,004	68,786	2,212			19,788
Departmental Library	975	1,010	1,055	1,113	985	641	615	1,043	974	846
Dominion Arsenals	236,790	325,863	358,315	265,262	299,678	29,924				637,423
Engineer Services	487,222	791,895	1,452,729	1,111,196	690,755	395,895	364,529	304,144	319,486	575,518
Grants towards construction of City Regimental Armouries		12,000								
Grants to Artillery and Rifle Associations and to Regimental Bands	56,270	64,315	79,506	73,605	47,878	7,981	10,258	2,549	27,328	64,536
Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances	2,551	2,170	4,300	15,190	500			1,002	3,326	
Maintenance of military properties	80,937	88,925	107,214	209,231	175,053	164,166	173,344	101,352	120,962	221 047
Pay of Inspector General and Military Members of Militia Council (Statutory)	21,600	21,600	21,600	15,161	18,450	18,290	18,152	18,010	18,010	
Pay of Headquarters Staff	66,178	78,617	74,002	72,050	74,956	84,766	93,998	103,154	127,814	292,831
Pay of Division and District Staffs	99,300	115,844	123,772	107,410	109,241	123,536	112,397	113,693	161,599	
Permanent Force-Pay, provisions and supplies	1,946,636	2,200,183	2,198,453	2,114,493	2,116,245	2,396,183	2,297,228	1,947,304	3,088,691	5,705,736
Printing and Stationery	53 489	59,828	72,269	69,880	70,000	70,000	69,871	61,667	52,391	75,206
Royal Military College	134,949	131,241	149,039	153,987	135,685	147,576	162,293	201,885	219,769	321,309
Salaries and wages of Civil Employees	155,645	160,700	197,823	243,936	232,797	205,801	232,913	240,066	197,459	291,741
Schools of Instruction, pay of Active Militia attending	70,041	77,765	97,847	164,669	178,898	81,384	7,899			21,958
Topographical Survey	24 711	35,055	39,059	35,038	25,440	31,274	31,406	31,082	40,522	45,125
Transport and freight	138,230	175,034	199,247	208,771	60,567	43,923	41,306	16,698	24,854	315,443
Warlike Stores	531,392	683,080	703,375	496,867		15,753				361,303
Coronation Contingents	134,835									
Training Areas				234,592	233,085	224,623	68,838	4,643	5,041	10,612
Miscellaneous small votes	21,047	17,202	6,508				22,670	190 371	15,731	172,001
Expenditure under the six following sub-heads was charged to Capital Account up to 1909-10 inclusive, and to Revenue since then:—										
Ordnance, Ammunition, Tents, Wagons, and Equipment, generally excepting Clothing, Saddlery and Harness	649,276	572,486	967,804	593,167	4,084	57,504	6,058	9,752	1,278	69,597

STATEMENT No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the Ten Years, 1911-12 to 1920-21—*Con.*

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Saddlery and harness	6,713	942	103,732	146,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing-Reserve stock and outfitting new suits	110,468	100,060	217,419	219,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ross rifles, spare parts, bayonets, scabbards, arm chests and inspection	419,937	552,073	640,613	478,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Arsenal, for reserve ammunition	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lands and construction of new Rifle Ranges	183,703	341,208	51,237	29,216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Ordnance, Equipment, Lands, etc.	1,370,097	1,566,709	1,980,805	1,466,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,597
Consolidated Revenue, Workmen's Compensation Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,148	1,411	.....
Total Militia expenditure	7,579,884	9,112,376	10,998,162	9,991,817	4,681,592	4,301,785	3,887,838	3,444,954	4,634,516	10,058,625
War expenditure	.....	.....	.....	53,176,611	160,433,416	298,291,031	316,669,785	377,120,138	323,360,987	16,229,764
Aid to Civil Power (Statutory and recoverable from municipalities)	716	78	187,857	68,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto Barracks, Special Account	2,012	148,889	45	87,768	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	144
Winnipeg Barracks, Special Account	.....	137,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point St. Charles Armoury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Barrack Site	.....	180,000	.....	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transferred from Public Works Department	.....	940	221,849	19,722	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civil Government Salaries	137,251	146,718	157,137	168,545	172,534	173,798	183,448	189,578	202,459	212,732
Civil Government Contingencies	11,962	22,029	27,997	20,216	28,351	19,488	3,199	18,255	18,996	19,837
Total Civil Government	149,211	168,747	185,134	188,761	200,885	193,286	186,647	207,833	221,455	232,569
Revenue Received—										
Militia	59,829	51,359	36,641	64,831	192,300	90,164	18,228	35,955	.....	.....
Casual	1,806	2,691	1,790	1,625	41,318	11,949	2,072	3,795	87,867	86,815
Royal Military College	34,286	36,785	36,817	32,047	35,142	41,646	39,177	54,428	53,599	70,107
Pension Act, 1901	25,209	28,393	30,714	27,282	23,513	25,495	26,877	23,841	47,979	120,387
Fines and Forfeitures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,375	.....
Total Revenues	121,130	119,228	105,962	125,785	292,273	169,254	86,354	118,019	194,820	277,309

STATEMENT No. 4.– Demobilization Appropriation—Statement of Expenditure in Canada and Overseas for the Year Ended March 31, 1921.

Particulars	Expended in Canada		Expended Overseas	Total	
	Debit	*Credit		Debits	*Credits
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Clothing (except boots)		11,777 79	43,405 19	31,627 40	
Boots and repairs to boots	12,909 59		2,654 94	15,564 53	
Necessaries (kit bags and articles of kit)		1,286 91			1,286 91
Accoutrements		717 11			717 11
Saddlery and horse equipment		10,780 83			10,780 83
Motor trucks, ambulances and other vehicles		46,395 70			46,395 70
Ross Rifle Co. expropriation		29,464 41			29,464 41
Dominion Rifle Factory	7,740 81			7,740 81	
Machine guns and spare parts		51 02			51 02
Stores (furniture, bedding, utensils, etc.)		2,610,706 48	174,247 95		2,436,458 53
	20,650 40	2,711,180 25	220,308 08	54,932 74	2,525,154 51
		20,650 40			54,932 74
Total for equipment		2,690,529 85	220,308 08		2,470,221 77
Dominion Arsenal—Supplies, Lindsay	624 05			624 05	
Dominion Cartridge Co.—Ammunition	211 44			211 44	
Ammunition from other sources	48,326 44			48,326 44	
Total for ammunition	49,161 93			49,161 93	
Borden Camp and Long Branch—Land and buildings		100 00			100 00
Total for land and buildings		100 00			100 00
Pay and allowances (includes subsistence, rations and assigned pay)	7,715,461 92		294,611 34	8,010,073 26	
Separation allowances	376,255 48		74,092 11	450,347 59	
War service gratuities	4,539,019 68		68,628 09	4,607,647 77	
Outfit allowances	3,140 00		2,788 19	5,928 19	
Engineer services and works	515,252 45		56,780 75	572,033 20	
Drugs and surgical instruments		116,437 54	6,889 92		109,547 62
Travelling and transport (ocean)	347,321 20			347,321 20	
Travelling and transport (land)	1,066,969 72		437,225 08	1,504,194 80	
Forage and stabling	16,407 53			16,407 53	

Pay of civil employees	1,619,718 84		49,580 59	1,669,299 43	
Rent, water, fuel and light	249,989 86		16,504 32	266,494 18	
Funeral expenses	3,538 56			3,538 56	
Medical and dental services	236,221 77			236,221 77	
Telegrams, telephones (including rental), cablegrams and postage	43,506 27		176,034 05	219,540 32	
Printing and stationery	46,020 15		19,094 31	65,114 46	
Customs dues		4,355 48			4,355 48
Last Post Fund	1,876 93			1,876 93	
British and Foreign Governments, recoverable		1,164,113 39			1,164,113 39
Conservancy and contingencies	125,881 18		267,672 65	393,553 83	
Unitemized expenditure overseas			1,559,347 76	1,559,347 76	
Total	16,906,581 54	1,284,906 41	3,029,249 16	19,928,940 78	1,278,016 49
Less credits	1,284,906 41			1,278,016 49	
Net expenditure for miscellaneous payments	15,621,675 13		3,029,249 16	18,650,924 29	
Total for year	12,980,207 21		3,249,557 24	16,229,764 45	
Expended prior to April 1, 1919	932,973,633 63		596,078,336 85	1,529,051,970 48	
Total	945,953,840 84		599,327,894 09	1,545,281,734 93	

*This is a net statement and the amounts shown under "Debits" and "Credits" respectively denote the excess of the one over the other.

STATEMENT No. 5.—War and Demobilization Expenditure, August, 1914 to March 31, 1921.

Month and Year	Canada		Overseas		Total	
	Debits	Credits	Debits	Credits	Debits	Credits
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April, 1920	748,066 73		194,867 39		942,934 12	
May, 1920	1,277,706 82		181,690 75		1,459,397 57	
June, 1920	1,623,162 43		337,133 30		1,960,295 73	
July, 1920	2,118,236 90		148,281 94		2,266,518 84	
August, 1920	1,487,376 59		197,607 28		1,684,983 87	
September, 1920	760,079 95		212,690 36		972,770 31	
October, 1920		570,519 75	235,654 01			334,865 74
November, 1920	405,769 30		107,873 15		513,642 45	
December, 1920	801,494 74		54,685 83		856,180 57	
January, 1921	477,415 52		60,375 00		537,790 52	
February, 1921	336,930 19			100,750 38	236,179 81	
March, 1921 (†)	3 514,487 79		*1,619,448 61		5,133,936 40	
	13,550,726 96	570,519 75	3,350,307 62	100,750 38	16,564,630 19	334,865 74
Less credits	570,519 75		100,750 38		334,865 74	
Total, April, 1920, to March, 1921	12,980,207 21		3,249,557 24		16,229,764 45	
Total, August, 1914, to March, 1920	932,973,633 63		596,078,336 85		1,529,051,970 48	
	945,953,840 84		599,327,894 09		1,545,281,734 93	

*Includes $1,559 347.76 unitemized expenditure for the year.

†The expenditure for this month included $7,300,000 paid to the British Government for the transportation of troops, but the receipts aggregated approximately $4,000,000.

APPENDIX B

The following are statements for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, showing:

1. Allowances paid to the Active Militia in the various districts.

2. Statement of expenditure, by stations, on account of pay and allowances of the Permanent Force.

3. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force.

4. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force, with details of expenditure, by stations.

5. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of N.C.O's. and men of the Permanent Force.

6. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of N.C.Os. and men of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure, by stations.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Allowances paid to Active Militia in the various Districts during the Fiscal Year, 1920-21.

Military Districts	Command pay and Drill Instruction	Care of Arms	Postage and Stationery	Signallers Gratuities Bonuses and Musketry Prizes	Efficiency Grants C.O.T.C.	Refund for Stores charged as deficient or returned	Gross Amount	Less deductions and Deficiencies	Net Expenditure
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Military District No. 1	5,375 33	1,415 00	1,159 35	306 96			8,256 64		8,256 64
" " 2	1,769 58	996 83	166 00	188 00			3,120 41		3,120 41
" " 3	8,889 65	1,580 59	1,536 59	332 00			12,338 83		12,338 83
" " 4	12,712 02	40 00	37 50	323 00			13,112 52		13,112 52
" " 5	4,053 53	125 81	464 25	54 00			4,697 59		4,697 59
" " 6	4,218 54	212 57	1,395 80		24 00		5,850 91		5,850 91
" " 7	3,362 63	587 14	797 00	349 00	125 00		5,220 77		5,220 77
" " 10	3,781 20	460 00	764 00	146 00			5,151 20		5,151 20
" " 11	5,881 30	545 00		225 00			6,651 30		6,651 30
" " 12	4,788 62	679 40	1,076 12	294 00			6,838 14		6,838 14
" " 13	2,838 40	340 00	804 50	246 12			4,229 02	49 29	4,179 73
Total	57,670 80	6,982 34	8,201 11	2,464 08	149 00		75,467 33	49 29	75,418 04

STATEMENT No. 2.—Showing expenditure by stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Force for the year 1920-21

Stations	Pay and Allowances, Officers and Warrant Officers	Pay and Allowances, N.C.O's and Men	Total Pay and Allowances
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
London, Ont.	116,580 56	171,799 67	288,380 23
Toronto, Ont.	201,405 50	363,431 28	564,836 78
Kingston, Ont.	196,350 21	311,273 74	507,623 95
Ottawa, Ont.	253,245 43	323,249 13	576,494 56
Montreal, Que.	146,325 80	291,816 19	438,141 99
Quebec, Que.	158,428 72	288,175 26	446,603 98
Halifax, N.S.	263,594 94	442,451 97	706,046 91
St. John, N.B.	48,787 99	51,741 83	100,529 82
Winnipeg, Man.	117,058 46	212,819 08	329,877 54
Victoria, B.C.	149,603 34	193,135 30	343,038 64
Regina, Sask.	42,075 98	45,930 54	88,006 52
Calgary, Alta.	76,862 88	129,616 78	206,479 66
Abroad	.....	.....	.....
	1,770,319 81	2,825,740 77	4,596,060 58

STATEMENT No. 3.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of Permanent Force for Year ending March 31, 1921

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE BY CORPS

Corps	Pay		Allowances				Total Allowances	Total Pay and Allowances	Deduct Charges Credited to the Public and Refunds	Net Expenditure
	Ordinary	Abroad	Quarters	Rations	Other	Dependents				
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	57,018 68		2,642 21	4,301 48	316 72	7,486 45	15,746 86	72,765 54	1,711 11	71,054 43
Lord Strathcona's Horse, R.C.	41,469 59		4,485 15	4,208 42	6 50	4,999 79	13,699 86	55,169 45	2,386 62	52,782 83
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	93,209 31		8,304 48	9,229 10	174 99	11,997 50	29,706 07	122,915 38	4,037 46	118,877 92
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	123,591 26		8,038 59	9,994 24	17 35	15,485 27	33,535 45	157,126 71	5,068 94	152,057 77
Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade	52,339 09		4,585 63	4,521 63	616 02	6,689 03	16,412 31	68,751 40	279 78	68,471 62
Royal Canadian Engineers	157,022 36		12,578 92	12,083 47	920 43	20,696 56	46,279 38	203,301 74	6,125 78	197,175 96
Royal Canadian Regiment	102,802 66		9 466 14	8,977 89	7,418 45	14,108 24	39,970 72	142,773 38	3,920 10	138,853 28
Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry	60,919 92		2,268 53	4,845 98	216 25	6,209 68	13,540 44	74,460 36	398 64	74,061 72
The Royal 22nd Regiment	24,406 19		1,545 37	1,957 40	116 66	1,313 04	4,932 47	29,338 66	122 91	29,215 75
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps	120,414 28		11,957 47	9,660 45	212 12	17,787 84	39,617 88	160,032 16	3,759 75	156,272 41
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	82,424 32		8,665 00	5,980 63	264 36	8,642 65	23,552 58	105,976 90	3,939 27	102,037 63
Royal Canadian Veterinary Corps	22,052 97		2,892 24	1,833 47	2 00	3,429 40	8,157 11	30,210 08	513 38	29,696 70
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	200,135 88		19,192 14	19,588 33	1,115 18	32,050 05	71,945 70	272,081 58	6,447 95	265,633 63
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps	86,755 10		9,259 50	7,170 07	499 06	11,782 17	28,710 80	115,465 90	2,203 53	113,262 37
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	59,735 67		7,131 42	6,504 18	210 99	10,650 81	24,497 40	84,233 07	1,935 21	82,297 86
Canadian School of Signalling	10,203 03		964 70	890 47	1 25	1,035 41	2,891 83	13,094 86	65 13	13,029 73
Canadian School of Musketry	12,952 85		1,756 64	1,380 20	67 86	1,840 14	5,044 84	17,997 69	117 00	17,880 69
Instructional Cadre	52,922 98		4,834 60	6,991 50	216 10	9,276 80	21,319 00	74,241 98	1,051 78	73,190 20
Miscellaneous	12,379 63		876 30	409 32	105 32	696 74	2,087 68	14,467 31		14,467 31
	1,372,755 77		122,445 03	120,528 23	12,497 55	186,177 57	441,648 38	1,814,404 15	44,084 34	1,770,319 81

STATEMENT No. 4.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force for Year ending March 31, 1921

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AT EACH STATION

Stations	Pay		Allowances				Total Allowances	Total Pay and Allowances	Deduct Charges Credited to the Public and Refunds	Net Expenditure
	Ordinary	Abroad	Quarters	Rations	Other	Dependents				
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
London, Ont.	89,688 37		6,758 80	7,910 31	754 14	12,633 51	28,056 76	117,745 13	1,164 57	116,580 56
Toronto, Ont.	152,025 21		15,948 71	13,198 59	2,149 00	20,816 40	52,112 70	204,137 91	2,732 41	201,405 50
Kingston, Ont.	151,325 70		14,194 71	15,096 69	186 72	21,236 41	50,714 53	202,040 23	5,690 02	196,350 21
Ottawa, Ont.	192,229 05		19,624 46	16,203 76	1,524 74	23,791 40	61,144 36	253,373 41	127 98	253,245 43
Montreal, Que.	108,111 28		10,973 25	10,671 11	5,832 82	14,869 26	42,346 44	150,457 72	4,131 92	146,325 80
Quebec, Que.	130,436 21		9,520 36	11,799 72	394 11	16,895 60	38,609 79	169,046 00	10,617 28	158,428 72
Halifax, N.S.	207,297 77		15,798 27	13,573 42	138 25	29,307 97	58,817 91	266,115 68	2,520 74	263,594 94
St. John, N.B.	36,440 25		3,611 83	4,075 22	169 09	5,313 73	13,169 87	49,610 12	822 13	48,787 99
Winnipeg, Man.	98,447 44		7,433 56	9,276 32	280 66	11,883 28	28,873 82	127,321 26	10,262 80	117,058 46
Victoria, B.C.	116,162 96		8,176 80	9,998 42	867 30	17,170 63	36,213 15	152,376 11	2,772 77	149,603 34
Regina, Sask.	31,253 24		3,482 95	3,323 42	73 20	4,413 62	11,293 19	42,546 43	470 45	42,075 98
Calgary, Alta.	59,338 29		6,921 33	5,401 25	127 52	7,845 76	20,295 86	79,634 15	2,771 27	76,862 88
England, India, Australia } Abroad										
	1,372,755 77		122,445 03	120,528 23	12,497 55	186,177 57	441,648 38	1,814,404 15	44,084 34	1,770,319 81

STATEMENT No. 5.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Force for the Year ending March 31, 1921

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE BY CORPS

Corps	Pay		Allowances				Total Allowances	Total pay and Allowances	Credits to Public and Refunds	Net Expend. Amount paid
	Regimental	Abroad	Quarters	Rations	Other	Dependent				
	$ c.	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	193,785 40		5,441 70	7,157 90		12,470 64	25,070 24	218,855 64	14,780 07	204,075 57
Lord Strathcona's Horse R.C	128,133 87		3,571 05	5,456 50		6,295 50	15,323 05	143,456 92	8,763 01	134,693 91
Royal Canadian Artillery										
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	155,753 73		8,557 50	11,990 08		14,135 45	34,683 03	190,436 76	6,825 40	183,611 36
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	253,482 56		14,110 60	14,988 75		24,482 08	53,581 43	307,063 99	6,029 23	301,034 76
Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade	71,147 21		2,038 60	1,822 48		3,516 31	7,377 39	78,524 60	5,887 75	72,636 85
Royal Canadian Engineers	156,645 21		10,802 05	14,087 50	15 25	20,112 92	45,017 72	201,662 93	10,887 75	190,775 18
Royal Canadian Regiment	321,364 78		5,716 45	9,114 00		17,969 95	32,800 40	354,165 18	41,440 49	312,724 69
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry	148,992 01		1,278 20	2,344 50		7,221 02	10,843 72	159,835 73	7,351 69	152,484 04
The Royal 22nd Regiment	98,861 46		2,970 40	2,661 50		4,430 74	10,062 64	108,924 10	9,115 32	99,808 78
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps	229,117 59		26,031 75	35,223 60		39,253 97	100,509 32	329,626 91	23,303 27	306,323 64
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	39,746 99		4,746 65	5,945 30		7,391 11	18,083 06	57,830 05	870 79	56,959 26
Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps	9,848 48		1,131 90	1,508 00		1,709 43	4,349 33	14,197 81	441 65	13,756 16
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	346,917 40		49,310 05	68,581 50		66,939 21	184,830 76	531,748 16	12,760 82	518,987 34
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps	36,247 70		5,068 97	5,853 00		6,628 84	17,550 81	53,798 51	590 47	53,208 04
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	148,570 83		19,307 85	26,704 20		26,940 47	72,952 52	221,523 35	15,588 01	205,935 34
Instructional Cadre	7,223 84		934 80	1,267 00	25	1,154 62	3,356 67	10,580 51	93 73	10,486 78
School of Musketry	755 85		86 10	123 00		133 28	342 38	1,098 23		1,098 23
Canadian School of Signalers	5,470 03		700 65	989 00		651 71	2,341 36	7,811 39	670 55	7,140 84
	2,352,064 94		161,805 27	215,817 81	15 50	261,437 25	639,075 83	2,991,140 77	165,400 00	2,825,740 77

STATEMENT No. 6.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Force for the Year ending March 31, 1921

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AT EACH STATION

Military Districts	Pay		Allowances				Total Allowances	Total Pay and Allowances	Credits to Public and Refunds	Net Expend. Amount paid.
	Regimental	Abroad	Quarters	Rations	Other	Dependent				
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
No. 1, London, Ont.	146,331 41	.....	6,698 95	10,738 00	50	14,911 17	32,348 62	178,680 03	6,880 36	171,799 67
" 2, Toronto, Ont.	312,376 02	.....	18,440 05	22,268 75	.....	27,216 39	67,925 19	380,301 21	16,869 93	363,431 28
" 3, Kingston, Ont.	251,183 48	.....	20,898 91	27,982 56	.....	29,693 61	78,575 08	329,758 56	18,484 82	311,273 74
Militia Headquarters, Ottawa	208,900 51	.....	31,181 75	44,596 00	1 50	47,005 68	122,784 93	331,685 44	8,436 31	323,249 13
No. 4, Montreal, Que.	280,173 99	.....	11,599 20	16,699 70	50	20,925 69	49,225 09	329,399 08	37,582 89	291,816 19
" 5, Quebec, Que.	244,805 96	.....	16,081 05	20,165 80	5 50	23,662 86	59,915 21	304,721 17	16,545 91	288,175 26
" 6, Halifax, N.S.	375,373 50	.....	21,399 29	22,790 30	.....	43,854 43	88,044 02	463,417 52	20,965 55	442,451 97
" 7, St. John, N.B.	35,342 68	.....	5,386 70	7,680 50	1 50	4,304 24	17,372 94	52,715 62	973 79	51,741 83
" 10, Winnipeg, Man.	197,486 18	.....	7,252 60	13,379 50	.....	13,823 74	34,455 84	231,942 02	19,122 94	212,819 08
" 11, Victoria, B.C.	162,580 93	.....	10,182 90	12,680 20	4 50	19,213 01	42,380 61	204,961 54	11,526 24	193,435 30
" 12, Regina, Sask.	32,982 28	.....	4,631 97	6,722 00	75	5,125 52	16,480 24	49,462 52	3,531 98	45,930 54
" 13, Calgary, Alta.	104,528 00	.....	7,751 90	10,114 50	75	11,700 91	29,568 06	134,096 06	4,479 28	129,616 78
	2,352,064 94	.....	161,805 27	215,817 81	15 50	261,437 25	639,075 83	2,991,140 77	165,400 00	2,825,740 77

APPENDIX C

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

PERMANENT FORCE

The Permanent Force is well trained throughout. Officers and non-commissioned officers are efficient and hardworking and with but few exceptions have overseas service.

War games have been efficiently carried out and drill and manoeuvre practised so far as winter weather permitted.

Discipline and interior economy is now good.

Owing to lack of peace training by a number of officers, and, also, on account of unsuitable men having been enlisted as recruits, a number of units were weak on these two points but are now satisfactory. I found one small unit not up to standard, for which a very inferior barracks, in which it was quartered, was, in my opinion, largely responsible.

The provision of sanitary and up to date barracks is, in my opinion, the most urgent need of the Permanent Force, to-day.

I cannot too strongly recommend that barracks should be built, or provided, at the earliest moment in the vicinity of Montreal, for the Royal Canadian Regiment; Toronto for the Royal Canadian Dragoons, the Royal Canadian Regiment and the Permanent Machine Gun Corps; Calgary, for Lord Strathcona's Horse; Vancouver, for the Permanent Force to be stationed there.

It is most important that the Armoury at Calgary should be vacated by Headquarters Military District No. 13, and by "B" Squadron, Lord Strathcona's Horse, at the earliest moment in order to release the building for Active Militia units for which it was built, and in the case of Lord Strathcona's Horse for the added reason that the Armouries are most unsuitable for Barracks, mainly for the reason that the barrack rooms are unsuitable and below the ground level.

FORTRESSES AT HALIFAX AND ESQUIMALT

Both at Halifax and Esquimalt I found the armament in excellent condition and well kept. All arms of the service were clean, well turned out, and efficient in their duties, both for manning the guns and lights.

The ammunition at all forts had been thoroughly overhauled and put into workable shape.

ACTIVE (NON-PERMANENT) MILITIA

In reporting upon the Active Militia for the year ending March 31, 1921, the following points should be borne in mind:—

(*a*) There was no training in camp for Active Militia during the summer of 1920.

(*b*) Units of Active Militia organized since the termination of the war made generally but little real progress until the early spring of this year.

The result of my inspections during January, February, and March have been, in view of the number of units still in process of reorganization, generally satisfactory.

Because of reorganization being so recent in many units, and still in process in others, my inspections during the past year were carried out with a view to assisting the units just come into being, and were not critical, as they would have been during a normal period.

I found the esprit to be very high throughout, though the strength in personnel in training varied greatly in different Military Districts.

The great majority of officers have oversea service with good records and the same applies to the Senior non-commissioned officers. The rank and file were mainly composed of men who were too young at the time to take part in the war, though in a number of units there was a good sprinkling of returned men in the ranks.

Generally speaking, elementary training only had been carried out. The reason for this, mainly, was that although the officers and non-commissioned officers were, as a rule, qualified by oversea service, the work of organization, procuring recruits, etc., had taken up much time.

Lack of Armoury accommodation in a number of places, affects very adversely the reorganization and efficiency of militia units. Armouries are very urgently needed at Moncton, N.B., for the 7th Canadian Machine Gun Brigade and the 8th Battery, C.F.A. Westmount, P.Q., for the Royal Montreal Regiment. Vancouver, B.C., for the Irish Fusiliers of Canada. Regina, Sask., for the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

I found a general feeling among Commanding Officers that they should have Government assistance in keeping their office, official correspondence, etc., which carries on throughout the year. The consensus of opinion was that while a Permanent Force officer and non-commissioned officer would be preferable, the difficulty would be met if a grant of money was authorized for the purpose of paying an officer and non-commissioned officer of the Unit for this extra work.

I am of opinion that for comparatively slight remuneration a suitable officer and non-commissioned officer could be found by the majority of city corps who would carry on the clerical work of the unit throughout the year.

It was not possible this year to make an efficiency classification of units. Officers and senior non-commissioned officers I found, generally, to be efficient on account of war service. Junior non-commissioned officers and rank and file, generally, were untrained and had not carried out rifle practice, 1920-21, for the reason that during the summer and autumn months of 1920 the units were not sufficiently organized. Thus out of forty (40) battalions inspected, a total of six thousand five hundred (6,500) other ranks had performed rifle practice, either at miniature ranges or at local rifle ranges where it was possible for men to turn out in the afternoons for practice.

Drill was fair, but no field training had been carried out for the reason shown above.

The following statement shows the number of units authorized to train, (*a*) inspected by Inspector General, (*b*) not inspected by Inspector General, (*c*) inspected by another officer (General Officer Commanding):—

	Cavalry Regiments	Artillery Batteries	Machine Gun Coy's	Infantry Battalions
(*a*) Units inspected by Inspector general.	4	32	26	40
(*b*) Units not inspected by Inspector General for which no inspection reports have been received to date 17-5-21	5	37	13	13
(*c*) Units inspected by another officer (G.O.C.) for which reports have been received to date, 17-5-21..	1	8	3	14
	10	77	42	67

REORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

Cavalry units are reorganizing but slowly.

Artillery units are reorganizing well and took advantage of the winter training, and after sixteen days in camp should be good and efficient from an active service standard.

Infantry battalions vary greatly in esprit, efficiency, and strength. Of the forty battalions inspected by me twenty-two showed every sign of becoming efficient and strong, nine were outstandingly good and would be fit for Active Service after a short period of training, and nine had made but little real progress.

Machine Gun units are in general very good, organized on good and sound lines, somewhat under strength, but composed of excellent personnel.

Engineer units are still in a state of organization.

DISCIPLINE AND INTERIOR ECONOMY

Discipline and interior economy I found to be good and much improved to that of pre-war days, due mainly to the oversea experience of the officers. Equipment was well kept, and dress and turn-out was good.

Increased armoury accommodation is urgently required for equipment as well as for personnel, to which I have previously referred.

Officers' books were generally incomplete, and these were not available at the District Headquarters. A number of these are, I understand, out of print, being under revision, and may be expected within a short time.

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

Officers' Training Corps are progressing exceedingly well at many of the universities, notably so, the Universities of New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Where military science and training has been given academic support by the university authorities, the beneficial results are most marked.

CADET CORPS

I was much impressed with the efficiency of the Cadet Corps throughout the country. It is now appreciated much more widely than heretofore that the drill and discipline in which cadets are instructed are of the greatest value to them not only during school years but for the duties of citizenship in the future.

Cadet Corps, both in number and strength, are now increasing so rapidly, it would appear that, if this increase is to be met with the proportionate Government support as heretofore, a considerable increase in the future vote will be required.

The full-sized rifle is far too heavy and long for the average-sized boy and I strongly recommend the general issue of a shorter and lighter rifle.

I found the Stetson hat to be universally unpopular and the small wedged cap to be in general request.

SUMMARY

The military value of the Militia was, on March 31, 1921, considerable notwithstanding disadvantages due to reorganization, etc., etc. During February and March, 1921, there was much activity and signs of increased efficiency among units training as City Corps.

Nineteen hundred and twenty and nineteen hundred and twenty-one can be considered the year of reorganization; 1921-22 will be the first year since the war in which field training will be carried out by the Active Militia—and while the period of field training for 1921-22 is so limited that a high state of efficiency cannot be expected at its termination, it should, however, be then possible to make a fair estimate of the military value of the Militia, which, at present, is still somewhat in a state of transition.

APPENDIX D

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL, QUEBEC, FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

EMPLOYEES

Number of employees on August 15, 1920, (date of closing)—391.
The average number of employees from February 19 to March 31, 1921—260.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Appropriation and Expenditure.
2. Statement of moneys received and deposited to credit of Receiver General.
3. Distribution of Disbursements.
4. Statement of Assets and Liabilities.
5. Capital Account.
6. Production Statement.
7. Reconciliation Statement.

Appropriation and Expenditure, 1920-21

Total letter of credit	$433,000 00		
Balance lapsed unexpended	45,030 60		
Gross expenditure at Quebec		$387,969 40	
Gross expenditure at Ottawa		97,957 89	
		$485,927 29	
Less refunds to current year's expenditure		4,034 03	
Expenditure charged to Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, Vote			$464,464 59
Expenditure charged to Bonus Vote No. 363			16,325 97
Expenditure charged to Customs Dues Vote			786 04
Expenditure charged to Civil Service Gratuities Vote			316 66
		$481,893 26	$481,893 26

Statement of Money Received and Deposited to Credit of Receiver General

Petty cash	$ 50 00		
Unused advances for travelling expenses	11 15		
Canada steamships	2 08		
Balance salaries and wages account	3,970 50		
		$ 4,033 73	
Refund of Customs dues		30	
Receipts from sales of scrap		18,523 01	
Receipts from sales of finished goods		3,921 16	
Returned barrels, refund of freight and other refunds		2,334 93	
Amount credited to current year's expenditure (Dominion Arsenal Vote)			$ 4,033 73
Amount credited to current year's expenditure (Customs Dues Vote)			30
Amount credited to casual revenue			24,779 10
		$28,813 13	$28,813 13

Distribution of Disbursements, 1920-21

Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, Vote—		
Salaries	$ 36,652 21	
Wages	215,616 65	
Wages special service	883 50	
Power and light (including gas purchased)	10,719 78	
Fuel	38,684 59	
Telegrams, telephones, postage, printing and stationery	1,892 40	
Lumber	8,507 23	
Freight, transport (except cartage) and travelling expenses	5,306 42	
Cartage	2,206 12	
Cordite	41,937 00	
Aluminum	4,396 00	
Steel	3,087 74	
Spelter and tin	1,961 25	
Bandoliers	9,765 08	
Other materials, including oils, hardware, castings, acids, factory and chemical supplies	54,841 35	
Belting	422 13	
Equipment	625 80	
Machinery	12,410 00	
Miscellaneous	269 99	
		$450,185 24
Customs Dues Votes		786 04
Bonus Vote No. 363—		
Bonus payments to employees		16,325 97
Dominion Arsenal Quebec Vote—		
Gratuities to employees under P.C. 46/3139		14,279 35
Civil Service Gratuities Vote—		
Special gratuities (Mrs. A. Samson)		316 66
		$481,893 26

Statement of Assets and Liabilities, March 31, 1921

	Assets	Liabilities
Accounts receivable	$ 1,732 09	
Material in stores	218,000 03	
Inventory of work in process and finished goods	363,611 37	
Buildings	229,336 54	
Machinery	222,275 61	
Equipment, general	18,643 72	
Belting	1,538 66	
Gauges	7,500 00	
Tools, loose	8,751 34	
Office furniture, fixtures and supplies	2,053 49	
Deferred charges	12,840 00	
Accounts payable	.....	1,228 93
Surplus, Department of Militia and Defence	.....	1,085,053 92
	$1,086,282 85	$1,086,282 85

Capital Account, 1920-21

To Balance Account, for net capital April 1, 1920—			**By Indirect Expenditure Account, for depreciation in 1920-21—**			
Buildings	$221,266 87		Buildings	$ 6,635 43		
Machinery	222,109 43		Machinery	21,830 22		
Belting	1,975 38		Belting	876 40		
Equipment, general	22,883 99		Equipment, general	6,333 12		
Office furniture, fixtures, etc.	2,069 11		Office furniture, fixtures, etc.	102 62		
Tools, loose	264 44		Tools, loose	1,113 88		
Gauges	7,500 00				$ 36,891 67	
		$478,069 22				
To accruement in 1920-21—			**By Balance Account, for net capital, March 31, 1921—**			
On Buildings	$ 14,705 10		Buildings	$229,336 54		
Machinery	21,996 40		Machinery	222,275 61		
Belting	439 68		Belting	1,538 66		
Equipment, general	2,092 85		Equipment, general	18,643 72		
Office furniture, fixtures, etc.	87 00		Office furniture, fixtures, etc.	2,053 49		
Tools, loose	9,600 78		Tools, loose	8,751 34		
		48,921 81	Gauges	7,500 00		
					490,099 36	
		526,991 03				526,991 03

—	Rough wages	Material	Overhead	Production			Amount
				Quantity	Rate	Per	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts				cts.
Deliveries of Finished Goods—							
Boxes, ammunition, S.A., 1,000 rounds, ·303″ in chargers	2,121 65	734 33	1,070 03	1,093	3·592	each	3 926 01
Boxes, ammunition, Q.F. 18-pr. Mk. III-a. New	1,198 80	449 97	893 15	426	5·967	"	2,541 92
Boxes, ammunition, ·22″ calibre	47 80	29 79	43 05	116	1·04	"	120 64
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, ·303″, Cordite, Mk. VII	60,290 91	43,162 35	86,942 81	3,611,026	52·72637	1,000	190,396 07
Cartridges, ·22″, Long Rifle	5,574 27	1,130 70	2,628 92	801,600	11·64407	1,000	9,333 89
Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pr. Blank	920 97	845 55	1,566 81	112	8·0906	each	3,333 33
Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pr. Shrapnel, Mk. I, Plugged, Cordite	7,833 55	11,497 83	11,871 56	2,024	15·415648	"	31,202 94
Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pr. Dummy	80 72	2 23	119 67	20	10·131	"	202 62
Cartridges, Filled, B.L. or B.L.C., 15-pr. 1-lb. 4-oz. Blank	255 20	1,490 20	354 10	3,230	0·65	"	2,099 50
Chargers, ·303″, Cartridges, Mk. III	325 45	1,083 30	469 18	115,000	15·30	1,000	1,877 93
Miscellaneous services for Chief Inspector of Ammunition	11 11	27 48	10 07				48 66
Primers, Q.F. 18-pr. No. 1, Mk. II	2,949 90	779 51	3,639 43	5,000	1·473768	each	7,368 84
Puffs, R.A.F.	433 15	1,933 43	637 77	10,010			1,954 35
Puffs, Ordnance (Auth. H.Q. 794-1-1 Vol. 2; 7-12-20).				8,750		"	1,050 00
Repairs—							
Boxes, ammunition, S.A. 1,000 rounds, ·303″ in chargers	588 88	320 42	788 06	866	1·96	each	1,697 36
Boxes, ammunition, Q.F. 18-pr. Mk. III	83 20	49 60	156 00	80	3·61	"	288 80
Boxes, ammunition, Q.F., 4·7″ I to IV Guns	3,017 11	1,253 30	2,338 22	451	14·653	"	6,608 63
Boxes, cases, powder, metal lined	16 82	1 63	26 04	34	1·308	"	44 49
Boxes, ammunition, 13-pr. and 18-pr.	8 08		15 10	20	1·159	"	23 18
Cases, 4·7″, cleaned, rectified and lacquered	778 32	236 88	1,049 04	1,692	1·22	"	2,064 24
Clips, Cartridge, Q.F. 18-pr	80 39	14 62	63 33	2,436	6·50	100	158 34
Miscellaneous repairs for Ordnance Stores, M. D. No. 5	4,655 58	953 13	3,728 72				9,337 43
Miscellaneous—							
Bandoliers, supplies to Chief Inspector of Ammunition		9,765 08					9,765 08
Preliminary work on ·22″ Short Rifle Cartridges. (Contract cancelled)	405 64	45 42		No	delivery		451 06
Preliminary work on boxes, cartridges, 4·7″. (Work discontinued)	952 88	511 83	1,072 89				2,537 60
Dept. Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 623 lbs. scrapped cartridge cases and 6 packing cases (Auth. H.Q. 186-12-1-2, 10-8-20).	11 50	60 71	7 75				79 96
Hand grenade expense for W. W. Sloan (Auth. H.Q. 60-S-149; 7-6-21).	358 11	5 00	273 42				636 53
	92,999 99	76,384 29	119,765 12				289,149 40

Reconciliation Statement

	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Inventory of work in process and finished goods, March 31, 1920	325,998 56			
Inventory of material in stores, March 31st, 1920	201,173 25			
Net expenditure, 1920-21	481,893 26			
Additions and renewals by Engineers M.D. 5, not paid for by Arsenal Funds	5,812 98			
Water tax paid by Ottawa (not charged to Arsenal Funds)	1,800 00			
Accounts receivable, March 31, 1920	7,305 12			
Accounts payable, March 31, 1921	1,228 93			
Inventory of work in process and finished goods, March 31, 1921				363,611 37
Inventory of material in stores, March 31, 1921				218,000 03
Finished goods delivered during year as per Production Statement				289,149 40
Net increase in value of capital assets by Arsenal Funds				12,030 14
Expenses during temporary closure of Arsenal—		Wages	38,380 38	
		Material	12,594 62	
		Overhead	19,119 93	
				70,094 93
Gratuities paid employees on release		P. C. 46-3139	14,279 35	
		Civil Service Gratuity	316 66	
				14,596 01
Cost of living bonus paid employees				16,325 97
Refunds credited to Casual Revenue				24,779 10
Deferred charges				12,840 00
Accounts receivable, March 31, 1921				1,732 09
Accounts payable, March 31, 1920				2,053 06
	1,025,212 10			1,025,212 10

APPENDIX E

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL, LINDSAY, FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

Employees

The average number of employees throughout the year was 159.

Financial Statements

1. Appropriation and Expenditure.
2. Statement of Moneys Received and Deposited to Credit of Receiver General.
3. Distribution of Disbursements.
4. Statement of Assets and Liabilities.
5. Capital Account.
6. Production Statement.
7. Reconciliation Statement.

Appropriation and Expenditure, 1920-21

Total letter of credit	$227,000 00		
Balance lapsed, unexpended	1,214 11		
Gross expenditure at Lindsay		$225,785 89	
Gross expenditure at Ottawa		9,676 01	
		$235,461 90	
Less refunds to Current Year's Expenditure		617 54	
Expenditure charged to Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay, Vote			$211,952 41
Expenditure charged to Demobilization Vote			3,811 60
Expenditure charged to Customs dues			109 21
Expenditure charged to cost of living bonus			4,273 35
Expenditure charged to Engineer services			6,036 11
Expenditure charged to maintenance			4 11
Expenditure charged to ordnance, arms, lands, etc			8,040 93
Expenditure charged to Permanent Force			616 64
		$234,844 36	$234,844 36

Statement of Moneys Received and Deposited to Credit of the Receiver General

Petty cash	$200 00		
Nichols Chemical Co	322 00		
M.D. No. 3, sale of fuel	95 54		
		$ 617 54	
Grasselli Chemical Co		105 00	
G. T. Ry., account railroad siding		802 48	
Department Militia and Defence, account railroad siding		1,186 06	
Lindsay Coal Co		1 20	
Amount credited current year's expenditure			$ 617 54
Amount credited Demobilization Vote			2,093 54
Amount credited Casual Revenue			1 20
		$2,712 28	$2,712 28

Note.—An amount of $37,202.34 was transferred to the credit of the Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay Vote, on account of materials and supplies delivered to Quebec Arsenal.

Distribution of Disbursements, 1920-21

Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay, Vote—		
Salaries	$12,084 56	
Wages	97,661 90	
Power and light	9,438 39	
Water	1,603 23	
Fuel	42,753 84	
Telegrams, telephones, postage, printing and stationery	855 22	
Lumber	2,071 17	
Freight, transport, travelling and transfer expenses	1,227 87	
Cordite	35,188 87	
Oils, paints, waste, emery wheels, hardware	2,178 81	
Steel, iron, copper, brass tubing and castings	1,069 70	
Acids, gas, chemical supplies	1,878 67	
Antimony and aluminium	779 36	
Glazeboard	297 70	
Mercury	234 00	
Factory supplies	1,346 23	
Miscellaneous	1,282 89	
		$211,952 41
Demobilization Vote—		
Hardware, lumber, oil and paints charged to Capital	$ 327 50	
Unloading and storing Ross rifles	586 40	
Gratuities paid clerical employees on release	338 00	
Printing and stationery	428 97	
Transport	944 67	
Adjustment rental railway siding	1,186 06	
		3,811 60
Customs Dues Vote		109 21
Cost of Living Bonus Vote 363		4,273 35
Engineer services and works—		
Salaries and wages	$ 3,202 66	
Repairs, painting, etc	2,833 45	
		6,036 11
Maintenance Military Properties—		
Rental of phone for engineers		4 11
Ordnance Arms, Lands, etc.—		
Salaries	$ 4,533 84	
Wages	3,392 20	
Telephones, telegraph and postage	42 24	
Supplies, etc	72 65	
		8,040 93
Permanent Force—		
Adjustment of salary of Assistant Superintendent previous to transfer		616 64
		$234,844 36

Statement of Assets and Liabilities, March 31, 1921

Accounts receivable—	Assets	Liabilities
Material in stores	$ 227,363 10	
Inventory of work in process and finished goods	136,042 73	
Land	39,943 97	
Buildings	748,921 21	
Machinery	376,546 09	
Equipment	47,748 00	
Belting	6 72	
Shafting and pulleys	27,386 25	
Chemical apparatus	482 82	
Gas apparatus	36,123 25	
Heating apparatus	14,757 22	
Track scales	3,978 11	
Railway siding	4,725 51	
Roads	4,148 43	
Sewers	28,747 85	
Fences and sidewalks	3,797 55	
Traverses and drainage at magazine	5,798 42	
Traverses and drainage at Filling Branch	2,097 85	
Pipe trenches	1,887 00	
Deferred charges	74 73	
Accounts payable	.....	23,990 69
Surplus, Department Militia and Defence	.....	1,686,586 12
	$1,710,576 81	$1,710,576 81

Capital Account, 1920-21

To Balance Account for Net Capital April 1, 1920.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Lands	39,943 97	
Buildings	765,622 85	
Machinery	433,910 77	
Equipment	62,587 02	
Shafting and pulleys	29,097 89	
Belting	187 96	
Railway siding	6,714 05	
Track scales	4,131 11	
Chemical apparatus	965 30	
Gas apparatus	38,300 51	
Heating apparatus	15,283 27	
Roads	4,658 90	
Fences and sidewalks	4,401 36	
Sewers	29,477 47	
Traverses, and drainage at Magazine	6,434 47	
Traverses and drainage at Filling Group	2,344 65	
Pipe trenches	1,989 00	
		$1,446,050 55

By Indirect Expenditure Account Credit from G.T.R. and Depreciation Account

	Accruments 1920-21 Charged to Production $ cts.	Refund from G.T.R. Adjusting cost of Siding $ cts.	Depreciation Account $ cts.	Total Decrease $ cts.
Lands				
Buildings			17,029 14	17,029 14
Machinery			57,364 68	57,364 68
Equipment	359 25		14,839 02	15,198 27
Shafting and pulleys			1,711 64	1,711 64
Belting	47 40		181 24	228 64
Railway siding		1,988 54		1,988 54
Track scales			153 00	153 00
Chemical apparatus	19 82		482 48	502 30
Gas apparatus			2,177 26	2,177 26
Heating apparatus	31 00		526 05	557 05
Roads			510 47	510 47
Fences and sidewalks			603 81	603 81
Sewers			729 62	729 62
Traverses and drainage at Magazines			636 05	636 05
Traverses and drainage at Filling Branch			246 80	246 80
Pipe trenches			102 00	102 00
	457 47	1,988 54	97,293 26	99,739 27

To Accruments 1920-21

	$ cts.	$ cts.
On Lands		
Buildings	327 50	
Machinery		
Equipment	359 25	
Shafting and pulleys		
Belting	47 40	
Railway siding		
Track scales		
Chemical apparatus	19 82	
Gas apparatus		
Heating apparatus	31 00	
Roads		
Fences and sidewalks		
Sewers		
Traverses and drainage at Magazines		
Traverses and drainage at Filling Group		
Pipe trenches	784 97	
		1,446,835 52

By Balance for Net Capital on March 31, 1921

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Lands	39,943 97	
Buildings	748,921 21	
Machinery	376,546 09	
Equipment	47,748 00	
Shafting and pulleys	27,386 25	
Belting	6 72	
Railway siding	4,725 51	
Track scales	3,978 11	
Chemical apparatus	482 82	
Gas apparatus	36,123 25	
Heating apparatus	15,757 22	
Roads	4,148 43	
Fences and sidewalks	3,797 55	
Sewers	28,747 85	
Traverses and drainage at Magazine	5,798 42	
Traverses and drainage at Filling Group	2,097 85	
Pipe trenches	1,887 00	1,347,096 25
		1,446,835 52

Statement of Production and Costs

	Quantity	Rate	Per	Amount
		$ c.		$ c.
Boxes Ammunition S.A. 1000 Rds. .303" in Chargers No. 1	4,479	2.793561	Ea.	12,512 36
Cartridges S.A. Ball .303" Cordite Mk. VII	2,440,032	56.84500	Per M.	138.704 13
				151,216 49

Reconciliation Statement

	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Inventory of work in process and finished goods, March 31, 1920	112,064 37			
Inventory of material in stores, March 31, 1920	245,829 36			
Net expenditure, 1920-21	234,844 36			
Inventory of work in process and finished goods, March 31, 1921				136,042 73
Inventory of material in Stores, March 31, 1921				227,363 10
Finished goods delivered during year as per Production Statement				151,216 49
Expenses during temporary closure of Arsenal		Salaries	3,636 16	
		Wages	9,708 40	
		Gratuities	2,226 61	
		Boiler house expenses	4,090 39	
		Electrical expenses	2,716 57	
		Water	179 95	
				22,558 08
Gratuities paid employees on release				338 00
Cost of living bonus paid to employees				4,273 35
Refunds credited to Casual Revenue		Stores account returns	106 20	
		Sales to Quebec Arsenal	37,202 34	
				37,308 54
Deferred charges				74 73
Adjustment rental railway siding				847 76
Adjustment of salary assistant superintendent				616 64
Net increase to buildings as per Capital Account				327 50
Expenses transferring bullet plant and inspection room to case plant		Wages	667 50	
		Material	104 43	
				771 93
Expenses shipping machinery to chief Inspector Ammunition, Quebec				12 55
Expenses Chief Inspector Ammunition, Lindsay Branch, during year		Salaries, wages, etc	8,040 93	
		Material supplied	38 76	
		Work performed	63 03	
		Power and lighting supplied	300 00	
		Heating supplied	1,552 92	
		Rifle range expenses	94 32	
		Express accounts charged	1 10	
				10,091 06
Wages of men unloading and storing Ross rifles				586 40
Decrease in accounts payable March 31, 1921, under those of 1920		March 31, 1920	24,299 92	
		March 31, 1921	23,990 69	
				309 23
	592,738 09			592,738 09

APPENDIX F

REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1920-21

FOREWORD

May I place on record my grateful thanks and that of all ranks at the Royal Military College of Canada, for the keen attention and unfailing sympathetic consideration which all matters pertaining to the College have received at the hands of the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence and the Militia Council; and may I add that this has helped me immeasurably in my efforts to make the Royal Military College of Canada what I conceive it ought to be—"the corner-stone of the Canadian Militia."

DISCIPLINE

With three exceptions, the conduct and discipline of the Cadets has been highly satisfactory. I am much pleased with the general tone and the assistance which all the members of the 1st Class have given me and the rest of the Staff in maintaining the high standards of the College, my thanks being specially due to Battalion Sergeant-Major H. A. Mackenzie, who has filled his somewhat onerous duties with tact and firmness in keeping with the best traditions of the College. He has been well supported by the Company Sergeant-Majors and senior N.C.O's.

If anything, the bonds of discipline have been drawn a little tighter this year than in the past, since on the return of the Cadets after the Christmas vacation, the administration of the College was reorganized.

It remained in two Companies as before, each Company being composed of two Platoons, but, in order to provide a working basis with a proper chain of responsibility throughout, the Companies were organized on the lines of an Infantry Battalion, the Battalion Sergeant-Major acting as commander, two Company Sergeant-Majors as Company Commanders, and two Company Sergeant-Majors as Platoon Commanders.

The rank of Company Quartermaster-Sergeant was introduced and the remainder of the N.C.O's commanded or were attached to Sections.

The administration of the Gentlemen Cadets is therefore now carried out as in the best Battalions in the Service. The Company Commanders and Platoon Commanders act as Officers and the Company Quartermaster-Sergeants are in charge of stores and are responsible for their issue and receipt. Section Commanders are responsible for the control, discipline, etc., of their sections.

Over the Cadet Company Officers are placed officers of the Superior Staff to supervise, each Company having a Superior Staff Company Commander and each platoon a Superior Staff Platoon Commander. In addition to this, a Cadet Daily Orderly Officer has been instituted, the duties for which are drawn up on the lines of an Orderly Officer in a Regiment. These duties are performed each day by a different Cadet of the Senior Class, who is responsible that the duties are carried out under the Officer of the Week (a member of the Superior Staff).

In this way it is hoped that the Cadets will become thoroughly familiar with the organization of a unit, whereas, hitherto, the study of the administrative methods in use at the Royal Military College were of little value to a Cadet after graduating.

In the absence of the senior Cadet, the Cadet Orderly Officer takes the parades, giving him an opportunity of becoming familiar with the handling of the whole college on parade. In addition, the Cadets have been trained to form up for meal parades, etc., as either a Regiment of Cavalry, a Battery of Artillery or a Battalion of Infantry.

SPORTS

The principle of the Royal Military College of Canada in so far as sports are concerned is to get as many as possible to play games and to raise the Gentlemen Cadets to a high standard of athletic efficiency, rather than to produce a gilt-edged championship team.

Thus, in the belief that inter-collegiate contests should be pre-eminent, every Platoon plays every other Platoon at football, and every Section plays every other Section at hockey. The aim is that every Cadet at the College shall be able to play every game, and shall understand it thoroughly; being able both to teach it to his men and umpire it. This is part of the College training.

In June last, the mounted sports were held and proved very successful, the Cadets of the Senior Class giving an excellent exhibition.

Our football showing in the C.I.R.F.U. this year was not up to the usual standard. We were defeated by Queen's and, in consequence had to drop out of the league early in the season. The second team reached the finals but lost the championship. The Gentlemen Cadets were, however, encouraged to play football through the inauguration of inter-company and inter-platoon matches. Competition being keen, a larger number than heretofore played rugby, learned the game and derived the accompanying benefit, namely, the combined exercises of brain and muscle under stress, and training in leadership.

The athletic and aquatic sports were held as usual in the autumn and were a success.

Our harrier team competed in the inter-collegiate harrier race and our track team was represented at the inter-collegiate track meet.

In the C.I.H.U. and O.H.A., our hockey teams were unable to get beyond the first round, but inter-section hockey was played throughout the entire winter and created keen competition.

The annual boxing and wrestling tournament was held in March and produced some very good bouts.

It is hoped that we shall be able to introduce inter-platoon cricket this year.

The excellent results obtained by the Rifle Club during the past year are reported on elsewhere.

ATTENDANCE

In June, 1920, 102 candidates presented themselves for the R.M.C. entrance examination.

Of these, 61 qualified, and the remainder failed. Of those who qualified, 54 actually joined; one of whom was discharged later at the request of his parents in consequence of a long-standing disability.

Of the seven who did not join, one was medically unfit, and for six there was no accommodation.

The recruits proved to be a splendid class, well above the average physically, and there is no doubt that they will benefit materially by the course of instruction imparted at the College.

During the year, a Cadet of the Senior Class was discharged at the request of his parents.

The matriculation examination for entrance to the several universities is modified to suit the faculty of that university and varies with each university and faculty thereof. The needs of the educational work after entrance determines the character of the subjects required for matriculation.

Thus, in the matriculation for the Faculty of Medicine, Latin is an obligatory subject, and in the matriculation for the Faculty of Applied Science, trigonometry is an obligatory subject. Just as the subjects for matriculation are selected because they bear an influence upon the work to be demanded after entrance, so in our own Military College those subjects are selected upon which the work after entrance is based. Geography is essentially a military subject par excellence, and mathematics are as important here as in the Faculty of Applied Science at any university.

I hope that this interpretation of the essentials of a matriculation examination will appeal to those interested in the formulation of a policy for this Military College.

Inasmuch as the Royal Military College is under the administration of the Federal Government, it is not competent to grant a degree, which power is delegated solely to the provinces of the Dominion under the British North America Act. In order to encourage the provincial authorities to recognize our graduates whose academic standing would justify such recognition, let me suggest that the following principles of selection and recognition be adopted:—

(i) Those graduates of the R.M.C. whose standing in subjects taken here is 75 per cent upwards, may be accepted by the university as of Fourth Year Status, thus joining and proceeding to the degree in one year.

(ii) Those graduates of the R.M.C. whose standing in subjects taken here is less than 75 per cent and above 50 per cent, be accepted by the university as of Third Year Status, thus joining, and proceeding to the degree in two years.

In order to make the authorities of the provincial universities familiar with the character and scope of our academic efforts, I would suggest that a Board of Associate Examiners be selected from members of the several university staffs. The papers on the several subjects taught here would be prepared by the member of the staff who presided over the teaching of the subject and the answers read and marks assigned by the examiner who prepared the paper. The answer papers would then be transmitted to the Associate Examiner, who would read the answers and assign the values thereto. The independent reports of each could be assembled and amalgamated. The Associate Examiner to report to the university authorities as well, who would thus be placed in a position to judge of the propriety of recognizing our graduates to suitable standing in accordance with some such principle as outlined above.

SUPERIOR STAFF

There have been several changes in the Superior Staff during the past year:—

Lieut-Colonel A. D. Cameron, D.S.O., M.C., (L.S.H. (R.C.), Professor of Tactics resigned to take up a civil career, and Lieut-Colonel C. F. Constantine, D.S.O., R.C.H.A., left to attend the Staff College, Camberley.

I was extremely sorry to lose the services of these efficient officers, both of whom were keen and active and rendered excellent service, Colonel Constantine especially, a splendid coach, by the interest and time he gave in the supervision of the cadet football and hockey teams.

Major P. Ernshaw, D.S.O., M.C., left the College to take up an appointment in the Canadian Permanent Force. He had been my Signalling Officer on the Western Front, and had thrown himself heartily into the work of the College. Whilst I regret his departure from the College, I am glad of the opportunity given him in the Permanent Force.

Major R. W. Brigstocke has been taken on temporarily as Instructor in Chemistry.

We have been fortunate in securing the following officers of the Canadian Permanent Force for appointments on the Superior Staff:—

Lieut-Colonel K. M. Perry, D.S.O., p.s.c., the R.C.R., as Professor of Tactics, vice Lt-Colonel A. D. Cameron, D.S.O., M.C.

Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Beeman, D.S.O., R.C.A., as Professor of Artillery, vice Lt.-Colonel C. F. Constantine, D.S.O.

Captain W. J. Finney, O.B.E., R.C.H.A., temporarily attached to the College during the year 1920, has been taken on the strength as Instructor in Artillery.

Mr. S. Marion has been appointed Instructor in French.

I regret to say that we are about to lose the services of Lieutenant S. C. Cutbush, A.P.T.S., who, time expired, is about to take up a civil appointment in Montreal. It is impossible to speak too highly of this officer's services during his eight and a half years as Physical Training Instructor and the high standard he has set and attained for the Cadets in his special subject. He carries with him into civil life the respect and hearty good will of all ranks at the Royal Military College, and I personally hope that his efficient services may be secured by some unit of the Active Militia, as it is hard for me to imagine him not being a soldier, and I realize the benefit that would accrue to a regiment having such an efficient officer as one of its instructors.

With reference to the Administrative Staff, may I again bring to your favourable notice the splendid and efficient work of Captain E. J. Harvey, C.M.S.C., Quartermaster and Paymaster, R.M.C., to whose untiring efforts the success of these two branches is entirely due. He, in addition, administers a Subordinate Staff of 37 members, and has carried out his responsible duties in a very capable manner.

The energetic work of my Staff Adjutant, Major E. de L. Greenwood, R.E., must also be brought to notice. This officer has now taken over the duties of "Officer i/c Records" in addition to those of his specific appointment, has proved himself zealous in the discharge of his duties, and is accurate and efficient.

Again, I have to express my best thanks to the members of the Staff, both Superior and Subordinate, and especially to the Director of Studies, Professor I. E. Martin, for their never failing readiness to help and co-operate with me at all times and in all matters relative to the efficiency and welfare of the Gentlemen Cadets and the College in general. Professor Martin, an educationalist of note, has had thirty years experience at the College, but time has sharpened rather than dulled the edge of his keenness on producing sound academic teaching, with its accompanying beneficial results. Until the appointment of Colonel Dawson as Professor of Mathematics, he had performed the duties pertaining to that department in addition to his work as Director of Studies. The R.M.C. is fortunate in possessing him.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS

The health of the Cadets has been very good during the year and no deaths have occurred.

Two hundred and sixteen Gentlemen Cadets were admitted to hospital during the year and 460 attended hospital for treatment.

There were four cases of fracture during the year, all of which have successfully recovered, and a certain number of operations, appendicitis, hernia, etc., were performed.

There were thirty cases of mumps, and one case of smallpox, all of which have fully recovered.

The buildings are in a sanitary condition, and a good state of repair, and are excellently kept. The kitchen and utensils, the Medical Officer reports, are kept clean and well polished.

I am more than satisfied with the way in which Lt.-Colonel R. J. Gardiner, A.M.C., has carried out his duties as Medical Officer, and the careful manner in which he has safe-guarded the health of the Gentlemen Cadets. He has been ably assisted by Nursing Sister R. B. Wurtele, A.M.C., who has worked indefatigably in the interests of the Gentlemen Cadets.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CADETS

1st Class

Date of Inspection	No. in Class	Average Age	Average individual increases since last measurement				
			Height	Weight	Chest	Forearm	Upper Arm
May, 1920	57	18·11	5′9‴	142	33¾ 36¾	10½	12½
April, 1921	56	20·8	5′9‴	145	35¼ 39¼	11	13½
Gained					1½ 2½	1	1

2nd Class

April, 1920	61	17·5	5′8½″	141½	32½ 36	10½	12
April, 1921	39	17·10	5′8¾″	142½	32½ 37	11	13
Gained			¼″	1	1	½	1

3rd Class

May, 1920	15	19·9	5′9″	138½	33¼ 36¾	10¼	11¾
April, 1921	15	20·9	5′11½″	140	36 39	11	12½
Gained			2½	1½	2¾ 1¼	¾	¾

4th Class

August, 1920	53	17·6	5′11″	131	32½ 35	9½	11
April, 1921	53	18·6	5′11″	134	32½ 36	10½	12
Gained				3	1	1	1

SUBORDINATE STAFF

Military

The work of the Subordinate Military Staff during the past year has been in every way satisfactory, and I am more than pleased with the service they have given to the College. They are well above the average, keen on their respective duties, and efficient to a marked degree.

I regret to report that Sergt.-Major (W.O) F. J. Coldham, R.E., the efficient N.C.O. Instructor in Survey, has left the College, time expired, to enter civil life.

During the many years he had been at the College, he had rendered excellent and valuable service, and he took with him on leaving, the very best wishes of all connected with the R.M.C. for his success. He was a Warrant Officer of distinct ability, and had earned the respect and esteem of all those with whom he came in contact.

Civil

I am well satisfied with the work performed by the Civil Subordinate Staff, and I much appreciate their efforts and the valuable assistance they have afforded me. I would be sorry to lose any one of them.

Pending the introduction of the military basis for this Staff, I feel servants should be dressed in a distinctive College uniform; and now that the price of clothing is again reaching a normal basis the provision of suitable uniform clothing for the Servant Staff should be given consideration.

The kitchen staff are considerably handicapped, since the erection of the new Educational building, which blocks the light to the windows, necessitates the use of electric light for the greater portion of the working day.

S. Caddick, kitchen man was retired in September last, on account of age limit.

Miss N. Milton, clerk in Paymaster and Quartermaster's Department, was retired on April 1 last. She had been appointed, since December, 1916, to take the place of a non-commissioned officer who proceeded overseas, and has rendered very good service during the period of her appointment.

CALENDAR

In the report submitted last year, it was stated that a Calendar was in course of preparation.

The work on this publication is as far advanced as is possible at the present time, but, owing to the fact that there is still doubt as to what system is to be adopted for entrance, we have been unable to gather together all the information necessary for the Calendar.

It is hoped that this much needed publication will come into existence shortly, when the decision regarding the entrance examination is finally reached.

However, in our Magazine, "The Royal Military College of Canada Review—Log of H.M.S. Stone Frigate", which was started last year, we have a full record of all the College activities, education and social. This periodical, which is published twice yearly, in May and November, besides keeping its readers informed as to the life and progress of the College, affords opportunities to the Gentlemen Cadets to express themselves in print, and thus assists materially in their training in English.

UNIFORMS

A College master tailor and assistant tailor have been installed during the year, and this staff has been engaged on the manufacture of College tunics and the cutting of Gentlemen Cadets garments which, when cut, have been handed to the College contractors for completion.

To complete and improve the efficiency of our tailoring establishment, a full staff is required, including work girls for trimming and making; and Militia Headquarters has authorized us to engage them as from July 1 next.

It has been recommended that the manufacture of uniforms be carried out at the College, as is done at the United States Military Academy, West Point. Until this is done it is felt that the making of uniforms will not be on a satisfactory basis.

During the year, we hope to have the return to the old uniforms completed, with the exception of wearing out of the greatcoats (British warms) by the two Senior Classes.

R.M.C. ACT

I understand that the necessary revision of the R.M.C. Act is at the moment in abeyance, but presume the matter will be taken up in due course.

The revision of the Act is very necessary and should be completed as soon as possible.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

(A) Report of the Director of Studies

The Royal Military College of Canada was established by Act of Parliament of Canada to provide for a scientific education required by a military officer. Such an education was revealed during the last war to demand great scientific principles which might be applied in detail to many varieties of aggressive activities. The ultimate success which was achieved in this clash of powers was materially contributed to by the scientifically educated members of the many university graduates whose laboratory training was volunteered to our great advantage. The mental acuteness needed to combat a vigorous and unscrupulous enemy, educated scientifically to a high degree, was very conspicuous, and the academic training our officers got at their universities and other centres of scientific culture was a grand asset.

Inspired by the experience we have gained quite recently, we have designed our educational course, which at least will aim at laying the foundation for such a mental development as may be needed in our future conflicts.

The youth of Canada in attendance here are of that age when they should have that education which will make of them first, good citizens, for a good soldier should be first and foremost a good citizen. The intelligence with which he is endowed should be developed as far as possible by keeping its possessor busy at the mental gymnastics best suited for the needs of his military vocation. He should be taught to read intelligently and write and speak coherently. He should be taught to reason logically and observe accurately. He should assemble his facts gained and deduce the general principle to which they lead. He should recognize the great importance of preparation of data before he proceeds to a solution of a problem with which he is confronted. He should think before he acts and seek a perspective view of his difficulties, ere he attempts the elimination thereof.

All of the operations which are in the hands of an officer in the pursuit of his vocation involve a power of mind best prepared by a scientific training, and the subjects which we have included in our curriculum are best suited to this ideal. They not only have a practical application to the needs of ordinary civil life, but they are theoretically useful in training the mental powers of those whose responsibility is great indeed

We abhor a "Rule of Thumb," so frequently considered in the past as all that "I ever had any use for." We have heard it said by officers of the scientific divisions of the Service, "Why have so much mathematics? Why so much chemistry? Why so much engineering for a man who is to follow the soldierman's job?" If such observations are made by gentlemen who occupy positions of prestige, by virtue of that prestige only they will have a baneful influence upon the efforts of our academic potentialities.

We feel the time is past, however, when the Gentlemen Cadets will be taught by members of the staff here whose scientific accomplishments are not up to the standard of first-class all-round educationalists; whose only aim is to "educate" the Gentleman Cadet by indicating to him the prime importance of deducing and applying the great commanding general principle universally applicable to problems of various kinds with suitable data at hand.

The assembling of a set of "formulæ," mere skeletons, stripped of all flesh and blood, and lacking in vitality and headless and heartless, is reprehensible and detri-

mental to the young student, the evidence of which is constantly appearing to the teacher in misapplications by him of the mere formulæ.

I have done my best to impress these notions on those members of the Staff whose experience so far may not have been sufficiently extensive to impel them to this conclusion. The usual answer to my suggestion is: "Oh, we haven't the time for that perfect system"; but we must not lose what time we have to the detriment of the embryonic mentality. We aim at a developing idea rather than a demolishing one.

I am compelled to the conclusion that all the members of our Educational Staff are giving to the work their conscientious endeavour and if they are not effective, it must be due to the unsuitability of the incumbent for the position which he is holding. It is not given to every man of university standing to "teach," and on the staff of an educational institution, only those should be retained whose teaching capabilities justify his retention. He should be satisfied with the principles of his subject. He should be effective and enthusiastic in the presentation of those principles. It is not sufficient, for instance, that he should know his subject practically and lack the theory thereof. A great lawyer may not have the faculty of conveying to others the underlying principles of his success. A great engineer may be practical, but on the staff of an educational scientific school he might not have the patience indispensable to a successful pedagogue and he would thus contribute to the public opinion that would make us the scorn of the scholastic world.

I regret that during the past year, in addition to our inadequate accommodation of class-rooms and laboratories, we were unable to secure suitable occupants for positions on our Staff. To complete the Mathematical Department we require two appointments. In the Department of Physics and Chemistry we need two appointments, and the need of these necessary members made the responsibilities of the heads of these important departments very great indeed and at times disheartening.

We now have the first half of the new Educational building ready for use and hope to have the above-mentioned instructors appointed shortly.

I wish to thank the Commandant for the hearty support he has invariably accorded me in my endeavours, and the Staff for the loyal support they have given in attempting to carry out the educational aims indicated.

(B) Training

We have continued on the lines laid down last year with considerable success. The mutual instruction introduced has borne good fruit. Every effort has been made to give the Cadets confidence, self-reliance and ability in instructing others. The Graduating Class in this respect has made tremendous strides and the confidence with which they handle other Cadets in cavalry, artillery, infantry, and engineer drill is gratifying.

I have again to record our thanks to Major-General Sir E. W. B. Morrison, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., and to Brig.-General W. B. King, C.M.G., D.S.O., for the great assistance which I have received at all times from them in anything regarding the College, and who co-operated with Lt.-Colonel W. H. P. Elkins, D.S.O., and the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery in courteously and kindly helping us out with horses for our "Cavalry Week" and "Artillery Week."

Brig.-General W. B. King, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding Military District No. 3, has placed the Drill Shed in the Armoury at the disposal of the Gentlemen Cadets and has made arrangements for the Staff and Gentlemen Cadets to be represented on the various Staff Tours organized in the District to their great benefit. In many ways he has shown a desire to assist the College to the fullest possible extent.

"Artillery Week," "Cavalry Week," and the "Trek" proved a great success and will be repeated again this year. Owing to circumstances which cannot be controlled, we will only be able to have fifty-six horses for "Cavalry Week" this spring, but

arrangements have been made for the Gentlemen Cadets to drill as a firing battery complete during Artillery Week.

The trek last year was of the greatest value. Lt.-Colonel Cameron, Lt.-Colonel Scroggie and Major Jeffrey threw themselves into the work with tremendous zeal and the practical experience gained by the Gentlemen Cadets will undoubtedly be of immense value to them both in civil and military life.

Every opportunity is given to the members of the Senior Class to become efficient Troop Leaders, Battery Section Commanders, Platoon Commanders and Section Commanders (Engineers), before graduation, and it is confidently hoped they will prove of real value and assistance to the Militia units in which they have the honour to receive Commissions.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

The system of physical training at the College has reached a very high standard and the exercises of the Gentlemen Cadets evoke unstinted admiration from all visitors to the College who are privileged to see them in this subject.

The marked improvements in the physique of the Gentlemen Cadets, as shown in the report of the Medical Officer on a previous page, must be attributed to a large extent to the instruction imparted in physical training.

One of the great aims of the Royal Military College is to be of very real assistance to the Canadian Militia, and with this end in view a Physical Training Course was organized, under the administration of Lieut. S. C. Cutbush, A.P.T.S., Superintendent of Physical Training at the College, for the purpose of training non-commissioned officers of the Canadian Permanent Militia as Physical Training Instructors.

The various units in Eastern Canada sent detachments to the College whilst the Gentlemen Cadets were on their vacation period, and as thorough a course as could be given in the time was imparted, with the principal aim of training instructors in this work.

"Physical Training Instructors' Certificates" were given to those qualifying at the examinations, and in the autumn those receiving certificates again reported at the College for a Refresher Course.

In this manner, a certain amount of assistance was given to the Canadian Militia, and it is hoped that it may gradually be extended, until the Royal Military College is closely allied with the Militia in everything which pertains to its welfare: our desire being to help in every possible way.

RIDING AND RIDING ESTABLISHMENT

Full advantage has been taken of outside work for riding instruction when the weather permitted, and the jumping courses in the open were utilized whenever possible.

The Senior Class has been thoroughly instructed in sword drill, ceremonial, troop squadron and regimental drill, mounted, and additional instruction has been given in the use of the sword and lance when mounted. The regular instruction in riding, vaulting and jumping has been carried out.

The remainder of the Gentleman Cadets have received instruction in riding proportionate to their progress in this subject, and in some instances have been instructed in the use of the sword and lance, both mounted and dismounted.

Excellent progress has been made with the Recruit Class in riding, and they are now able to ride, with or without reins over the leaping bars, have a good balance and fair control. They are not yet sufficiently good horsemen to ride a horse bited and handle arms, mounted, but I have every confidence that during the next term they will rapidly improve upon the solid foundation which they have now received.

It will eventually become necessary, with our large classes, to have the Riding Establishment increased so that all members of a class can ride at the same time. To split up classes entails extra lectures and extra rides, thus just doubling the work of both the Superior Staff and the Riding Establishment, and is a situation which was remedied by the use of twenty horses, on charge to the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, being placed at my disposal. This has helped us immeasurably, though it undoubtedly will become necessary to enlarge our Riding Establishment.

Detachments of the Gentlemen Cadets attended the Picton and Kingston Industrial Exhibitions, where they went through a "Musical Ride" and many complimentary remarks have been made by both press and public regarding the efficiency they displayed on these occasions. I feel that incidents of this nature add much to the popularity of the Royal Military College, and make it more widely known throughout the Dominion; and I sincerely trust that the department will place every facility for communities to be given in this manner, a practical demonstration of the efficient system of training at this institution.

May I bring to your notice the very capable work performed by Captain H. F. Bray, R.C.H.A., Riding Master. He is an accomplished horseman and a lover of animals, and is an ideal type of officer to instruct the Gentlemen Cadets in horsemanship and horse management. He has brought the Riding Establishment to a high state of efficiency.

MUSKETRY

A sound and efficient Musketry Course has been established at the College, the recruits being gradually trained in elementary musketry, aiming and firing instruction, and finally passing a modified Young Soldiers' Course; and graded progress being made with the other classes, the Senior Class receiving Lewis gun and machine gun training, revolver training and passing an advanced course in musketry in their final term.

The system adopted has been very carefully prepared by Major J. Jeffery, O.B.E., M.C., the R.C.R., himself a keen and an expert marksman, and who has been untiring in his efforts to encourage markmanship at the College. The work performed by Major J. Jeffery is deserving of the highest praise. He has interested the Superior Staff, Gentlemen Cadets, Subordinate Staff and the Riding Establishment in rifle shooting and has brought the whole College to a standard of efficiency which I venture to state it has never before attained. His services and his enthusiasm have been invaluable to us.

During the period November to April, spoon shoots were held on the Miniature Range for both .22 and .303 Gallery practices. Decimal, Figure and Solano targets were used for application, rapid-fire and snapshooting.

The College Rifle Club entered three teams in the .22 Competition of the Canadian Rifle League, ten marksmen being on each team. I am pleased to report that the 1st Team secured first place in this competition with 3,922 points out of a possible 4,000, winning the Dominion Cartridge Company's Challenge Shield, one special trophy, one special spoon, seven first-class spoons and twenty-one second-class spoons.

The Club entered two teams in the .303 Competition of the Canadian Rifle League, ten marksmen being on each team. It is encouraging to report that the 1st Team secured second place in this competition, with 3,687 points out of a possible 4,000, winning one first-class spoon and fifteen second-class spoon.

One team of eight Gentlemen Cadets under eighteen years of age have been entered in the Imperial Challnge Shield Competition to be fired in June. Up to date, the practices have been very satisfactory.

The Inter-College Rifle and Revolver Competition between R.M.C. Canada and R.M.C. Sandhurst, will be fired late in June.

May I again bring to your notice the kindness of the Governments of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, who have each continued this year their grant to the Rifle Club of $100. The record of the Club as shown above would appear to justify the confidence shown in them by the Governments of these two provinces.

SERVANTS

In my report for 1920, it was strongly recommended that all servants should be placed on a military basis and be "On Command" to the R.M.C. for duty as servants, and I beg to reiterate this recommendation.

The advantage of having the servants on a military basis would be primarily from a disciplinary point of view, and it would be quite immaterial whether they were members of a departmental unit of the Canadian Permanent Force, or of a unit of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

BUILDINGS

The situation at the Royal Military College of Canada is such that new candidates can only be accepted as the present Gentlemen Cadets leave or graduate. Each year, the College is filled to capacity, more candidates passing the Entrance Examinations than existing vacancies.

This year fifty-six Gentlemen Cadets will graduate, and therefore we will be able to accept fifty-six of the successful candidates writing on the Entrance Examination.

Next Year only thirty-nine Cadets will graduate and the number of vacancies at the College will be governed accordingly.

In the following year, 1923, only fifteen Gentlemen Cadets will graduate, and unless action is taken towards the erection of dormitory accommodation in the near future, only fifteen of the successful candidates can be admitted to the Institution.

It would seem reasonable to expect that all those candidates who successfully pass the Entrance Examination to Canada's National Institution should be afforded an opportunity for entering upon its Course of Instruction, and it is therefore imperative that the Fort Frederick Dormitory building should be completed by the addition of two wings without any delay, in order that accommodation may be provided for the new students who will undoubtedly wish to take advantage of the training at the College during the next few years.

Experience has proved that the numbers writing on the R.M.C. Entrance Examination do not fluctuate much but that there is a steady stream of successful candidates each year of between fifty and sixty in number anxious to join the College. The problem is to provide accommodation for fifty-five Cadets (*at least*) entering in 1922 and the same number in 1923.

Thus, during the years 1922 and 1923, one hundred and ten is the *minimum* number who will wish to enter, and only fifty-four vacancies will occur through the graduation of the present Gentlemen Cadets; and this, notwithstanding that the College is steadily gaining in popularity throughout the Dominion.

On completion of the wings, it will become necessary to build a Messroom, capable of seating 300 Cadets, together with a Gymnasium, etc., after which the completion of the new Educational building, and the second new Dormitory building to be built may be considered.

A drill shed is urgently required, but accommodation for the Cadets is the supreme necessity and must first receive consideration.

On February 25, 1921, the west half of the new educational building was formally taken over. The following is an extract of the proceedings of the Board of Officers:—

> "The Board find that, with few exceptions, which have been taken into consideration, and which will be attended to by the contractors, the building is entirely suitable for the purpose for which it was built, and corresponds to the

plans and specifications as approved by the Department of Militia and Defence, and that the contractors have carried out their work in an eminently satisfactory manner."

The lighting contract is being completed, and I understand that an estimate has been passed to install the necessary furnishings. Several of the Superior Staff have already occupied their new offices.

Owing to the fact the increased accommodation is available in the new Educational building, we shall be able to appropriate one class-room for an over-flow mess-room which will hold the same number of cadets as the present mess-room, until the new mess-room mentioned above is built.

The completion of half of the new Educational building has provided accommodation in the old Administrative building for a Superior Staff Mess and a Subordinate Staff Mess, both of which were urgently required.

TRAINING GROUND

We have been allotted a stretch of ground by Navy Bay running down to Deadman's bay, and the high ground in the vicinity of and including Fort Henry. The difficulty is its accessibility, and the Cadets are building a pontoon bridge in order that the ground may be used for training this year.

Under the heading "Improvements" will be noticed my hope that some day there will be a causeway connecting the College with the ground on the opposite side of Navy bay.

The ground given to the College is of immense value for instructional work, and will greatly improve the training imparted at the Institution.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

In my report of last year it was suggested that the College has reached such a stage that it might be probably in its best interests to have a Board of Governors appointed so as to ensure a continuity of policy from one Commandant to another.

It has been suggested that the Governing Board should be modelled somewhat on the lines of our larger universities, and in this suggestion I concur.

The matter is still in abeyance, and an early decision would be appreciated.

The Board of Visitors will again act this year.

I understand that Sir Robert Falconer has informed the department that he will be unable to be present this year with the Board of Visitors. For two years the College has enjoyed the inestimable advantage of having this distinguished and eminent educationalist as Chairman of the Board of Visitors, and I take this opportunity of tendering to him the sincere and grateful thanks of all ranks at the Royal Military College for the masterly and sympathetic manner in which he discharged his duties to the great benefit and furthering of the efficiency of the R.M.C. of Canada. We all feel that in Sir Robert we have a friend indeed.

HISTORICAL RECORDS

It is gratifying to report that authority has been received for the new Assembly Hall in the Educational building to be known as "The Sir Arthur Currie Hall," in honour of the victorious native-born Commander of the Canadian Corps, General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., etc.

His Majesty the King has very graciously presented signed engravings of Their Majesties to be placed in The Sir Arthur Currie Hall, where they will receive the most prominent position.

Major Stuart Forbes, D.S.O., as his free gift to the College, has kindly offered to paint the oak panels which surround the Hall with the badge, battle-patch, number and name of every unit which was serving on the Western front on November 11, 1918, as a representative of Canada.

This step is being taken to perpetuate in the Sir Arthur Currie Hall the glorious traditions of the Canadian Corps; that the regiments which formed part of that galaxy of fighting men may not be forgotten by the generations of the future, but that there may be one place in Canada where the remembrance of them will be treasured forever. It is also felt that no greater incentive or inspiration could be given the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada than the sight of the emblems worn by the Canadian Corps.

I am hoping to obtain a grant of $3,000 from the Government of Canada for the purpose of commemorating the work of Canadians, and the gallant deeds of our own ex-cadets (148 of whom paid the supreme sacrifice) in the late and previous wars.

I have noticed in the press that a Committee of the Government of the province of Ontario have suggested the Royal Military College as one of the suitable places in Ontario where a memorial might be erected to the sons of that province who died in France. May I urge that the Dominion Government should now assume the initiative by inviting the Government of the province of Ontario to utilize the College grounds for this purpose. Every facility will be given them by the College authorities, for it would seem that the Royal Military College of Canada is the natural repository for such a memorial.

ATTACHED OFFICERS

When the Attached Officers' Courses recommence in October, the College will be in an even better position to give the assistance to the Active Militia for which we strive.

It would seem essential that consideration should immediately be given the question of where the Attached Officers will live during their course at the College, and I would strongly recommend that quarters be alloted to them within a reasonable distance of the College, so that they may be members of the Superior Staff Mess, have the use of our reference library, see the activities of the Gentlemen Cadets, and come into close personal contact with their own Professors and Instructors.

I regard it as of great importance that the Attached Officers should live in close proximity to the College and thus absorb the atmosphere of the Institution and the spirit and ideals of the place.

I am hoping that eventually Fort Henry may be utilized as quarters for the Attached Officers and it will be the psychological place for them to be billetted when the much desired causeway is built connecting the College with the opposite side of Navy bay. The necessary mess-rooms, reading rooms and sleeping accommodation would be provided for them in the Fort at comparatively small expense.

IMPERIAL COMMISSIONS

I have much pleasure in announcing that an Army Order has been issued by the War Office granting all graduates of the College who take Commissions in the Imperial Army one year's ante-date.

CUPS AND TROPHIES

As a result of the College competing in the Canadian Rifle League during the season 1919-20, we won the Lt.-Col. Edwards Cup for Gallery Practice, and came second during the present season 1920-21.

Major J. Jeffrey, O.B.E., M.C., the R.C.R., of the College Staff at the Dominion Rifle Association meet last year, won the Harold Borden Trophy, which has been retained amongst the cups at the College during the last year. I am very pleased to be able to report that Militia Headquarters has given authority for all the Bexhill trophies to be handed over to the Royal Military College of Canada. These trophies were competed for by members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force at the Canadian Training School, Bexhill, England, during the late war, and it seems peculiarly appropriate that they should be handed to the Royal Military College of Canada, where they will continue to act as an incentive to the Gentlemen Cadets, who will strive for the honour of being, year by year, the winners of the various Bexhill trophies. The trophies will be formally handed to the College on June 3, by Brig.-General J. A. Gunn, C.M.G., D.S.O.

As a result of competing in the Canadian Rifle League during the season 1920-21, we won the Dominion Cartridge Company's Challenge Shield for .22 Miniature Practice, open to the Dominion.

IMPROVEMENTS TO COLLEGE

I wish to make the report on improvements to the College under certain definite and prescribed headings, as follows:—

(*a*) Improvements actually under way.
(*b*) Improvements projected, which can actually be carried out by the College Staff, as funds are available.
(*c*) Large improvements, which can only be done with outside assistance, and which would materially expedite the instructional efficiency of the College and assist the Canadian Militia generally.

I would like to bring attention to the work of Captain F. Vokes, R.C.E., who has been indefatigable in endeavouring to improve the College grounds, and who has carried out his responsibilities as District Officer, R.C.E., in an able and efficient manner.

The College grounds are capable of being made so beautiful that I feel constrained to reiterate the request of a previous Commandant as to the urgent necessity of obtaining the services of a landscape engineer to formulate a scheme for laying out the College grounds for future development and to make them, as they could easily be made, the beauty spot of Canada.

(A) Improvements Actually Under Way

Memorial Arch.—A sum of money has been subscribed through the medium of the R.M.C. Ex-Cadets' Club for the purpose of commemorating, by a Memorial Arch, the services of graduates and ex-Cadets in the late and previous wars.

The design for the Arch was selected after competition by noted Canadian architects, and has been favourably commented upon wherever it has been exhibited.

There is a general feeling at the College that the Arch should not be placed at the gateway to the College grounds, but should be placed at a point some distance down the drive; and it has been suggested that it might with advantage be erected near the small Observatory on a high point of ground and that the drive from the outer gate should be made perfectly straight, passing under the archway. Thus the visitors to the College would, on entering the main driveway, proceed along a straight roadway, on the highest point of which would be the Memorial Arch, which would be viewed to great advantage as the conveyance moved up the graded ground towards it. Should this plan be adopted, the main road in front of the Educational building and the Administrative building would be straightened, and pass through the wall of the

inner enclosure, curving after passing through it and connecting with the main driveway. The visitors, therefore, after passing through the archway, would on making the slight curve come immediately within sight of the College buildings.

This action would also enable the Arch to be seen from Kingston and from the water in every direction. It would be visible from the LaSalle causeway, and would give a wonderful approach to the College precincts from the outer gate, as it would be in the distance on a perfectly straight and graded road, looming in a majestic manner as the visitors drew nearer and nearer to it.

The reason this is brought to notice is that it would entail an alteration of the existing College roads.

Names.—The following names have been suggested for the roads at the College:—

Frontenac Avenue.—The main road running from LaSalle causeway to Educational building to be known as Frontenac Avenue, in honour of Count Frontenac, Governor of French Canada and the original founder of Fort Frontenac, and therefore of Kingston, 1673.

Mackenzie Avenue.—The main road running past the Riding Establishment to be Mackenzie Avenue, in honour of the Honourable Alexander Mackenzie, Prime Minister of Canada, 1873-78, and founder of the College, 1876.

Lundy's Lane.—The first road running east and west after entering Frontenac Avenue, and leading to Superior Staff Quarters, to be called Lundy's Lane, to commemorate the battle of Lundy's Lane, 1813.

De Verchere's Driveway.—The second road running east and west after entering Frontenac Avenue, and leading to Company Commander's Quarters, to be named De Verchere's Driveway, in honour of Mademoiselle Madeleine de Verchere's heroic defence against the Iroquois.

Chateauguay Drive.—The third road running east and wester after entering Frontenac Avenue, and leading to Commandant's Quarters, to be named Chateauguay Drive, to commemorate the Battle of Chateauguay, 1814.

Queenston Heights Drive.—The short road off Mackenzie Avenue, and past the Holt Rink, to be named Queenston Heights Drive, to commemorate the Battle of Queenston Heights, September 13, 1812.

Vimy Ridge Place.—The beauty spot behind the Educational Building to be known as Vimy Ridge Place, in honour of the Battle of Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917.

Byng Avenue.—The driveway which encircles Vimy Ridge Place to be known as Byng Avenue, in honour of General J. H. G., Lord Byng, G.C.B., etc., who commanded the Canadian Corps at Vimy.

Amiens Avenue.—The roadway in front of Fort Frederick Dormitory to be known as Amiens Avenue, to commemorate the Battle of Amiens, August 8-9, 1918, according to Ludendorff "the black day for the German Army."

Hewett Avenue.—The road which passes in front of the H.M.S. Stone Frigate and Staff Adjutant's Quarters to be known as Hewett Avenue, in honour of Lieut.-General E. O. Hewett, C.M.G., R.E., first Commandant of the College, 1875-86.

Passchendaele Avenue.—The road connecting Amiens Avenue and Hewett Avenue, and which passes behind the Lunette of Fort Frederick, to commemorate the capture of Passchendaele Ridge, October and November, 1917, by the Canadian Corps.

Sanctuary Wood Place.—The beauty spot at the extreme end of Mackenzie Avenue, near Fort Frederick, to commemorate the Battle of Sanctuary Wood, June, 1916.

Hill 70 Plateau.—The high ground to the south of the Commandant's Quarters, to commemorate the capture of Hill 70 by the 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions, August 15, 1917.

St. Julian Place, Langemaarck Place, Gravenstafaal Ridge.—These places are situated on the right hand side of Frontenac Road, where it is proposed to erect the names indicated, in commemoration of the battles which composed the Second Battle of Ypres, the battle which placed the Canadian troops in one bound as, not only potentially, but actually, fighting men of the first rank.

There are many more roads and places to be opened up which will receive other historic names, such as Paardeburg, etc., etc., which do not appear in the above list.

(B) Improvements Projected

On all these roads great improvements have been made. A great deal of sodding has been done just north of Holt Rink, and a great deal of filling has been carried out on the west side of Holt Rink, which will also be sodded in the near future.

Byng Avenue has been actually cut and filled with stone, and should be completed at an early date.

On Queenston Heights Drive a great deal of work has been done towards filling the east side of the wall opposite the Holt Rink and where it is proposed the new tennis courts shall be constructed.

On the continuation of Mackenzie Avenue, after it crosses Frontenac, we have planted many trees, and have planted all along the wall, at distances of thirty yards, a creeper of rapid growth which should beautify the already picturesque surroundings.

We have made arrangements with a contractor of the Ontario Road Commission to deposit his debris on the north end of Navy Bay with a view to filling it in and making a fine boulevard where a marsh now exists. Negotiations are now in progress with the city to secure ashes for this purpose, and there are a number of places where it is proposed to fill in gradually and gain a great deal of ground; notably, on the north side of Queenston Heights Drive to the end of the college wall, and to the north of the gun shed and the little bay to the north of it.

It is hoped from the debris of the wings of the Fort Frederick Dormitory to fill in on the west side of Mackenzie Avenue and thus retrieve the ground worn away by the action of ice and water.

It is also hoped to do a certain amount of filling at the commencement of Frontenac Avenue near the main gate as far as the Commandant's boat-house. We are in great danger of losing several fine trees there unless this action is taken in the near future.

The rough pasture field at the back of the Commandant's house has been ploughed and it is proposed to construct a lane connecting it with the Riding School field. It will thus give the college a good field for mounted drill, and can eventually be used for a football field.

On my recent visit to the United States Military Academy at West Point, I noticed that the names of the various commandants are perpetuated by being carved on buildings which surround the parade ground, the Administration building being the one chiefly used for this purpose. Action of this nature in connection with the Royal Military College is suggested, since it would naturally add to the interest of the institution and maintain its history.

(C) Large Improvements

An improvement which would give one of the most wonderful driveways in Canada would be the construction of a boulevard extending from Mackenzie Avenue, running outside Fort Frederick, thence close along the water's edge, behind the power-house, gymnasium, and Stone Frigate, out onto the reef which runs north-easterly into Navy Bay, then curving to the right and carrying the causeway about sixty yards to the north of the western Martello Tower, on to Fort Henry; thence up the hill and joining the main road to the fort. After passing right round Fort Henry, it

would proceed along Deadman's Bay, following the boundary of the college to the Gananoque Road.

This beautiful Causeway would present to the visitor in succession the following scenes:—

(a) The ex-Cadets' Memorial Arch, erected by the ex-Cadets to the memory of their comrades who died in the recent and previous wars, the cost of the Memorial being about $75,000.

(b) The visitors would then pass along the College Drive, furnishing one of the finest views of old and historic Kingston which it is possible to obtain.

(c) Passing round the Outer Enclosure of the College, the visitor would see on his left Fort Frederick Martello Tower, the best preserved tower in the country; and on his right a beautiful panorama of Lake Ontario.

(d) Then Cedar Island with its old tower comes into prominence, followed by a wonderful perspective of old historic Fort Henry.

(e) Finally the College looms into sight in the most attractive and delightful manner it is possible to see it

(f) The visitors would then approach Fort Henry, passing right around it, taking a road paralleling Deadman's Bay, a pretty bay with an old legend regarding treasure galleons; and passing through delightful scenery and innumerable picturesque views, would evetually join the Gananoque Road.

The whole area is crowded with past historic events, from the time of Frontenac's landing at Kingston to the present day, and I am strongly convinced that such an improvement would be a wonderful asset to the Province of Ontario and to the Dominion.

One of the benefits which would accrue to the Militia at large through the construction of this roadway, would be that the Attached Officers at the College could reside at Fort Henry and have the advantages of the Superior Staff Mess, being always in close touch with College activities, and near the College Reference Library.

Fort Frederick.—I have had Fort Frederick carefully examined and it has been deemed by those most capable of judging that it would make a splendid Cadet Museum and Observatory but unless it can be done by private subscription or without expense to the Government, I am afraid that several years must elapse before the matter can be even thought of, but at least the building should be prevented from falling to pieces.

It seems a cause for sincere regret that a building of this nature, erected on solid rock and with a concrete shaft running through the centre, should not be utilized for educational purposes, when it is so advantageously sited and suitably constructed for observatory work.

The matter will be brought to the attention of the Visiting Board with the request that they submit a recommendation to the Government.

LIAISON WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

The Colonel Lafferty Cup

Mrs. F. D. Lafferty, widow of the late Colonel F. D. Lafferty, a distinguished graduate of the Royal Military College and a former Staff Adjutant of the College, has very kindly offered to give a cup in memory of her late husband in competition between the following institutions: The Royal Military College, Sandhurst; the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; the Royal Military College of Australia; the Royal Military College of Canada, and such other institutions of a like nature that may be founded from time to time.

The competition will be of an athletic nature, the times made in the different races being cabled, and the winning college will have the name engraved on the cup annually.

I am more than gratified that such a proposal for liaison between these institutions should have originated at the Royal Military College of Canada, and that the trophy should be instituted in memory of so gallant an officer and so true a friend as Colonel F. D. Lafferty.

West Point Military Academy

In November, 1920, I had the honour and pleasure of visiting the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., U.S.A.

A full report of this visit has been sent forward to Militia Headquarters, but I would like to bring to the notice of the Board, the great value which this visit was to the members of the Staff who accompanied me, and to myself.

We were able to get in touch with the aims and methods in use at the United States Military Academy. The Superintendent and his Staff were most kind and we were cordially welcomed, comfortably accommodated and every effort obtained to make our visit pleasant and profitable.

I pointed out in my report that no expense appears to have been spared at that Institution to provide all the necessary buildings and equipment.

It was most interesting to learn of their systems of academic work, although on the whole it is considered to be too rigid and inelastic.

Their sports are well organized and every Cadet must take part and at the same time must understand the principles of the games, and must be able to referee.

In my reports to Militia Headquarters, I recommended that every means possible should be taken to increase the liaison between the Academy and this College. General MacArthur, the Superintendent, appeared to be most anxious to take any steps that would encourage this liaison and suggested that fifteen of our Cadets should be sent to the West Point Summer Camp and be attached there for a short period. Unfortunately these arrangements could not be effected.

I hope, however, that should there be any opportunity in the future to arrange anything of this nature that the necessary authority may be granted.

I was most favourably impressed with all I saw and was grateful to have had the opportunity of visiting this Institution.

VISITORS

In June, 1920, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario honoured the College by attending the June Ball with his family, and later by presenting the diplomas and prizes on Diploma Day, when many distinguished visitors were present.

During the year, the following visited the College:—

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister.
The Honourable Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia.
The Honourable C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Naval Services.
The Honourable J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals.
Brig.-General W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.
Major A. M. Mowat, M.P.
Major-General the Honourable J. E. B. Seeley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
The members of the International Waterways Commission.
Major-General Sir E. W. B. Morrison, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Major-General E. C. Ashton, C.M.G.
General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Commissioner A. B. Perry, C.M.G., Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
Brig.-General W. B. Leslie, C.B., C.M.G., R.E.
Dr. W. Grenfell of the Labrador.

A. C. MACDONNELL, Major-General,
Commandant, The Royal Military College of Canada.

APPENDIX G

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, 1921

The Board assembled at the Royal Military College on Friday, June 3, 1921.

Chairman.—General Sir A. W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., etc., etc.

Members.—Colonel Sir John Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.; Commissioner A. B. Perry, C.M.G., R.C.M.P.; Brig.-General W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.; Lt.-Col. F. Wanklyn; Lt.-Col. W. B. Kingsmill, D.S.O.; Colonel C. L. Panet (representing the Deputy Minister); Colonel J. Sutherland Brown, C.M.G., D.S.O. (representing the C.G.S.); Colonel W. Gibsone, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Secretary.—Capt. Stuart C. Bate, the R.C.R.

The following members were unavoidably absent, and expressed their regrets at not being able to attend: E. W. Beatty, Esq., K.C.; Hector McInnes, Esq., K.C.; Sir Augustus Nanton, K.B.; Colonel A. Z. Palmer, C.M.G.; Dr. A. C. Mackay, Sir F. Williams-Taylor, Hon. Lt.-Col. the Rev. Monsignor G. Dauth.

The Board assembled at the College at 3.30 p.m. on the date mentioned and were met by the Commandant and members of the Staff.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the programme, as submitted by the Commandant for the Board of Visitors, was altered.

1. Examination for Entrance

The Board of Visitors is of the opinion that the Royal Military College, under the Department of Militia and Defence, has a perfect right to set the standard of its own entrance examination, but is of the opinion that this should correspond as nearly as possible with the matriculation of the universities of Canada, and that if a case should arise when there were not sufficient successful candidates who passed the Royal Military College examination, that the matriculation examination of the universities of Canada would be accepted.

The Board feels that the time has not yet arrived when proportional representation by provinces of Canada, as recommended by the Board of Visitors for 1920, should be instituted.

2. Graduates Obtaining 75 per cent and over to be Admitted to Fourth Year of Universities

The Board approves of the suggestion of the Commandant that the universities of Canada should be approached with a view to ascertaining whether the graduates of the Royal Military College, who have obtained a 75 per cent or over standard, could not be admitted into the fourth year of the Canadian universities instead of the third.

3. Academic Board, R.M.C.

The Board approved of the steps taken by the Commandant in appointing an Academic Board at the College, which is composed of the Director of Studies as chairman, and the heads of each branch as members. This Academic Board will look over all the written examination papers after they have been marked by the examiner; they will decide whether the marks awarded are fair and they will make a special report to the Commandant as to why a boy who has failed cannot go on.

4. Tailoring Establishment

The Board strongly recommends that all tailoring work of the Gentlemen Cadets should be done entirely by the R.M.C. Tailoring Staff.

5. Buildings, Dormitory Accommodation

The Board approves of the recommendation of the Commandant that the Fort Frederick Dormitory building should be completed by the addition of the two wings without delay, and further recommend that the Commandant in resubmitting his request, should mention the following facts, which have been embodied in his annual report for the year 1920-21:—

The present year, 1921, 56 Gentlemen Cadets will graduate; therefore 56 successful candidates writing will be admitted to the College.

In 1922 only 39 Gentlemen Cadets will graduate; therefore only 39 successful candidates writing will be admitted to the College.

The following year, 1923, only 15 Gentlemen Cadets will graduate; therefore only 15 of the successful candidates can be admitted.

As soon as the fact that only fifteen candidates may be admitted to the Royal Military College in 1923 becomes generally known, there will be great dissatisfaction throughout the country. The Board strongly recommends that the Minister of Militia take action at once to have the work commenced on the additional accommodation required for Fort Frederick Dormitory, so not only will accommodation be available in the year 1923 to take in the same number of successful candidates as this year, namely 56, but that the accommodation be increased so that the total accommodation of the College for cadets will be 300, thus permitting the admission of 75 successful candidates in 1923 and subsequent years.

6. Status of Pay and Rank of Members of the Superior Staff

The Board of Visitors again recommend that both the Military and Civil members of the Superior Staff be made homogeneous, both as regards rank and pay, and further recommend that the proposition of the Commandant, as submitted last year, be adopted (which is as follows):—

"For purposes of pay, the various members of the Superior Staff would be graded for pay as under:—

"Director of Studies.—On appointment, on the basis of a Colonel, Permanent Force, plus $100 per annum, with annual increase of $100 per year to a maximum of $500.

"Professor.—On appointment on the basis of Lieut.-Colonel, Permanent Force, plus $100 per annum, with annual increase of $100 to a maxium of $500.

"Associate Professor.—On appointment on the basis of a Major, Permanent Force, plus $100 per annum, with annual increase of $100 to a maximum of $500 per annum.

"Instructor.—On appointment, on the basis of a Captain, Permanent Force, with additional pay as laid down for an Associate Professor.

"The manner in which it is suggested that this change be brought about is that for what may be known as the "Present Civil Appointments" (such as Professor of Mathematics, etc., etc.) to the Superior Staff of the Royal Military College, any gentleman appointed to fill a vacancy who does not already hold a commission would be appointed to the Canadian Militia, given temporary rank, posted to the General List, Canadian Militia, and from there shown as an officer of the Active Militia actively employed on the Staff of the Royal Military College of Canada.

"On appointment as above, the suggestion is that the rank should be that of a lieutenant on first appointment, and the temporary or local rank granted in accordance with the appointment to be held on the College Staff. Gentlemen granted appointments under these provisions would be required to qualify for the rank of lieutenant within the usual time limit prescribed for officers appointed to the non-permanent Active Militia.

"In the case of officers of the British Regular Forces, or of the non permanent Militia, the rank held by an officer on appointment to the College Staff will have no bearing on the emoluments to be received by him, the ranks suggested above being the determining factor in computing the pay to be enjoyed by the incumbent and also as a guide in appointing those gentlemen to military rank who, as aforesaid, have not previously held commissions in the army. It is to be understood that notwithstanding these provisions, an officer of the British Regular Army or Canadian Permanent Forces, whose rank is below the rank laid down for the appointment which he is to hold, may be given temporary rank of his appointment during the period which he holds the same."

In the event of an officer of the Permanent Force being appointed to a position on the College Staff, in no case will the pay of his appointment be below his Regimental Pay and Allowances."

7. Servants

The Board was again asked by the Commandant to approve his suggestion concerning servants at the Royal Military College, which is as follows:—

"The Board concur in the recommendation of the Commandant with regard to servants, as follows:—

"That the Royal Military College servants should be placed on a military basis and that in order to accomplish this, they should be enlisted in the C.M.S.C. Section "B," and shown as on command to the Royal Military College. The enlistment of these servants in the C.M.S.C. is recommended for the reason that it is felt that in some cases the categories of the men employed for this position would not permit of their enlistement in other Permanent Force units. The Board consider it would be a distinct advantage to the college to place the servants on a military basis, more especially from a disciplinary view. This would be a charge against the R.M.C. Vote."

8. Improvement of College Area

The Commandant submitted a scheme for the planting of trees in the college area, which is recommended by the Board.

9. Training

Cavalry and Equitation.—The Board viewed with great pleasure the excellent equitation in the cavalry movements performed by the gentlemen cadets, and in the mounted sports.

Artillery.—The Battery Gun Drill carried out by the 2nd Class was very smart and very well executed.

Military Engineering.—The Military Engineering, bridging and demolitions, as demonstrated before the Board, were considered to be of a very high standard.

Infantry Drill and Ceremonial.—The Board viewed with satisfaction the performance of Infantry Drill and Rifle Exercises, which were carried out in a very smart manner, the only comment being that the very difficult operation of saluting with the sword could be improved upon

Trench Raiding.—The Board witnessed with great pleasure the daylight raid on a section of trenches by the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Classes.

Command and Instruction.—In the different branches of the service the Gentlemen Cadets not only took actual command of the Squadrons, Troops, Companies, Platoons, etc., but imparted instruction in a very efficient manner. This, the Board understands, is a new departure, and has not hitherto been attempted in the curriculum of training.

Assault at-Arms in the Gymnasium.—The Physical Training in both floor and apparatus work carried out by the whole College was excellent.

10. Discipline

The Board examined the conduct sheets of the Gentlemen Cadets and found that the discipline of the College for the past year had been excellent.

11. Physical Condition of Gentlemen Cadets

On examination of the Medical Records of the College the Board found that the health of the Gentlemen Cadets during the past year had been very good.

The Board having had the privilege of witnessing the Gentlemen Cadets carry out several phases of their military and physical training, and having made numerous enquiries regarding the academic side of the instruction, and consulted the health and punishment charts and other documents connected with the administration of the Royal Military College, desire to place on record their high appreciation of the services of the Commandant and Staff.

Many useful and valuable innovations have been introduced by the Commandant, which will undoubtedly tend to further increase the welfare and efficiency of all concerned.

The Staff have worked with enthusiasm and devotion, with the excellent results already noted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. CURRIE,
Chairman, Board of Visitors, R.M.C.

W. GIBSONE,

C. L. PANET.

J. SUTHERLAND BROWN,

F. L. WANKLYN,

JOHN S. HENDRIE,

W. B. KINGSMILL,

A. BOWEN PERRY,

W. A. GRIESBACH,
Members, Board of Visitors, R.M.C.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1921

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

[No. 37—1922.]

To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, all of which is respectfully submitted.

G. D. ROBERTSON,
Minister of Labour.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

To the Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, LL.D.,
Minister of Labour.

Sir,—The work of the Department of Labour is inevitably modified by the variations from year to year in the nature of the industrial conditions with which the department comes continually into intimate touch. This has been more than usually the case during the fiscal year 1920-21, the period having included seasons marking, on the one hand, the highest degree of industrial activity ever probably recorded in Canada, with the highest wage rates and commodity prices, and, on the other hand, a degree of unemployment probably without precedent in Canada, with declining wages and prices. Records of the department show that food prices, which had been steadily rising for twenty years, reached their highest level in the summer months of 1920, and began then slowly to decline. The wage movement, though less clearly indicated, showed the same tendency. While, however, prices had been rising, as stated, for twenty years before the high level of 1920 was reached, the rate of increase did not become alarming until 1915. The prices of 1915, for instance, averaged fifty per cent above those of 1900, having taken fifteen years to achieve this increase, but, beginning with 1915, prices went upward with a bound, and by 1920 had doubled. The year 1915 was of course the second year of the great war, with submarine warfare increasing in intensity, the supply of labour available for production (otherwise than for war necessities) rapidly diminishing, and vast armies consuming, on an ever-increasing scale, commodities of all kinds. Wages moved in the same direction, but it is to be noted, from a careful examination of the records of the department, that while the upward movement of prices and wages from 1900 to 1915 had been practically on parallel lines, this ceased to be the case during the five years that followed, wages being unable to move upward with the same speed as prices and never reaching quite the same proportion to prices as had obtained in the years prior to 1915. This does not suggest that there may not have been in particular localities and in particular trades instances in which wage increases exceeded the average of the food prices increase, but comparisons on a Dominion-wide basis for the bulk of trades and commodities show the result indicated.

Prices reached their peak in July, as stated, and began to recede. The recession of prices continued throughout the fiscal year and would have been more marked but for a tendency in some localities for fuel and rents to increase. At the close of the fiscal year the price movement was still downward. How far the recession of prices will continue is of course a matter of uncertainty, but it is likely to continue at least throughout the summer. Few expect that the price levels of 1914-15 will be reached or approximated, but, where so many of the factors involved are of

doubtful or uncertain quantity, it would be unwise to venture a prediction. The probability of wages falling to a pre-war level is decidedly more doubtful. In some cases the unions concerned are strong and aggressive and the movement downward is contested inch by inch. In any event, since the rise in wages followed and did not precede the rise in prices, and, as has been pointed out, failed to keep pace with prices when the latter rose rapidly, so, equally, any marked fall in wages may be expected to occur only after a marked drop in commodity prices. The stronger unions have pressed urgently the point that wage conditions were by no means in 1913-14 at a level accepted as satisfactory, and that any readjustment made necessary by falling prices should leave labour with a standard of living substantially higher than that existing before the war, and this is a sentiment which undoubtedly attracts sympathy in many quarters.

Economic Influences

This is not a place in which to attempt a discussion of the economic laws and principles with which questions of prices and wages are inseparably enmeshed, but it is difficult not to note in passing the increasing degree to which these matters are in each country subject to modification by influences not local or national in nature and not, therefore, directly or immediately controllable by local or national means. Prior to the war a fairly stable basis, for instance, existed with regard to international exchange. The depreciation, as a result of the war, of the national currency in many countries disturbed and almost destroyed the basis of international exchange, and dealt a paralysing blow at international trade. There are obvious difficulties in trading between countries where credit on one side has been so shaken as to be in some cases at the point of disappearance. The Canadian dollar, prior to the war, equalled five francs in France, and now equals ten; the German mark, formerly about equivalent to a quarter of a dollar, now fluctuates at a value of between one and two cents; the lire of Italy is a third only of its former value; and in Poland, Hungary, Austria, and countries generally of eastern and central Europe, the national currencies have dropped to less than a fiftieth, and in some cases less than a hundredth, of their pre-war value. Canada is fortunate in having an exchange which is unfavourable only as against the United States, and the disadvantage for commercial purposes of having the Canadian dollar worth only 86 to 88 cents in the United States is clear. It is obvious that the prevalence of conditions such as these over a large part of the world must materially affect all countries which seek to share in international trade.

The situation with respect to unemployment furnishes a further illustration of the wide sweep of these economic conditions. The fall in prices was not confined to Canada, but spread generally in a greater or less degree over all countries sharing in the commerce of the world. It was, however, hardly well under way before there commenced an almost precipitous decline in employment. This, too, was noted in most countries of the world, but appears to have been most marked in those countries where the national currency had suffered the least depreciation. The United States, for instance, in whose favour international currency had been most pronounced by virtue of it having become during the war a great creditor country, suffered apparently most acutely of all countries with respect to unemployment, and Great Britain, presumably second among the great nations in financial power, approximated the United States in its degree of unemployment, which in both countries approached the measure of a national calamity. Statistics with respect to unemployment are unavailable in many countries in Europe, but the best information to hand seems to indicate that countries where there has been a marked depreciation in the national currency have suffered least or have recovered most quickly from unemployment, while those where, as in the case of Sweden, Holland, Switzerland, etc., the depreciation has been

of the slightest, have suffered severely. In Canada, where, as remarked, the exchange is unfavourable only as regards the United States, unemployment was undoubtedly severe, but much less so than in the United States or even Great Britain.

The decline of employment began in October and the volume of unemployment steadily increased until the number of unemployed was estimated in round figures at 200,000. These figures are a careful estimate of the department, based on information collected mainly by the Employment Service branch. An official estimate of the unemployed in the United States placed the number, when probably at the highest figure, at 5,750,000, and the returns for Great Britain gave a total in round figures of somewhat over two millions. If these totals are compared with the respective populations of these countries, it will be seen that Canada is in greatly the more fortunate position. With a population one-fifth of that of Great Britain, an equal proportion of unemployment would have given Canada 400,000 men and women without work, twice the estimated number of unemployed. With a population approximately one-thirteenth that of the United States, an equal proportion of unemployment would have given Canada 480,000 men and women without work, considerably more than twice the number estimated. A situation which leaves those countries whose credit has been least impaired the chief sufferers from unemployment is certainly paradoxical and affords hope perhaps for a speedy recovery.

It is, however, unnecessary to dwell further on these difficult aspects of economic problems, which have been mentioned here, moreover, only with a view to showing how intimately certain elemental industrial conditions in Canada, such as employment or unemployment, food prices, and wage rates, etc., are bound up with the industrial conditions of lands remote from Canada, and are more or less vitally affected by the willingness and ability of distant communities to deal with each other and with this country.

UNEMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA

The problem of unemployment in Canada, though less grave than in Great Britain or the United States, was none the less the occasion of deep anxiety. With the opening of winter there was no prospect of immediate improvement. Moreover, representations reached the Government from many municipalities that they were unable to deal with the situation and appealing for federal aid, particularly by way of public works. It should be noted that, early in the season of unemployment, the Minister of Labour had conferred with many of the larger employers, inviting their assistance in doing what was possible to spread employment over the greatest number of workers by shortening hours, working part time where full time was impossible, and by introducing the rotation system where this was practicable, and the employers responded on the whole generously. In this way, and by the planning of public works in the centres where unemployment was most pressing, a policy in which some provinces and municipalities cordially co-operated, the evil was restricted to the dimensions indicated, which, however, showed a situation frequently beyond the resources of the local authorities, or any assistance afforded by the province. The whole subject of local relief is, under the constitution of the Dominion, a matter primarily for the municipal authorities, and in the second place for the Provincial Government, but the Dominion Government, in view of representations received and having in mind that the unemployment situation arose from conditions on the whole neither local nor national, but seemed rather to be one of the perhaps inevitable sequels of the great war, undertook, in communications addressed by the Minister of Labour to the Provincial Governments and the municipalities, to become responsible for the repayment to a municipality of one-third of any money expended for the relief of workers unable to obtain employment and in necessitous circumstances; the federal contribution was not made conditional on the payment by the different Provincial Governments of a second third, but the Dominion Government had, in its communication, indicated the hope that this course would be taken, and several provinces accepted the plan and

assumed one-third of the municipal expenditure incurred in relieving unemployment. The plan was in operation by the end of the calendar year, and at the end of the fiscal year there had been distributed the sum of $343,036. Many of the municipal accounts were late in reaching the Department of Labour, and, moreover, the unemployment situation remaining serious, the federal plan was continued into the new fiscal year. The cities most affected were Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Hamilton, and Montreal, ranking as to relief necessities in about the order named, many smaller towns and cities, however, receiving grants proportioned on their disbursements.

There were many evidences of the value of the aid thus rendered by the federal authorities. Many of the municipalities receiving this assistance, and expressing appreciation of the same, urged, however, that the advantage of the federal grant would have been still greater had it been made on conditions which permitted the use of the funds in furnishing work for the unemployed instead of in the payment of doles to the unemployed. The Dominion Government, in dealing with the problem, had not deemed it desirable to depart from the principle that the cost of municipal undertakings must be borne by the local community, with such assistance as the province may choose to give, no part of the expenditure falling normally on the federal treasury. It is, however, clear that many classes of municipal work can be carried on during the winter months only at considerably increased cost, and this fact was a severe handicap on the efforts of municipalities to provide work for the unemployed. The view was freely advanced that a continuance of the unemployment situation would justify the acceptance by the Dominion authorities of responsibility for paying at least a portion of any increased cost due to carrying on municipal undertakings during the winter months, and it is not unlikely that, should the unemployment situation continue during the winter of 1921-22, some assistance will be rendered to municipalities in this way.

The federal plan of relief during the winter of 1920-21 included the requirement that each person receiving relief should produce a certificate from the local branch of the Employment Service showing that the holder had sought work and was unable to secure it. The statements received from each municipality as to its disbursements were carefully checked by the accounts branch of the Department of Labour.

Treatment of Unemployment

It is to be noted that the manner of dealing with the unemployment situation differed in the various countries facing the situation. The method selected in Canada has been described. In Great Britain the majority of the unemployed came within the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Act and received a certain amount of relief. With regard to the United States, there is no record of formal action on the part of the federal authorities, but presumably municipal and state authorities aided in a measure by public works. In several countries in continental Europe unemployment insurance prevails in some form. The continental systems differ greatly from each other, and are, in many cases, under frequent revision; their administration, also, is often partly local in character. In Great Britain, where the Act is administered on a national basis, there have been numerous amendments since the close of the war, but the law in its latest form (June, 1921) requires weekly payments from workers of sevenpence and sixpence for men and women, respectively, and from employers of eightpence and sevenpence respectively, with payment of half these sums for persons under eighteen. The contribution of the Government is one-fourth of the sum of that of employer and worker. The amount payable to the unemployed worker under the latest amendment is fifteen shillings weekly, or, in Canadian money, as at the present exchange rate, three dollars. The war years in Great Britain had been a period of extremely active employment and the unemployment fund built up under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act had remained comparatively untouched. For some months the weekly payments had been at the rate of twenty shillings, but

it was more than the fund would bear, and the weekly payment was reduced to fifteen shillings.

The relative merits of the different systems of unemployment insurance and the extent to which any system works to the public advantage are points which are receiving close attention in Canada. The following sentences from the speech of His Excellency the Governor General at the opening of Parliament in February indicate the attitude of the Dominion Government on the subject:—

> "Unemployment, the world-wide result of the conditions to which I have referred, though less widespread in Canada than elsewhere, has received the most anxious consideration. Of the charges for the relief of general unemployment, measures have been taken to bear a substantial share, and special measures have been taken to assist disabled and partially disabled ex-service men. These will be submitted to you for approval.
>
> "An investigation is being conducted by the Department of Labour into systems of unemployment insurance and old age pensions."

In fulfilment of the undertaking the Department of Labour has been actively pursuing inquiries into the matters named. Much information had been, of course, accumulated in the department, but recent years have brought many changes in legislation and in points of view, and the situation is one needing a more intensive inquiry than any yet attempted. At the time of writing, it is the intention of the Minister of Labour, should his public duties permit, to proceed overseas during the summer months and, by personal observation and investigation in some of the countries which have legislated on these matters, endeavour to reach a conclusion as to the benefits derived and to what extent similar legislation would meet the necessities of Canada. It is possible that other officers of the department will be called overseas during the year in connection with the participation of the Dominion in the work of the International Labour Office, and, should this expectation be realized, these officers also will devote some attention to these matters. A bulletin summarizing the legislation on unemployment in the different countries of the world was issued shortly before the close of the year.

Question of Industrial Unrest

A subject always of deep interest in a brief retrospect of the year economically and industrially, is the extent of industrial unrest as measured by strikes and lockouts and the standing of Canada in these matters by comparison with other countries. As has been explained in previous reports, the records of the department are tabulated on the basis of the calendar year to permit a more convenient comparison with the figures of other countries, which also, as a rule, are tabulated for the calendar year. The year 1919, it will be recalled, showed the highest level in the departmental record of nineteen years, both as to numbers of strikes, of employers and workmen respectively involved, and of working days lost, this last feature, which is perhaps the truest measure of industrial unrest, reaching in 1919 within a fraction of the four million mark, almost twice the economic loss shown in any previous year. In commenting upon the year 1919 in these matters, however, it is necessary to recall the fact that its industrial history includes the quite unprecedented general strike in Winnipeg, which accounted for almost a third of the large time losses. The calendar year 1920 was fortunate in escaping any outbreak remotely resembling that of the Winnipeg strike. The industrial activities were at their highest during the first half of the year, with prices rising until the month of July was reached, and these conditions were not favourable to relieving the tension of industrial unrest, a condition always existing in greater or less degree. The time losses were, at 886,954 working days, less than one-quarter of those of the calendar year 1919, and, though yet far

larger than desirable, did not include any industrial struggle causing particular danger or inconvenience to the public.

Perhaps there is no country with which, relative numbers of population being borne in mind, Canada can be more fittingly compared industrially than the United States, the processes and general conditions of industry being largely identical, and the workmen belonging, as a rule, to the same trades unions. The figures of the Dominion census for 1921 are not available, but, estimating the population at the level of 8,500,000, and that of the United States at 110,000,000, the republic contains about thirteen times the population of the Dominion. In the number of strikes recorded, the United States barely equals this proportion, the figures being 285 for Canada as compared with 3,167 for the United States, but the economic loss to the United States from strikes, measured in working days, was more than fifty times that of Canada, the figures being 48,163,754 for the United States and 886,754 for Canada.

It will be of interest to turn for a moment also to Australia. Reference has been frequently made in the pages of the report of the work of this department from year to year to the conditions of the sister Commonwealth with respect to industrial disputes and legislation on the subject. Even before the creation of the Commonwealth in 1900, several of the Australian colonies, as they were then known, had, together with New Zealand, achieved a certain distinction in the world by the enactment of legislation of a more or less drastic character, aimed at the diminution or abolition of strikes and lockouts as a feature of industrialism, and, in fact, going far in the direction of declaring all strikes and lockouts unlawful. The Commonwealth continued for many years much the same attitude to industrial disputes but concerned itself principally with disputes extending beyond the bounds of a single state. Federal and state laws on the subject followed each other with startling rapidity, until something like a maze of legislation was created. Unfortunately the numerous statutes failed to bring nearer the object sought, and comparison between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of Canada continues now, as on previous occasions, to be greatly to the advantage of the Dominion. Canada has been greatly less active than Australia in the realm of legislation as to industrial disputes. The outstanding federal statute has been for many years the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, three times amended, simply to be strengthened in its underlying principles, or as to a detail of administrative machinery, and the provinces have been equally sparing in statutes, confining their legislation to efforts in the way of conciliation, save perhaps for the Quebec statute of 1921, to be mentioned later. The more closely the situation is regarded from this point of view the greater appears the ground for the conclusion that legislation in Canada on these matters has been on lines which have proved to be on the whole sounder and more practicable than those followed in Australia, and have accordingly brought a substantially larger benefit to the community. The population of Australia is barely two-thirds that of the Dominion. The two countries are in about equal degree agricultural or pastoral, but differ greatly with respect to climate, and Australia contains but a small proportion of population of other than British origin. Having these points in mind it is interesting and important to note that, whereas the strike record of Canada for 1920 showed 285 disputes in existence during the year, with 1,272 employers and 52,150 workpeople involved, and time losses in working days of 886,754, the situation in Australia, with its smaller population, was substantially worse at all points, and, by measurement of working days, involved an economic loss slightly more than twice that of Canada, the figures for Australia being 554 strikes, 2,104 employers, 102,519 workers, and time losses of 1,872,065 working days; the figures for Australia are those of the Commonwealth Statistician. From the Commonwealth Statistician also have been received very complete figures as to industrial disputes for the period 1913-1920, and a comparison of the returns

of the two countries shows that about the same proportions are found in the average over the period of eight years. For Canada the record for eight years shows 1,202 strikes, with time losses of 8,759,312 working days; for Australia the figures are 3,167 strikes, 17,336,860 time losses in working days. It was noted above that the 1919 strike level in Canada, in loss of working days, was at a shade under four millions, greatly the highest on record, the figures being swollen by the Winnipeg strike. The year was a bad one everywhere in industrial disputes, but it is a surprising fact that Australia exceeded, by over two million working days, this highest Canadian level, the Commonwealth record showing losses for 1919 of 6,308,226 work days.

Great Britain is a third country with which comparison is interesting, and the result is the same. Taking the number of strikes and time losses for the year 1920, we find for Great Britain 1,715 strikes and 27,011,000 lost work days, as against 285 strikes and 886,754 lost work days in the case of Canada, the figure for Great Britain being in excess of the proportions of the respective populations. If we apply the same test as in the case of Australia, and take the figures for the eight-year period, 1913-1920, we secure the same conclusion. In Canada, as quoted above, strikes during the period 1913-1920 numbered 1,202, and the lost work days 8,759,312; the figures for Great Britain for the period show 8,851 strikes and 101,075,003 lost work days, again greatly out of proportion to the relative populations; the figures of lost work days for the same period in the United States are not all available, but incomplete records show them to have been in the neighbourhood of three hundred millions. For continental Europe, the particulars are to hand for the year 1920 only in a few cases, and, where available, tell the same story. Italy reports 1,881 strikes and 16,398,000 lost work days; Sweden, a country with a smaller population than Canada, reports 486 strikes and 8,943,000 lost work days, or ten times the time losses of Canada; the Netherlands, also with a population somewhat under that of Canada, shows 457 strikes and 1,005,000 lost work days.

A feeling of satisfaction at the fortunate situation of Canada in these matters whenever a comparison is possible is natural and inevitable, and it would be unreasonable if the department did not feel that its efforts have been a considerable factor in giving Canada this pre-eminence, whether as exerted through the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, by way of the highly efficient work of the departmental corps of officials engaged chiefly in conciliation work, or by other agencies of the department.

Features of the situation which should not be, however, overlooked are the extent to which industrial and economic conditions have been, during recent years of war and reconstruction, the subject of special regulation or legislation with a view to meeting situations of an abnormal character. The creation of the position of Director of Coal Operations to deal with conditions in District Eighteen and the institution during the war of a Board of Appeal from Boards of Conciliation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act are illustrations of such legislation in Canada. There is good ground, too, for the view that much benefit resulted from such measures, as also from the searching and effective inquiry into industrial conditions made by a Royal Commission in May and June, 1919, and from the National Industrial Conference held at Ottawa in September of the same year.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, has been during the year reasonably active, there having been established 37 conciliation boards out of 69 disputes dealt with under the Act. The Act, it will be remembered, was enacted on March 22, 1907. The total number of disputes dealt with since that date is 509. The tribunal known as the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, estab-

lished during the summer to deal with disputes between Canadian railways and six trade unions, representing railway workers, continued to operate during the year. Under the agreement disputes affecting railway workers, members of the unions concerned, (1) Locomotive Engineers, (2) Locomotive Firemen, (3) Conductors, (4) Trainmen, (5) Railroad Telegraphers, (6) Maintenance of Way Men, were referred to the board and duly settled, save that in one case a dispute was referred under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. There were six disputes where the inquiry before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation failed to prevent a strike, a larger proportion than usual, but the strikes resulting were not the occasion of serious public inconvenience, that involving the St. John, N.B., street railway workers being the most important.

Reference has been made on several occasions in the pages of these reports to the difficulty arising from the inapplicability of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to disputes arising as between municipalities and municipal employees, whether clerical workers, police, firemen, waterworks employees, municipal street railway workers or others. The situation is one involving constitutional points and need not be again here discussed, otherwise than to refer to the legislation enacted at the 1921 session of the Quebec Legislature, the Municipal Strike and Lockout Act, providing for the compulsory arbitration of disputes in municipal services and applicable to practically all classes of workers. Legislation by the province seemed to be the only effective way of providing means of dealing with the class of disputes in question, and this was the course suggested in discussing the subject in these pages. The Manitoba Industrial Conditions Act, 1919, is not indeed aimed expressly at municipal disputes, but disputes of all classes, save those relating to agricultural and railway workers, are brought within its scope and may be dealt with by the Joint Board created under its provisions. The Manitoba statute does not go beyond the stage of conciliation, its provisions being compulsory at no point; it is none the less an agency of excellent type and likely, under the able chairmanship of Rev. Dr. Gordon (Ralph Connor), to exercise an increasing influence for industrial peace.

Other Branches of Work

Full statements appear in the report with regard to the other statutes and ordinances administered under the authority of the minister, namely, the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Fair Wages Resolution, the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, and the Technical Education Act; also as to other aspects of the work of the department, that of the fair wages and conciliation officers, that of the Statistical Branch, the publication from month to month of the *Labour Gazette*, the issue of bulletins on various aspects of the joint council movement, the publication of the annual reports on Labour Organization in Canada and Labour Legislation in Canada, the duties incidental to the membership of the Dominion Government (through the Minister of Labour) in the Governing Body of the International Labour Conference as constituted under the Versailles Treaty of Peace, etc. Disbursements during the year to the provinces or to municipalities under the provisions of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act totalled $233,908.75, and sums paid to the provinces under the provisions of the Technical Education Act amounted to $580,675.43.

It will be remembered that the National Industrial Conference held in September, 1919, recommended the appointment of a board to consider the question of the promotion of the uniformity of labour laws in Canada, the board to include representatives of Federal and Provincial Governments and of employers and workmen. Such a Royal Commission was appointed and met at Ottawa during the month of April, 1920, under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Labour for Canada. The commission dealt in considerable detail with the subject in question, and presented a report which is summarized in the present volume.

The second meeting of the International Labour Conference was held during the year at Genoa, Italy, extending from June 15 to July 10. The agenda related specifically to hours and conditions of labour among seamen. The Dominion delegation was composed as follows: Government delegates, the Honourable Philippe Roy, Commissioner General at Paris, France, and Mr. G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Naval Affairs, Ottawa; Employers' delegate, Mr. Thomas Robb, Montreal, Secretary of the Shipping Federation of Canada; Workmen's delegate, Mr. J. C. Gauthier, Montreal, President of the Sailors, Firemen and Cooks' Union of Canada. The most important matter coming before the conference was a convention looking to the limitation of the hours of labour for seamen, as to which, however, the necessary two-thirds majority was not obtained and no action was taken.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Organization met three times during the fiscal year, namely, in June, October, and January. The June meeting was held at Genoa shortly before the meeting at that city of the Second International Labour Conference as above. Canada continues to be represented on this Body by the Honourable G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, but the minister, being unable, on account of pressure of public duties, to attend, was represented by a substitute at each of these meetings, and it was found possible to utilize for this purpose the services of Dominion officials whose duties require them to reside in Europe, or who were in Europe at about the time of the Governing Body meetings, on official business for other branches of the Government. Honourable Philippe Roy, of Paris, attended the June meeting; Mr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, the October meeting, and Mr. L. C. Christie, of the Department of External Affairs, the January meeting. A further meeting held in April, 1921, shortly after the close of the fiscal year, was attended by Mr. W. L. Griffith, of London, Secretary to the High Commissioner for Canada. Each and all of these gentlemen served effectively as substitutes for the minister.

A piece of departmental work arising directly out of the war and which, at one time, assumed considerable proportions, that, namely, of acting as agent of the British Government in the distribution of separation allowances to dependants of overseas munitions workers, came practically to a close during the fiscal year. The Canadian workmen who had proceeded overseas to do munitions work in Great Britain had all returned to Canada within a year or two after the war, but a considerable number of cases arose where the workmen or, in some cases where the workmen were deceased, their dependants advanced claims due to alleged oversight on the part of the British officials or to special circumstances which suggested a certain responsibility on the part of the British Government. The Deputy Minister of Labour had, during a brief visit to Great Britain on official business in 1920, discussed these matters with the British officials, and as a result a sum of money was set aside for the adjustment of claims of the nature indicated, the Department of Labour being requested to undertake the work of adjustment. The details of settlement were entrusted mainly to Mr. H. Hereford, an officer of the department, who visited the points affected, so far as this could be conveniently done, and a satisfactory adjustment was effected.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,

Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA.

I. CONCILIATION WORK

Apart from the conciliation work performed by various officers of the department, of which mention is made in the chapter dealing with the operations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the assistance of the Department of Labour was invoked during the year in connection with many individual labour disputes. In some cases the minister himself played an active part in achieving settlement and the services of the fair wages officers of the Department were extensively utilized in conciliation work. The officers in question are: Messrs. E. N. Compton and W. D. Killins, who are stationed at Toronto and Ottawa respectively; Mr. F. E. Harrison, who is stationed at Calgary, and who keeps in touch with conditions in the Prairie Provinces, acting also as assistant to the Director of Coal Operations; Mr. D. T. Bulger, who is stationed at Vancouver, and whose territory embraces the province of British Columbia, and Mr. T. Bertrand, whose headquarters are in Montreal, and who works chiefly in the province of Quebec.

In addition to the assistance rendered by the fair wages officers in the settlement of labour disputes, efficient services were rendered on many occasions, and particularly in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, by Mr. E. McG. Quirk, of Montreal. Mr. Quirk, though not actually an officer of the department, has frequently been appointed as a special representative.

The correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and the superintendents of the employment offices at several points have also acted sometimes as conciliators.

Reference is also made in another chapter of this report to the conciliation work of the department in connection with the mining operations in the Alberta and British Columbia coal fields.

Labour Unrest in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Coal Fields

The labour unrest in the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick coal fields was receiving the attention of the department at the close of the fiscal year 1920, and Boards of Conciliation and Investigation had been appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. In some cases the boards had been successful in obtaining signed agreements between the operators and their employees; in other cases no agreements were reached. In June, 1920, one of the boards established in this connection, and which had been reconvened to adjust certain wage scales, recommended that "a Royal Commission be appointed with full powers to deal with the whole mining industry of Nova Scotia with a view to making such recommendations and findings as in its judgment will tend to stabilize the industry and to best conserve the interests of the mine workers, the operators and the public." This recommendation was made in view of the fact that no public interest would be apparently served by an investigation restricted to one company, and that several boards either meeting simultaneously or successively would find it almost impossible to arrive at a common agreement.

In July, 1920, following the aforesaid recommendation, a Royal Commission was established composed as follows: Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Montreal; Sir William Stavert, Montreal, and Mr. W. P. Hutchinson, Moncton, N.B.; Mr. Quirk being chairman.

The board was empowered, apart from questions affecting the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia, to deal also with certain difficulties existing in connection with questions pertaining to coal mining operations in the Minto district in the province of New Brunswick.

The report of the commission was received in September, 1920, and contained detailed recommendations concerning a basis of a settlement of the dispute. These findings were not wholly acceptable to the disputing parties and the unrest continued. In October, 1920, a conference of representatives of the operators and their employees was summoned in Montreal by the Department of Labour. The conference continued from October 20 to 21 and from November 3 to 8. Those present at the conference were as follows: R. M. Wolvin, President, E. P. Merrill, General Manager, and H. J. McCann, Assistant General Manager, of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited; D. H. McDougall, President, and A. S. McNeill, Superintendent of Mines, of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited; Robert Baxter, President, and J. B. McLachlan, Secretary-Treasurer, of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America, and John P. White, Cleveland, Ohio, former President of the United Mine Workers of America, who attended on behalf of the International headquarters. The Department of Labour was represented by Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister, and Mr. Quirk, chairman of the Royal Commission, also attended on invitation. The findings of the Royal Commission were used as a basis of discussion during the conference. An agreement was finally reached and ratified by a referendum vote of the members of the United Mine Workers of America in District 26, the terms being communicated by the district officers to the employees of all the coal mining companies in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Eventually agreements were signed between the various companies and their employees which terminated this dispute.

In the chapter dealing with proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act mention is made of applications which were received from the electrical workers, machinists, and various other classes, also from the employees in the yard service of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and the Dominion Coal Company, for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with their demands concerning wages, etc., and of the efforts of the department towards bringing about conciliation. At the close of the fiscal year adjustments had not been effected of these disputes.

Cost of Living Commission, Vancouver Island, B.C.

Reference was made in previous annual reports to the appointment in the fall of 1918 of a Royal Commission composed of Mr. D. T. Bulger, resident fair wages officer of the Department of Labour in Vancouver, chairman, Mr. Tully Boyce, of Nanaimo, on behalf of the coal operators of Vancouver Island, and Mr. J. McAllister, of Cumberland, on behalf of the coal miners of Vancouver Island, to deal with wages matters connected with the coal mining industry on Vancouver Island. The arrangement made in connection with this matter and details of procedure are included in another chapter of this report.

Other Mediation Work

The following is a list of the more important cases in connection with which mediation work was performed during the year by personal intervention on the part of the Minister of Labour, or by officers or agents of the department, and by correspondence:—

MINING

October, 1920:

Thetford Mines, Que.—A strike of certain of the employees of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada, Limited, *re* wages, received the attention of two officers of the department in the locality and a settlement was effected.

January, 1921:

Minto, N.B.—Advice was received in the department of an alleged lockout of certain of the workmen employed in the mines operated by the International Paper Company. Inquiry showed no ground for the charge of lockout and conferences resulted in the men returning to work, when the mines were reopened, but on the company's terms.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

April, 1920:

Guelph, Ont.—The assistance of the department was requested in connection with a settlement of a dispute involving the painters, paperhangers and decorators employed on the Speedwell Military Hospital and by six other firms, concerning the employees' demand for increased wages and shorter hours. An officer of the department visited the locality and succeeded in bringing about a settlement, the demands of the employees being granted.

Moncton, N.B.—Two officers of the department gave attention to a strike of the painters and decorators. Conferences were arranged and a settlement effected as a result, increased wages being granted.

Hamilton, Ont.—The Minister of Labour was requested to name a chairman of a local board of arbitration appointed to deal with a threatened dispute concerning wages involving certain of the building trades. The arbitrator named was successful in effecting a settlement. This dispute also received the attention of an officer of the department who visited the locality.

London, Ont.—Through the intervention of an officer of the department, who visited the locality, a strike of the hod-carriers was averted.

May, 1920:

Moncton, N.B.—Through the intervention of an officer of the department, who visited Moncton, agreements were effected which resulted in the settlement of a strike of various classes in the building trades, increased wages being granted.

Stratford, Ont.—The assistance of the department was requested in connection with a strike of plumbers. This matter received the attention of an officer of the department. A settlement was finally effected on the employers' terms.

Toronto, Ont.—A strike occurred of the glass bevellers and scratch polishers employed by six firms. Through the intervention of an officer of the department in the locality conferences were arranged which resulted in a compromise being reached.

July, 1920:

Ottawa, Ont.—A strike occurred of the electricians in the employ of H. L. Allen concerning alleged violation of agreement. The department was requested to name a chairman of the industrial council which was to deal with the dispute. The findings of the chairman named were to the effect that no violation of agreement had occurred, and the men returned to work pursuant to the council's rulings.

September, 1920:

Saskatoon, Sask.—A strike occurred of the carpenters employed by various firms. Through the mediation of an officer of the department a compromise was effected, increased wages being granted.

October, 1920:

Montreal, Que.—A strike of the plumbers employed by various firms received the attention of an officer of the department in the locality, who endeavoured to bring about a settlement. At the close of the fiscal year an adjustment had not been reached.

Port Arthur, Ont.—A strike of the carpenters and hoist engineers employed by the Pulp Mill Construction Company concerning wages and hours was adjusted through conferences arranged by the officer of the department in Port Arthur. The employees concerned were granted increased wages and the eight hour day.

Toronto, Ont.—A dispute between various firms and certain of their employees, being lead glaziers, received the attention of an officer of the department. As a result of conferences arranged a satisfactory adjustment was effected.

January, 1921:

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—The assistance of the department was requested in connection with the settlement of a dispute between various contractors and certain of their employees, being steam and operating engineers. Correspondence regarding the matter resulted in negotiations between the disputants being renewed, and a strike was averted.

Toronto, Ont.—A dispute concerning an alleged violation of agreement on the part of some contractors with respect to certain employees of the building trades received the attention of an officer of the department in the locality, and a satisfactory adjustment was effected.

METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES

April, 1920:

St. Hyacinthe, Que.—A dispute between the Omega Machine Company and its machinists received attention by the department through correspondence and also by a representative of the department in the locality. Although an adjustment could not be effected satisfactory to both parties concerned, no strike occurred.

Hamilton, Ont.—A strike occurred of the steam and operating engineers in the employ of the Steel Company of Canada concerning wages. This strike threatened to extend to various other firms, and the Minister of Labour visited Hamilton and succeeded in effecting a settlement of the dispute.

May, 1920:

Port Arthur, Ont.—A dispute arose involving all classes in the shipbuilding trades employed by the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company concerning the men's demand for increased wages. The department gave attention to this dispute by correspondence and sent a special officer to Port Arthur. It was, however, impossible to avert the threatened strike, the company refusing the men's demands. Conferences were held with the various parties concerned, also with the city officials. Finally through the further intervention of an officer of the department at Port Arthur a conference was arranged which resulted in the men agreeing to resume work on the company's terms, and the strike ended.

June, 1920:

Halifax, N.S.—The assistance of the department was requested in connection with the strike of certain employees of the Halifax Shipyards, Limited. A representative of the department was sent to Halifax, but before his arrival the strike had terminated, the majority of the strikers having returned to work on the company's terms. This matter also received the attention of the department through correspondence.

Hull, Que.—A request was received for the intervention of the department in connection with a dispute between the Iron and Steel Foundry Company and certain of its employees concerning an alleged unjust dismissal. The investigation of the matter by an officer of the department showed that the company appeared to be justified in the action it had taken.

Toronto, Ont.—A strike occurred of the machinists in the employ of the Bawden Machine Company. An officer of the department interviewed the disputants and it was found that the strike had been called through a misunderstanding. The men returned to work on the employers' terms.

July, 1920:

Toronto, Ont.—A strike occurred of the ornamental iron workers in the employ of the Canadian Allis-Chalmers Company concerning wages. This dispute received the attention of two officers of the department in the locality. Eventually a compromise was effected.

Montreal, Que.—The assistance of the department was requested in connection with the settlement of a strike of the iron workers in the employ of the Steel Company of Canada concerning certain demands affecting the Union. Efforts were made by the Minister through correspondence and by representatives of the department in the locality to bring about conferences between the disputants, but these were without the desired success. A settlement was finally reached and the strike ended.

Toronto, Ont.—The good offices of the department were requested in connection with a strike of the machinists in the firm of the Steel Radiation Company of Toronto concerning certain union demands. A representative of the department held conferences with all parties involved but was unsuccessful in bringing about a settlement satisfactory to all concerned. The men finally resumed work on the employers' terms.

August, 1920:

Montreal, Que.—A dispute concerning the cause of the closing down of the plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company received the special attention of the department, interviews being held with the management of the company, the city officials and the employees. Through the mediation of the department negotiations between the disputants were renewed and the strike ended.

October, 1920:

Vancouver, B.C.—Advice was received in the department of a threatened strike in the shipbuilding industry, regarding a reduction which had been made in wages. An application was received for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation from the employees of the Wallace Shipyards, but, as this industry did not fall within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, no Board could be established. A representative of the department in the locality kept in touch with this situation, holding conferences with all parties concerned. The threatened strike was averted.

December, 1920:

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—The department was requested to assist in the adjustment of a dispute between the Algoma Steel Corporation and its electrical workers concerning a reduction in wages and certain alleged union discrimination. An officer of the department was sent to Sault Ste. Marie and it was found that some of the men had ceased work. Renewed negotiations were brought about and as a result the majority of the men were reinstated, although certain of their demands concerning union conditions were not granted.

February, 1921:

Toronto, Ont.—In response to a request for the assistance of the department in the adjustment of a dispute between the Canadian Allis-Chalmers and the Sunbeam Lamps and certain of their respective employees, being boilermakers and patternmakers, concerning a reduction in wages without due notice, an officer of the department in the locality intervened and succeeded in averting a strike. The companies met the men's demands and gave the required thirty days' notice, but made the reduction of wages effective after that period had expired. Certain features of the dispute also received the attention of the Minister through correspondence.

March 1921:

St. John, N.B.—Advice was received of an alleged lockout of certain of the employees of the Maritime Nail Co. This dispute received the attention of the Minister through correspondence, and an officer of the department was also sent to St. John. Investigation showed that the company appeared to be justified in closing down the plant and also in opening it under changed conditions.

WOODWORKING

June, 1920:

Owen Sound, Ont.—A strike occurred of certain of the employees of the North America Furniture Company concerning wages. Through the mediation of an officer of the department, who was sent to Owen Sound, an adjustment was effected, increased wages being granted.

January, 1921:

Toronto, Ont.—Through the mediation of an officer of the department, a strike of the rubbers and polishers employed by the Heintzman Piano Company was adjusted. The men returned to work at a reduction in wages.

February, 1921:

Toronto, Ont.—An officer of the department in Toronto was requested to assist in the adjustment of a dispute between the Brunswick Phonograph Company and certain of their employees, being finishers, rubbers and polishers. Although conferences were held with the disputants, an adjustment satisfactory to both parties could not be arranged. No strike occurred.

PULP AND PAPER

April, 1920:

Bromptonville, Que.—Through the mediation of an officer of the department, an adjustment was effected of a strike of certain of the workers in the Bromptonville Pulp Mill concerning a protest against increased work. The employees' demands were not conceded.

Three Rivers, Que.—Through the mediation of an officer of the department, who visited Three Rivers, an adjustment was effected of an alleged lockout of certain maintenance men in the employ of the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company. A further dispute occurred in August, when it was alleged by certain of the employees that the company was not conforming to its terms of agreement. This was also settled through the mediation of an officer of the department.

January, 1921:

Thorold, Ont.—A strike of the employees of the Beaver Board Company received the special attention of the department through an officer who was sent to the locality, and also by correspondence. At the close of the fiscal year the strike remained unterminated.

February, 1921:

Chatham, N.B.—Advice was received in the department of an alleged lockout of certain of the employees of the Fraser Companies Mills. The dispute received attention through correspondence, which indicated that the firm was justified in closing its mills, further that it was willing to re-open them, but at reduced rates of wages. An officer of the department visited the locality and interviewed the parties involved. Renewed negotiations resulted in a settlement.

CLOTHING

October, 1920:

Stratford, Ont.—Through the mediation of an officer of the department, who was requested to lend his assistance, a settlement was effected of a strike, concerning wages, of the textile workers in the employ of the Avon Hosiery Company, a compromise being reached.

January, 1921:

Montreal, Que.—Strikes of the operators, pressers and finishers in the employ of Cohens, Limited, and Schelliskys, concerning the employees' refusal to work on a piecework basis, received the attention of an officer of the department in the locality. Negotiations resulted in certain replacements and settlements were effected.

February, 1921:

Hamilton, Ont.—The assistance of the department was requested in connection with the strike of the clothing workers in the employ of various firms concerning a reduction in wages. Conferences were arranged by a representative of the department, who visited the locality, and finally an adjustment was effected.

TEXTILES

July, 1920:

Carleton Place, Ont.—Advice was received in the department of a dispute in the mills of Bates and Ennis Company concerning the refusal of various of the employees to meet with certain requirements of the company. An officer of the department visited the locality but was unable to secure an adjustment of the dispute on a basis satisfactory to both parties concerned.

January, 1921:

Guelph, Ont.—It was alleged that the Dominion Linens, Limited, were not conforming with the terms of agreement regarding wages and hours, and on this account certain of their employees, being doffers, spinners, etc., had ceased work. An officer of the department visited Guelph and interviewed the disputants in an endeavour to bring about a settlement. Through renewed negotiations an adjustment was effected, the employees resuming work on the company's terms.

St. John, Milltown and Marysville, N.B.—Advice was received in the department of a protest of the employees of the Canadian Cottons, Limited, against a reduction in wages. The minister took this matter up with the management of the company by correspondence and when in New Brunswick gave it further attention. At the close of the fiscal year no strike had occurred, but a settlement satisfactory to both parties to the dispute had not been arranged.

FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO

April, 1920:

Montreal, Que.—Through the mediation of a representative of the department in the locality a new working agreement was effected between the meat cutters and various employing firms.

May, 1920:

Peterborough, Ont.—Through the mediation of an officer of the department and by correspondence, an adjustment was effected of a strike of the meat cutters in the employ of the Canadian Packing Company.

Hamilton, Ont.—An officer of the department aided in bringing about negotiations which resulted in a settlement of a strike of the bakers employed by various firms.

Toronto, Ont.—A dispute in the firm of the Cowan Chocolate Company received the attention of an officer of the department in the locality, conferences being held with both parties. The matter was adjusted by direct negotiations between the disputants.

Toronto, Ont.—A settlement of a strike of the dairy drivers employed by the Toronto City Dairy Company, was effected through the efforts of an officer of the department in Toronto.

Montreal, Que.—A strike occurred of the sugar refinery workers in the St. Lawrence and Canada Refineries concerning a demand of the employees for increased wages and shorter hours. A representative of the department interviewed both parties concerned in an endeavour to bring about a settlement, and the matter was also the subject of correspondence between the Minister and the respective disputants. A new working agreement was finally brought about as a result of negotiations, but largely on the employers' terms.

June, 1920:

Calgary, Alta.—Advice was received in the department that a number of the employees of P. Burns and Company had been laid off, presumably on account of union affiliation. An officer of the department in the locality aided in the negotiations which resulted in the reinstatement of certain of the employees, but the terms of settlement were not satisfactory to the employees, and a further strike occurred in November. The strikers later returned to work on the employers' terms.

July, 1920:

Montreal, Que.—An officer of the department aided in the settlement of a strike of the egg candlers employed in various firms concerning the demand of the employees for increased wages and a reduction of hours. The settlement was in favour of the employers.

November, 1920:

Montreal, Que.—Upon request, a representative of the department interviewed the parties concerned in a dispute between the Davies Company and its meat cutters concerning certain alleged union discrimination. Investigation showed that the company appeared to be justified in the action they had taken. No strike occurred.

February, 1921:

Montreal, Que.—A representative of the department, upon request, lent assistance in an effort to avoid a threatened strike of the meat cutters in the employ of the Montreal Abattoirs. The efforts were unsuccessful and a strike occurred involving several other firms. At the close of the fiscal year this dispute was still receiving the special attention of the department through its officer in Montreal and also through correspondence.

March, 1921:

London, Ont.—The department was requested to send a representative to London to assist in bringing about a settlement of the dispute which had been in existence for some months between the cigarmakers and various firms. An officer visited London and held conferences with both parties involved. Shortly after the close of the fiscal year a settlement was effected.

Hull, Que.—A dispute occurred between the Canadian Packing Company and its meat cutters concerning an extension of the working hours. A conference was held in the Department of Labour between representatives of the disputants, and further attention was given the matter by a special officer of the department. A threatened strike was averted.

LEATHER

May, 1920:

Ottawa, Ont.—Through the mediation of two officers of the department, an agreement providing for increased wages was effected between several firms and their leather workers.

November, 1920:

Montreal, Que.—A strike of the shoe workers in the employ of Daoust, Lalonde & Company concerning a reduction in wages received the attention of the department's officer in Montreal. Information was later received that a strike no longer existed.

TRANSPORTATION (STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE)

May, 1920:

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—In response to a request for the assistance of the department in the settlement of a dispute concerning wages between the Algoma Central Railway and its carmen, a representative was sent to Sault Ste. Marie. Through his mediation an agreement was effected.

June, 1920:

Inverness, N.S.—A dispute between the Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Limited, and its railway employees concerning a demand for increased wages received the special attention of the department through correspondence, and by a representative who visited the locality. Conferences were held with both parties and recommendations made which finally formed the basis of a settlement, a strike being averted.

October, 1920:

Sudbury, Ont.—A dispute occurred between the Algoma Central Railroad and certain of its employees concerning the company's refusal to make certain rates of wages retroactive. A representative of the department was sent to Sudbury and succeeded in satisfactorily adjusting the dispute.

December, 1920:

Regina, Sask.—A dispute regarding certain alleged unjust dismissals on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway received the special attention of the Minister through correspondence, and an adjustment was effected.

December, 1920,—February, 1921:

St. Thomas, Ont.—Advice was received of alleged lockouts of the shop employees of the Michigan Central Railroad and the Pere Marquette Railroad. An officer of the department visited St. Thomas in December and February, and from his investigation of the matter it appeared that no violation of agreement had occurred. This view the employees' representatives accepted. While in St. Thomas, this officer lent assistance in the adjustment of several minor disputes in the locality.

February, 1921:

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—A dispute between the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway and certain of its employees concerning a reduction of wages and the closing of the shops without due notice received the special attention of the Minister through correspondence. While it appeared the company was justified in the action taken, an understanding was given that the employees concerned would receive back pay at the old rates and that due notice would be given of the reductions to be made.

TRANSPORTATION (ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE)

May, 1920:

London, Ont.—Through the mediation of an officer of the department, an adjustment was effected of a strike of certain of the employees of the London Street Railway concerning a demand for increased wages.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT

March, 1920:

Quebec, Que.—A protest was made to the Minister concerning alleged unjust dismissal of certain employees of the Quebec Cartage and Transfer Company. The matter received special attention by the Minister through correspondence, and an officer of the department was sent to the locality. His investigation, after conferences with all parties concerned, showed that the men did not appear to be justified in their demands.

April, 1920:

Montreal, Que.—Representatives of the department gave special attention at various times to the dispute between the Dominion Transport Company and certain of its employees, and a settlement was finally effected.

Halifax, N.S.—Through conferences arranged by a representative of the department, who visited Halifax, a strike, concerning wages, of the coal handlers employed by various firms, was adjusted, a compromise being reached.

May, 1920:

Edmonton, Alta.—Advice was received of a dispute between the Edmonton Cartage Association and its teamsters concerning the employees' demand for increased wages and union recognition, and the assistance of the department was requested in an effort to bring about a settlement. The Minister gave special attention to the dispute through correspondence, and an officer of the department was sent to the locality. Through renewed negotiations an adjustment was effected, a new working agreement being adopted.

October, 1920:

Montreal, Que.—A dispute concerning alleged discrimination on the part of a certain agent in the employ of the Canadian National Express, which threatened to result in a strike, was investigated by officers of the department. It did not appear, however, from their investigation, that the employees were justified in their charge. No strike occurred.

March, 1921:

Vancouver, B.C.—A dispute between the Cartage Association of Vancouver and its teamsters concerning the employees' demand for a new working agreement received the special attention of an officer of the department resident in Vancouver. At the close of the fiscal year the new agreement had not been effected, although it did not appear that a strike would occur.

NAVIGATION

May, 1920:

Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.—Through the mediation of an officer of the department in the locality, a settlement was effected of a strike, concerning wages, of certain of the employees of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Coast Steamship Service, a compromise being reached.

June, 1920:

North Sydney, N.S.—A strike of the longshoremen in the employ of the Reid Newfoundland Company was adjusted through the mediation of an officer of the department who was in the locality.

July, 1920:

Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.—An officer of the department was appointed arbitrator in the dispute between the Coastwise Steamship and Barge Company and its engineers. Increased rates were awarded and a strike averted.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT

April, 1920:

St. Catharines, Ont.—Upon request a dispute between the City of St. Catharines and its firemen received the special attention of the department through correspondence and by long distance telephone conferences. The matter was later adjusted by direct negotiations between the parties concerned.

September—October, 1920:

North Vancouver, B.C.—An officer of the department was appointed arbitrator in a dispute between the Corporation of North Vancouver and members of the Canadian Merchant Service Guild. Threatened strikes were averted.

January—March, 1921:

Port Arthur, Ont., Regina, Sask., Moose Jaw, Sask., Calgary, Alta.—Threatened strikes of the school teachers received special attention of the department through correspondence and by officers of the department in the localities. Settlements were effected through direct negotiations between the disputants.

MISCELLANEOUS

January, 1921:

Ottawa, Ont.—A dispute between the Baker Laundry Company and certain of its employees regarding wages and union discrimination received the attention of the Minister and other officers of the department. An adjustment was effected.

II. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS, BEING FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

Introductory Note

In the following pages will be found the tables usually presented with this report. The disputes dealt with during the year numbered 69, six of these, however, being disputes which were carried over from the preceding year. Boards were granted in 37 cases, the remaining being dealt with by other agencies than those of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. The statute, it will be recalled, was enacted in March, 1907, and the total number of disputes dealt with since that date number 509.

The tribunal known as the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, which was established during the summer of 1918, to deal during the war with disputes between Canadian railways and six trade unions representing railway workers, continued to operate during the year 1920-21. Under agreement disputes affecting the workers who had membership in the unions involved were referred to the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 and duly settled. For special reasons one exception was made in this respect and the dispute in question was adjusted by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Summary Tables Respecting Proceedings Under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

The tables here presented are arranged in several divisions, viz.: (i) showing proceedings by industries concerned, from April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921; (ii) showing proceedings by industries concerned from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1921; (iii) showing by fiscal years, 1907-21, number of disputes dealt with; (iv) showing by calendar years 1907-21, number of disputes dealt with, and (v) containing statistical summary of operations under the statute for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921.

I. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1920, TO MARCH 31, 1921

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities;			
(1) Mines:			
(a) Coal	6	1	0
(b) Metal	1	1	0
Total mines	7	2	0
(2) Transportation and communication:			
(a) Railways	13	8	0
(b) Street Railways	13	10	2
(c) Express	2	2	0
(d) Shipping	1	0	0
(e) Telegraphs	1	1	0
(f) Telephones	1	0	0
Total transportation and communication	31	21	2
(3) Miscellaneous; Light and power	7	6	3
Total mines, transportation and communication and public utilities	45	29	5
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act:			
(1) Public utilities under provincial or municipal control:			
(a) Street railways	1	0	0
(b) Other civic employees	5	2	0
Total public utilities under provincial or municipal control	6	2	0
(2) Miscellaneous	18	6	1
Total disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act	24	8	1
Total all classes	69	37	6

The proceedings under the Act during the year include six cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely, disputes between (1) the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees at Halifax, N.S.; (2) the Grand Trunk Railway and its clerks, etc.; (3) the Corporation of Ottawa and its civic employees; (4) the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Prince Rupert, B.C., and its fish packers; (5) the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, Sydney Mines, and certain of its employees, and (6) the Inverness Coal and Railway Company, Inverness, N.S., and certain of its employees.

At the close of March, 1921, results were still pending in connection with five applications concerning disputes between (1) the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and certain of its employees; (2) the Corporation of Ottawa and its firemen; (3) the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees in the Stores Department, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Man.; (4) the Dominion Steel Company, Limited, Sydney, N.S., and its electrical workers, machinists, etc., and (5) the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, New Glasgow, and its tin workers, electrical workers, machinists, etc.

II. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1921

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work:		
(1) Mines:		
(a) Coal	62	7
(b) Metal	19	5
(c) Asbestos	1	0
Total mines	82	12
(2) Transportation and communication:		
(a) Railways	146	7
(b) Street railways	84	6
(c) Express	11	1
(d) Shipping	21	0
(e) Telegraphs	12	1
(f) Telephones	7	0
Total transportation and communication	281	15
(3) Miscellaneous:		
(a) Light and power	16	3
(b) Elevators	1	0
Total miscellaneous	17	3
(4) War work	30	1
Total mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work	410	31
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act:		
(1) Public utilities under provincial or municipal control	45	1
(2) Miscellaneous	54	1
Total disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act	99	2
Total all classes	509	33

The figures contained in the above table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summary. A closer examination will, however, show the statements of both classes to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include, therefore, disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of the two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no disputes shall be counted more than once, and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.

III. TABLE SHOWING BY FISCAL YEARS, 1907-1921, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

—	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-9121	Total
Number of applications	34	21	27	24	18	21	16	16	14	36	52	95	72	63	509
Number of boards granted	31	19	25	19	15	17	15	17	11	20	38	60	46	37	370
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended)	1	1	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	33

(The remark at the foot of Table II applies equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by fiscal years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

IV. TABLE SHOWING BY CALENDAR YEARS, 1907-1921, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

—	*1907 9 mos.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	†1921 3 mos.	Total
Number of applications	25	27	22	28	21	16	18	18	15	29	53	93	70	61	13	509
Number of boards granted	22	25	21	23	16	16	15	18	12	16	37	59	47	41	2	370
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended)	1	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	1	33

*The Act became law on March 22, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.
†To the end of the financial year, March 31
(The remark at the foot of Table II applies equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by calendar years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, from April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921

1.—*MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES*

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from the party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from the party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation from the two members first appointed.

(1) MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY

(a) COAL MINES

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Nov. 8, 1919	Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., and certain of its employees, being members of Dist. No 26, United Mine Workers of America	Employees	Sydney Mines, N.S.		Wages	His Honour Judge G. Patterson, (c) 3; Prof. Howard Murray, (E) 1; J. C. Watters, (M) 1.	Jan. 13, 1920	April 5, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule.
Nov. 8, 1919	Inverness Coal and Railway Co. and certain of its employees, being members of Dist. No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees	Inverness, N.S.		Wages	His Honour Judge G. Patterson, (c) 3; Prof. Howard Murray, (E) 1; J. C. Watters, (M) 1.	Jan. 13, 1920	April 7, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule. Mr. Murray noted an exception to certain of the findings.
April 7, 1920	West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., and certain of their employees, members of Bellevue Miners' Unit, One Big Union No 1, Mining Dept.	Employees	Bellevue, Alta		Wages deductions				The dispute did not appear to be such as would bring it within the scope of the I. D. I. Act for investigation, and no Board was established.
May 25, 1920	Various mine owners in the Minto District and certain of their employees, members of Dist. No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees	Glace Bay, N.S.		Wages				An officer of the department visited the locality and investigated the situation in connection with this dispute. Negotiations between the disputants were renewed and it was deemed unnecessary to establish a Board.
Nov. 23, 1920	Humberstone Coal Co. and certain of their employees	Employer	Edmonton, Alta		Wages				In this case the workmen had gone on strike without making application for a Board, and, there being several other companies involved in the strike, in the Minister's view, no good purpose would be served by the establishment of a Board. This application was later withdrawn by the company.

Dec. 9, 1920	Various mining companies operating in the Edmonton district and their employees, being members of Local Union No. 4070, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees..	Edmonton, Alta ..	600.	Wages, conditions, and union recognition.	C. D. Fisher, (c) 4; Mayne Reid, (e) 2; R. Livett, (m) 1.	Jan. 4, 1921	Feb. 2, Feb. 5, 1921	In this case the employees concerned had gone on strike on Nov. 22, but returned to work on Dec. 4, pending the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. There being several companies involved it was necessary that they should nominate one member to represent them jointly on the Board. The report of the Board was signed by the chairman and Mr. Livett and contained recommendations as to changes in wages and conditions. Mr. Reid presented a minority report.

(b) Metal Mines

Feb. 14, 1921	Temiskaming Mine Managers' Association and certain of their employees at Cobalt, Ont., being miners, millmen, etc.	Employees..	Cobalt, Ont		Wages	J. M. Godfrey, (c) 4; R. A. Bryce, (e) 1; Arthur W. Roebuck, (m) 1.	Mar. 12, 1921	Mar. 31, 1921	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained certain recommendations concerning wages. The findings were rejected by the men, but no strike occurred.

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(a) Railways

Dec. 12, 1919	Grand Trunk Railway Co. and certain of its employees, being clerks, etc., members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees.	G.T. lines in Canada	1,400....	Wages and conditions..	The Hon. Mr. Justice F. S. Maclennan, (c) 4; U. E. Gillen, (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	April 3, 1920	June 10, 1920	After the application had been received further correspondence showed that other unions existed embracing the employees concerned, namely the International Brotherhood of Stationmen, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, and the International Brotherhood of Firemen, Oilers, etc., and representatives of these unions were also given hearing before the Board. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Gillen and contained recommendations as to settlement. Mr. Bancroft did not concur in all the findings of the Board, but did not present a minority report.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued*

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued*

(a) RAILWAYS—*Continued*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer, (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Mar. 24, 1920	Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees, being checkers, coopers, car sealers and porters, on the piers at Halifax, N.S., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees.	Halifax, N.S.	110	Wages.				It was considered by the Minister that no good purpose would be served by the establishment of a Board in this case.
April 17, 1920	Dominion Transport Company and certain of its employees, being teamsters, chauffeurs, stablemen and helpers, members of Local Union No 191, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.	Employees.	Toronto, Ont.	160 dir. 400 indir.	Wages.	His Honour Judge J. H. Denton, (c) 4; J. G. Merrick, (E) 2; Jas. T. Gunn, (M) 1.	May 7, 1920	June 4, June 10, 1920	The jurisdiction of this Board was extended to May 26 to include a similar dispute at London, Ontario, embracing the same company and same classes of employees. Separate reports were rendered covering the situations at Toronto and London respectively. These reports were unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement of the disputes. They were accepted by the men but not by the company and a strike was threatened. Through the mediation of an officer of the department negotiations were renewed and an adjustment effected, the threatened strike being averted.
May 27, 1920	Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees, being clerks, timekeepers, railway checkers, freight handlers, truckers, coopers, etc.	Employees.	Montreal, Que.	950 dir. 850 indir.	Wages.	E. McG. Quirk, (c) 4; U. E. Gillen, (E) 2; Adélard Laurendeau, M.P.P., (M) 1.	Sept. 30, 1920	Oct. 19, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained advice that an agreement had been reached between the disputants.
June 14, 1920	Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and certain of its employees, being waterfront freight handlers, members of Local No. 38-52, International Longshoremen's Association.	Employees.	Vancouver, B.C.	202 dir. 1,200 indir.	Wages.	The Hon. Mr. Justice Denis Murphy, (c) 3; Edwin A. James, (E) 1; Joseph Taylor, (M) 1.	June 25, 1920	July 22, Aug. 3, 1920	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. James and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. These recommendations, it is understood, were accepted by the company but rejected by the men, although no strike occurred. Mr. Taylor presented a minority report.

June 21, 1920	Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Western Lines) and certain of its employees, being conductors, etc., members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	Employees. .	C.P. Western Lines.	3,000 dir... 15,000 indir	Wages . . .	The Hon. Mr. Chief Justice T.G. Mathers, (c) 3; Isaac Pitblado, K.C., (e) 1; David Campbell, (m) 1.	Aug. 16, 1920	Nov. 1, 1920	The report was signed by all three members of the Board and contained recommendations regarding settlement of the dispute and proposed rates. The company expressed their willingness to adjust the dispute on the basis of these findings. Mr. Campbell, while signing the report, dissented on certain points and added a minority report.
June 26, 1920	Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and certain of its employees, being freight handlers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees. .	Hamilton and Brantford, Ont.	100. .	Wages and conditions. .	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 4; Geo. S. Kerr, K.C., (e) 1; Henry G. Fester, (m) 1.	July 14, 1920	July 27, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed agreement. Advice was later received from the company that they were agreeable to adopting the rates recommended and, with certain reservations, the rules and conditions. Through the mediation of an officer of the department in the locality, a satisfactory agreement was reached between the parties concerned.
June 28, 1920	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, being longshoremen.	Municipality..	Prince Rupert, B.C.	... .	Wages .	His Honour Judge F McB. Young, (c) 3; Fred Dawson, (e) 1; W.E. Thompson, (m) 1. (Nominated by the City.)	July 17, 1920	Aug. 13, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a signed agreement between the parties concerned.
Oct. 5, 1920	Canadian National Transfer Company and certain of its employees, being teamsters and chauffeurs, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees. ..	Winnipeg, Man..	70 dir. ... 300 indir.	Wages . .	Philip C. Locke, (c) 4; R. G. Persse, (e) 1; David Campbell, (m) 1.	Nov. 18, 1920	Dec. 2, Dec. 31, 1920	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Persse and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. Mr. Campbell presented a minority report.
Nov. 5, 1920	Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and certain of its employees, being engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	Employees. ..	Sydney Mines, N.S.	45 dir. . . 4,320 indir.	Wages and conditions. .	. . . ..	..	... . .	In this case a question arose as to the status of the employees as railway workers and of the company as a railway company, and while correspondence was in progress on this point, and also looking to adjustment of the dispute without Board reference, the employees ceased work and the application remained in abeyance. In the meantime an officer of the department visited the locality, with a view to bringing about a settlement, but these efforts were unsuccessful and the strike continued throughout the fiscal year.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued*

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued*

(a) RAILWAYS—*Concluded*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Dec 10, 1920	Canadian National Railway, all lines, and employees, all classes.	Employees. ..	All lines of C.N. in Canada..	75,000 to 100,000 approx.	Conditions of employment.	J. M. Godfrey, (c) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (E) 2; David Campbell, (M) 1.	Jan 4, 1921	Jan 31, Jan 31, Feb. 1, 1921	The members of the Board concurred on all points save one, and recommended that certain dismissed employees be reinstated and paid for the time they had actually lost by their dismissal. The most important feature of the dispute was, however, the request of the employees for a withdrawal of the order prohibiting employees of the Canadian National Railways from becoming candidates for the Provincial or Dominion Parliament, and on this point no agreement could be reached. The chairman and Mr. Campbell supported the employees in their demands. Mr. McGuigan did not concur, and presented a minority report. Later advice was received of the acceptance of the majority report by the employees. The company, while refusing to modify the order, agreed to reinstate the employees who had been dismissed for infringing the same.
Dec. 16 1920	Canadian National Railways (Western Lines) and certain of their employees, being draughtsmen and fieldmen, under the Engineers' Dept., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees	Employees...	Lines of C.N.R. (Western).	100 dir. .... 200 indir.	Wages . . .	.	.	.	After the application was received direct negotiations between the disputants were renewed, and the dispute was adjusted.
Mar. 17, 1921	Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees in the Stores Dept., Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, being members of Victoria Lodge No. 1326, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Employees. ..	Winnipeg, Man..	10 dir..... 100 indir.	Wages and dismissal of certain employees.	. . . .	..	.	Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.

(b) Street Railways

April 8, 1920	Dominion Power and Transmission Company and certain of its employees, being linemen, operators, motormen, maintenancemen, armature winders, pitmen and air brake workers, members of Local Union No. 105, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees....	Hamilton, Ont....	110..	Wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 4; Geo. S. Kerr, K.C. (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	April 27, 1920	May 25, May 25, 1920	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr Kerr, and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute, which both the company and employees later advised were acceptable to them Mr. Bancroft presented a minority report.
April 12, 1920	London Railway Commission and certain employees of the London and Port Stanley Railway, being members of Div. 745, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	London, Ont. .	90	Wages .	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 4; J. M. Campbell, (e) 1; B.W. Bennett, (m) 1.	April 27, 1920	May 10, May 13, 1920	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr Campbell, and was accompanied by a proposed schedule covering rates, hours, etc., which the company advised was acceptable to them, and that adjustments would be made accordingly. The award was, however, rejected by the men, and a strike occurred on May 13. Through the mediation of an officer of the Department of Labour an adjustment was effected, the men returning to work on May 24. A minority report was presented by Mr. Bennett.
April 13, 1920	Dominion Power and Transmission Company and certain of its employees, being shop and yard men, members of Local Division No. 107, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees. ..	Hamilton, Ont....	65	Wages .	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 4; Geo. S. Kerr, K.C., (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	April 27, 1920	May 20, May 25, 1920	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr Kerr, and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. Advice was later received that these recommendations were acceptable to both parties concerned. Mr. Bancroft presented a minority report.
April 13, 1920	Hamilton Street Railway Company and its motormen and conductors, being members of Local Division No. 107, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees. .	Hamilton, Ont. ..	270. . .	Wages.. .	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 4; Geo. S. Kerr, K.C., (e) 1; Fred Bancroft, (m) 1.	April 27, 1920	May 19, May 25, 1920	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Kerr, and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. Advice was later received that these recommendations were acceptable to both parties concerned Mr. Bancroft presented a minority report.
April 27, 1920	Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of the Street Railway Employees' Union.	Employees	Winnipeg, Man ...	1,400. .	Wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge R. H. Myers, (c) 4; Chas. E. Dafoe, (e) 1; R S. Ward, (m) 1.	May 11, 1920	July 6, July 8, 1920	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Dafoe and was accompanied by a proposed agreement, on the basis of which, it is understood, a new working agreement was effected. Mr. Ward presented a minority report.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued*

(2.) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

(b) STREET RAILWAYS—*Concluded*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
May 3, 1920	Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of Div. No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees	Ottawa, Ont .	500 dir 600 indir	Wages .	The Hon. Mr. Justice F. S. Maclennan, (c) 4; Geo. D. Kelley, (E) 1; A. E. Fripp, (M) 1.	May 15, 1920	May 28, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of wages and conditions. These, it is understood, became the basis of a new working agreement.
May 22, 1920	Montreal Tramways Company and certain of its employees, being members of Div No.790, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees	Montreal, Que. ..	3,300 dir. 122,000indir.	Wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge J. M. Archambault, (c) 4; E. W. Villeneuve, (E) 1; J. A. Woodward, (M) 1.	June 10, 1920	Aug. 5, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained proposed schedules and recommendations as to settlement of the dispute.
May 31, 1920	Toronto Railway Company and its motormen, conductors, shedmen, motor and truck repairmen, compressor and fender-room men and track men.	Employer..	Toronto, Ont ..	2,478 dir 308 indir.	.Wages and conditions	The Hon. Mr. Justice F. S. Maclennan, (c) 4; John T. Vick, (M) 1; Wm. H. Moore, (E) 1.	June 5, 1920	June 12, June 14, 1920	The report was signed by all three members of the Board and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. Later Mr. Vick advised that he did not concur in all the recommendations which had been made and presented a minority report. The original report was accepted by the company but rejected by the men and a strike occurred on June 23. Negotiations between the disputants were renewed and the men returned to work on June 27, a settlement having been reached.
June 14, 1920	Toronto Suburban Railway Company and its employees, being electrical workers, members of Local Union No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees	Toronto, Ont. ..	25 dir . .. 70 indir.	Wages	His Honour Judge J. A. Barron, (c) 4; Geo D. Kelley, (E) 1; Louis Braithwaite, (M) 1.	July 15, 1920	Aug. 4, 1920	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Kelley and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. Mr. Braithwaite presented a minority report. Advice was later received that the findings of the Board were acceptable to the company. No strike occurred.

July 9, 1920	Hull Electric Company and certain of its employees, being members of Div. No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees	Hull, Que	150 dir. .. 18 indir.	Wages .	Captain W. P. Grant, (c) 4; Geo. D. Kelley, (e) 1; Joseph Gibbons, (m) 1.	July 21, 1920	Aug. 26, Aug. 11, 1920	The award was signed by the chairman and Mr. Kelley and contained recommendations as to settlement. Mr. Gibbons presented a minority report. The findings of the Board were rejected by the employees and a strike was threatened. Through the mediation of a representative of the department of Labour negotiations between the disputants were renewed and an agreement was effected on the basis of the Board's findings.
Oct. 2, 1920	International Transit Company of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and certain of its employees, being members of Division No. 850, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	22	Wages and hours .				After the application had been received, through the mediation of an officer of the department in the locality, negotiations between the disputants were renewed and an an adjustment effected without Board reference.
Dec 15, 1920	Cornwall Street Railway Company and its employees, being members of Div. No. 946, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees	Cornwall, Ont.		Wages				After the application had been received, an officer of the department visited the locality and through his mediation negotiations between the disputants were renewed and an adjustment effected without Board reference.
Mar. 17, 1921	Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of Local Div. No. 846, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees	St. Catharines, Ont.	160 dir. . 150 indir.	Alleged dismissal, suspension and other discriminations with respect of certain employees				Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.

(c) Express

April 23, 1920	Canadian National Express Company and certain of its employees, being members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees. .	Can. Nat. Express Lines.	330 dir. . 275 indir.	Wages and Union recognition.	The Hon. Mr. Justice T. G. Mathers, (c) 4; W. J. Christie, (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft (m) 1.	May 20, 1920	June 29, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a signed agreement between the disputants.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued*

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION *Continued*

(c) EXPRESS *Concluded*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board (c) Chairman, (E) Employer, (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Jan. 10, 1920	Canadian Express Company, Lines in Canada, and certain of its employees, being wagonmen, porters, clerks, and messengers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees	Employees	Can. Exp. lines in Canada	1,700	Wages and conditions	W. E. Gillen, (c) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (E) 1; Jas. T. Gunn, (M) 1	Jan. 24, 1921	Feb. 23, Feb. 23, Feb. 25, 1921	The report of the Board was signed by all three members, who concurred on all points save one. The schedule of rules and rates which accompanied the report was signed by representatives of both the company and the employees. The Board was unable to reach an agreement with respect to the point concerning the rights of a messenger. Messrs. Gillen and Gunn favoured the contention of the employees. Mr. McGuigan did not concur in this view and presented a minority report.

(d) SHIPPING

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board (c) Chairman, (E) Employer, (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Oct. 4, 1920	Various Shipping Companies operating on the Great Lakes and certain of their employees, being firemen, oilers, deckhands, etc., members of the Sailors, Firemenn and Cooks' Union of Canada	Employees	Great Lakes of Canada.	1,000	Wages				After the application had been received, through the mediation of an officer of the department, negotiations between the parties concerned were renewed and an adjustment effected without the necessity of Board procedure.

(e) TELEGRAPHS

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board (c) Chairman, (E) Employer, (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
June 8, 1920	Canadian Pacific Railway and certain of its employees engaged in the commercial telegraph service, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.	Employees	Lines of C.P.R.	975 chr. 3,000 mdtr.	Wages	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 1, F. H. Phippen, K.C., (E) 1; Jas. T. Gunn, (M) 1.	June 28, 1920	July 21, July 23, Aug. 7, 1920	The report in this case was received from the chairman, but was later followed by a copy signed by Mr. Phippen, with certain reservations noted. Mr. Gunn, the employees' nominee, did not concur in these findings and presented a minority report. Advice was later received that an agreement has been reached between the parties concerned.

(f) Telephones

May 25, 1920	British Columbia Telephone Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, being electrical workers, members of Local Unions Nos. 213, 230 and 77A, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees. .	Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.	650	Wages and conditions.				Inquiry showed a dispute between two unions involved, and, in the Minister's view, no good purpose could be served by the establishment of a Board.

(3) MISCELLANEOUS

Light and Power

May 2, 1920	Ottawa Gas Company and certain of its employees, being gas workers, members of Federal Union No 16517.	Employees. .	Ottawa, Ont	110	Wages and conditions.	E. McG. Quirk, (C) 4; Geo. D. Kelley, (E) 1; Wm. Lodge, (M) 1.	May 15, 1920	May 21, May 21. 1920	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Kelley, and was accompanied by a proposed agreement covering wages and conditions which both parties later expressed their willingness to accept. Mr. Lodge presented a minority report
April 29, 1920	Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of the Gas Workers' Union.	Employees. .	Winnipeg, Man.	100	Wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge R H. Myers, (C) 4; Chas. E. Dafoe, (E) 1; R. S. Ward, (M) 1.	May 20, 1920	July 6, July 8, 1920	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Dafoe and was accompanied by a proposed agreement, on the basis of which, it is understood, a new working agreement was effected. Mr. Ward presented a minority report.
May 1, 1920	Toronto Hydro Electric Commissioners and their employees, being electrical workers, members of Local Union No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees. .	Toronto, Ont	250 dir. 250 indir	Wages and conditions	J. M. Godfrey, (C) 4; Frank R. Ewart, (E) 1; Louis Braithwaite, (M) 1.	June 18, 1920	July 5, July 6, 1920	The report was signed by all three members and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. These were accepted by the company. A minority report was, however, later received from Mr. Braithwaite. No strike occurred.
May 14, 1920	Great Lakes Power Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, being members of Local No. 726, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees. .	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	15	Wages . .	..			After the application had been received, through the mediation of an officer of the department, direct negotiations between the disputants were renewed and a settlement effected without the necessity of Board procedure.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued*

(3) MISCELLANEOUS—*Concluded*

LIGHT AND POWER *Concluded*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
June 18, 1920	(1) Toronto and Niagara Power Company; (2) Toronto Power Company, Toronto; (3) Toronto Power Company, Niagara Falls, Ont., and (4) Toronto Street Railway Company and certain of their employees being members of the following trade unions, namely: (1) blacksmiths and helpers, members of Local 318, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers; (2) electrical workers and helpers, members of Local 353, Toronto, and Local 897, Niagara Falls, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; (3), woodworkers, members of Toronto District Council of Carpenters, and (4) machinists and helpers, members of district Lodge No. 46, International Association of Machinists, and Lodge 1296, Niagara Falls, Ont., International Association of Machinists.	Employees.	Toronto and Niagara Falls, Ont.	450 dir 200 indir	Wages, hours and conditions	U. E. Gillen, (C) 4; W. H. Moore, (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (M) 1	July 14, 1920	Aug. 20, 1920	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Bancroft and was accompanied by a proposed schedule and recommendations concerning settlement of the dispute. These were accepted by the employees, but not by the companies and a strike occurred on Sept. 20. Negotiations were renewed and the men returned to work on Sept. 25, a settlement having been reached on the basis of the Board's findings in so far as concerned the wages question, but the companies maintained their original stand with regard to certain working conditions and rules. Mr. Moore, while not signing the award, did not present a minority report.
July 31, 1920	Vancouver and Victoria Gas Companies and certain of the employees of the said companies, being gas workers.	Employees	Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.	146	Wages	Charles E. Tisdall, (C) 3; A. G. McCandless, (E) 1; Victor R. Midgley, (M) 1.	July 27, 1920	Aug. 23, Aug. 30, 1920	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. McCandless and contained recommendations regarding settlement of the dispute. These recommendations were accepted by the company but rejected by

									the men and a strike occurred on Sept. 8. Negotiations were renewed and a settlement was effected, the men returning to work on Sept. 27. A minority report was presented by Mr. Midgley.
Oct. 19, 1920	(1) British Columbia Electric Railway Company; (2) Vancouver Power Company, Limited, and (3) Vancouver Island Power Company, Limited, and certain employees of each of the said companies, being members of Local Unions Nos. 213 and 230, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	Employees	Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.	200	Wages and "closed shop"	M. H. McGeough, (c) 4; A. G. McCandless, (e) 1; Edmund H. Morrison, (m) 1	Nov. 17, 1920	Jan. 8, 1921	The report of the Board was unanimous and while no recommendations were made concerning increased rates of wages, certain suggestions were made as to modifications of a number of the clauses of the present working agreement. The findings of the Board were accepted by the employing companies but rejected by the men and a strike occurred on Feb. 22. Through renewed negotiations a settlement was effected and the men returned to work on March 8.

II.—DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

(1) PUBLIC UTILITIES UNDER PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL CONTROL

(a) Street Railways

Mar. 29, 1921	Corporation of the City of Saskatoon, Sask., and its street railway workers, being members of Div. No. 615, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees	Saskatoon, Sask		Wages				While correspondence was taking place concerning the consent of the city with respect to the establishment of a Board, through the mediation of an officer of the department, direct negotiations between the disputants were renewed, and a settlement was effected without Board procedure

(b) Other Civic Employees

Mar 8, 1920	Corporation of Ottawa and certain of its employees, being members of Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union No. 15.	Employees	Ottawa, Ont	142	Wages	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 4; Ainslie W. Greene, (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	Mar. 22, 1920	April 5, April 6, 1920	The report of the Board was signed by the chairman and Mr. Bancroft and was accompanied by a proposed schedule. Mr. Greene presented a minority report.
May 28, 1920	Corporation of Moose Jaw and its civic employees, members of Civic Employees Local Union No. 9.	Employees	Moose Jaw, Sask.	101	Wages	The Hon. Mr. Justice G. E. Taylor, (c) 3; Geo. D. Mackie, (e) 1; R. A. Chadwick, (m) 1.	June 12, 1920	July 12, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute, which, it is understood, were later adopted by the city as a basis of a new working agreement

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued*

(1) PUBLIC UTILITIES UNDER PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL CONTROL *Concluded*

OTHER CIVIC EMPLOYEES *Concluded*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Aug. 16, 1920	Corporation of the City of Fort William and certain of its employees, being fire fighters, members of Local Union No. 193, International Association of Fire Fighters.	Employees..	Fort William, Ont..	36	Wages	N. M. Patterson, (C) 3; W. A. Dowler, K.C., (E) 1; J. R. Pattison, (M) 1.	Aug. 21, 1920	Dec. 13, Dec. 17, 1920	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Dowler and contained recommendations concerning increased wages as a settlement of the dispute. The findings were accepted by the corporation but rejected by the men. Mr. Pattison presented a minority report. No strike occurred.
Mar. 24, 1921	Corporation of the City of Ottawa and certain of its employees, being firemen, members of the International Association of Fire Fighters.	Employees...	Ottawa, Ont.....	177 dir. 5 indir.	Wages and conditions...				Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.
Mar. 31, 1921	Corporation of the City of Windsor and certain of its employees, being firemen, members of Local Union No. 159, International Association of Fire Fighters.	Employees..	Windsor, Ont.....		Wages				After the application had been received negotiations between the parties concerned were renewed and the dispute settled without Board procedure.

(2) MISCELLANEOUS

Feb. 25, 1920	Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company and certain of their employees, being fish packers.	Employer.	Prince Rupert, B.C		Wages	His Honour Judge F. McB. Young, (C) 3; S. P. McMordie, (E) 1; Geo. Rudderham, (M) 1.	Mar. 21, 1920	April 16, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained a proposed schedule of rates and recommendations concerning settlement of the dispute.
April 7, 1920	Various manufacturers of wood-work in general in Ottawa, and certain of their employees, members of Local No. 646, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	Employees	Ottawa, Ont	350 dir. 100 indir.	Wages	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (C) 3; Stewart McClenaghan, (E) 2; M. M. Maclean, (M) 1. (Named by Municipality).	July 12, 1920	Aug. 10, Aug. 10, 1920	In this case the employers and employees concerned were advised that joint consent to Board reference would be necessary, as well as that the companies should nominate one person to represent them jointly on the Board. In the meantime direct negotiations between the disputants were re-

									newed and indicated a settlement without Board reference. These were not successful, however, and a strike occurred on June 12. An application for a Board was then received from the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, under section 63A of the I. D. I. Act. A Board was established and the men returned to work pending the Board's decision. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. McClenaghan, and was accompanied by proposed schedules. These findings were accepted by the men but rejected by the companies. No further strike, however, occurred. Mr. Maclean presented a minority report.
April 17, 1920	Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and certain of its employees, being members of the three organizations (1) the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America; (2) the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and (3) the International Association of Machinists.	Employees..	New Glasgow, N.S.	1,000	Wages .	His Honour Judge G. Patterson, (C) 3; Prof. Howard Murray, (E) 1; J. C. Watters, (M) 1.	May 14, 1920	June 3, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to changes in wages and conditions. The findings of the Board were accepted by the men with certain reservations. Advice was received from the company that they had put into effect certain of the recommendations of the Board.
April 22, 1920	William Davies Company, Limited; Harris Abattoir; Gunns, Limited; Swift Canadian Company, and Canadian Packing Company, and certain of their employees, being members of Local Union No. 188, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.	Employees. ..	Toronto, Ont.....	3,400 dir. 4,500 indir.	Wages and conditions.	.. ..			After the application had been received, through the mediation of an officer of the department in the locality, direct negotiations between the disputants were renewed and a settlement effected without Board procedure.
May 14, 1920	Ottawa Branch of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries and certain of their employees, being carpenters, electrical workers, painters, and roofers.	Employees. .. Employer.	Ottawa, Ont. .	987.	Wages .	T. A. Beament, (C) 3; Chas. Hopewell, (E) 1; Tom Moore, (M) 1.	May 15, 1920	May 20, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. Advice was later received from both parties that these recommendations were acceptable to them.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued*

(2) MISCELLANEOUS - *Continued*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
May 21, 1920	Various contractors of the City of Lethbridge, Alta., and certain of their employees, being carpenters, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No 846.	Employees. .	Lethbridge, Alta. .		Wages and conditions.				The consent of the municipality not being received no Board could be established.
May 25, 1920	Canadian General Electric Company and certain of its employees at Peterborough, being electrical workers, machinists, etc.	Municipality.	Peterborough, Ont.	620	Wages	His Honour Judge R D. Gunn, (c) 3; His Honour Judge T. A. McGillivray, (E) 2; John Munro, (M) 1. (Nominated by Municipality and employees)	June 14, 1920	June 25, June 26, 1920	In this case a strike occurred on May 6 of the machinists, followed on May 18 by the electricians, and an application for the establishment of a Board was received from the Corporation of the City of Peterborough under section 63A of the I. D. I. Act. The report of the Board was signed by the chairman and Mr. Munro, and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. These findings were accepted by the employees, but rejected by the company. Renewed negotiations, however, resulted in a settlement of the dispute. Judge McGillivray presented a minority report.
July 10, 1920	Master Printers of Ottawa, members of the Ottawa Printers and Bookbinders' Association, and certain of their respective employees, being members of Ottawa Trypographical Union No. 102.	Employees. .	Ottawa, Ont.	70	Wages	Geo. D Kelley, (c) 3; J Kilpatrick, (E) 1; Jas. Drury, (M) 1	July 15, 1920	July 22, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement, which both parties later expressed their willingness to accept.
Aug 9, 1920	Algoma Steel Corporation and certain of its employees, being members of Local 697, International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.	Employees	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	70 dir. 3,000 indir	Wages				In this case, although the company had granted consent to the establishment of a Board, renewed negotiations between the disputants indicated a settlement without Board reference, and the matter was, therefore, dropped by the Labour Department.

Aug. 20, 1920	Canadian Press, Limited, and press telegraph operators in its employ, members of Canadian Press System Division No. 52, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.	Employer. ...	Dominion of Canada (except Prince Edward Island)	80	Wages . .	His Honour Judge R D. Gunn, (c) 3; E Norman Smith, (E) 1; David Campbell, (M) 1.	Aug. 25, 1920	Sept. 16, Sept. 16, 1920	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Smith and contained recommendations as to settlement. These recommendations were accepted by the company but rejected by the men who favoured the minority report, which was presented by Mr. Campbell. No strike occurred.
Sept. 16, 1920	La Patrie Publishing Company and La Presse Publishing Company, Montreal, and certain of their employees, being members of the Montreal Newswriters' Union, Local No. 10.	Employees. .	Montreal, Que. . .	33	Wages and union recognition.	.. . .	..	... .	Consent to the establishment of a Board was declined by the companies concerned.
Oct. 21, 1920	Wallace Shipyards, Coughlan Shipyards, Vulcan Iron Works, and British Columbia Marine Company, and certain of their employees, being members of the Metal Trades Council of Vancouver, B.C.	Employees. .	Vancouver, B.C. .	3,500. .	Wages . .	....	.	.....	Consent to the establishment of a Board was refused by certain of the companies involved.
Jan 14, 1921	Ontario Association of Electrical Contractors and certain of their employees, being inside firemen and apprentices, members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Toronto Branch.	Employees ..	Toronto, Ont. .	265 dir. . . 950 indir.	Wages and union recognition.		. .		In the Minister's view this dispute was not one which fell within the scope of the I. D. I. Act for adjustment.
Jan 14, 1921	Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, being steel workers.	Employees	Sydney, N.S . . .		Wages . . .				Consent to the establishment of a Board was declined by the company.
Feb. 14, 1921	Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and certain of its employees, being members of Local No. 697, International Steam and Operating Engineers.	Employees	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	100 dir. . . 2,000 indir.	Wages	. . .			Consent to the establishment of a Board was declined by the company.
Mar. 12, 1921	Dryden Paper Company, Limited, and certain employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.	Employees	Dryden, Ont ...		Wages .	.		.	Consent to the establishment of a Board was declined by the company.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Concluded*

(2) MISCELLANEOUS—*Concluded*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of Dispute	Names of Members of Board (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Mar. 21, 1921	Dominion Steel Company, and certain of its employees, being electrical workers, machinists, etc.	Employees	Sydney, N.S.	4,000 approx	Wages				Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year
Mar. 24, 1921	Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and certain of its employees, members of (1) the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; (2) the International Association of Machinists, and (3) the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees	New Glasgow, N.S.	1,025	Wages				Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.

III. FAIR WAGES

The Fair Wages Branch of the department has to do with the administration of the fair wages policy of the Dominion Government, which is based on a resolution of the House of Commons adopted in the session of 1900, as follows:—

> "That it be resolved, that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.
>
> "It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

Additional force was given to the fair wages resolution in the revision of the Railway Act in 1903, by the insertion in that statute of a section requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of any line of railway towards which the Parliament of Canada has voted financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee.

An Order in Council was adopted on August 30, 1907, "to more effectively further the purpose of the fair wages resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, of March, 1900," by the insertion of the following clauses in all Government contracts to which the said resolution applies:—

> "1. Contractors shall post in a conspicuous place on the public works under construction, the schedule of wages inserted in their contracts for the protection of the workmen employed.
>
> "2. Contractors shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in their employ, the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the fair wages officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected."

In connection with proposed works of construction a fair wages schedule setting forth the minimum wage rates and the hours of labour to be observed is prepared in advance and embodied in the contract. The practice is to prepare these schedules as they are required. For this purpose one of the fair wages officers of the department usually visits the locality in which the work is to be performed and ascertains, by inquiry from both employers and workmen, the scale of remuneration and the hours of labour generally prevailing in the district for the various classes of labour required.

In other cases a general clause is inserted in the contract, the terms of which are as follows:—

> All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reason-

able rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys owing to them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of .....and proof thereof satisfactory to the minister is furnished, the minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under such contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the company.

The company shall post in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the general clause above mentioned for the protection of the workmen employed.

The company shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in its employ, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the fair wages officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

Fair wage conditions are also inserted in contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of Government supplies, and in contracts for all railway construction to which the Dominion Government has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee.

During the year various complaints were received in connection with inadequate wages and other matters pertaining to these railway contracts and the manufacture of Government supplies. These complaints were referred to the department of the Government directly involved. In many cases investigations were made by the Department of Labour, and, where complaints appeared to be well founded, recommendations concerning adustment were made when referring the matter to the department concerned.

The Department of Labour is also frequently consulted by other departments of the Government regarding the wage rates to be observed in connection with work undertaken on the day labour plan.

The number of fair wages schedules prepared by the Department of Labour during the year 1920-21 for insertion in Government contracts was 49. These were divided among the different departments of the Government as follows: Public Works, 20; Railways and Canals, 12; Militia and Defence, 3; Marine and Fisheries, 6; Interior, 5; Naval Service, 2; and Indian Affairs, 1.

Tables Relating to Fair Wages Schedules

The following tables relate to fair wages schedules prepared by officers of the department during the fiscal year 1920-21, and show the different departments controlling the contracts concerned and the locality and value of the contract:—

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1920-21, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Nature of work	Locality	Date schedule supplied by department	Date of contract	Amount of contract	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which schedule published	
					Vol.	Page
Dry dock	Esquimalt, Skinner's Cove, B.C.	April 14, 1920	Feb. 17, 1921	Unit prices. (General Clause inserted instead of schedule supplied on April 14, 1920).		
Breakwater improvements	Friar's Head, Inverness Co., N.S.	April 30, 1920.	No contract.			
Repairs to wharf	St. Francois Sud, Montmorency Co., Que	May 5, 1920	July 26, 1920	Schedule rates	XX	1076
Public floating wharf	Kuskonook, Dist. of Kootenay, B.C.	May 5, 1920	Aug. 16, 1920	$7,950 00	XX	1240
Reconstruction of part of south pier	Bayfield, Huron Co., Ont.	May 25, 1920	Nov. 9, 1920	Schedule rates	XX	1640
Repairs to coal dock	Three Rivers, Que.	May 27, 1920	No contract.			
Repairs to pier	Pointe Aux Trembles, Portneuf Co., Que.	May 27, 1920	Aug. 23, 1920	Schedule rates	XX	1240
Repairs to wharf	Ste. Famille, Island of Orleans, Que.	May 27, 1920	Aug. 24, 1920	Schedule rates	XX	1240
Reconstruction of Parliament Buildings	Ottawa, Ont.	June 2, 1920		Revised schedule.		
Reconstruction of breakwater and repairs to pier	Quaco (St. Martin's), N.B.	June 7, 1920	Dec. 7, 1920	$24,651 00	XXI	85
Reconstruction of west pier	Pelee Island, Essex Co., Ont.	June 9, 1920	Sept. 22, 1920	Unit prices.	XX	1375
Repairs to breakwater pier	Cape Bald, Westmoreland Co., N.B.	June 9, 1920	No contract.			
Reconstruction of wharf	Thetis Island, B.C.	June 15, 1920	Sept. 15, 1920	Schedule rates	XX	1376
Repairs to wharf	Cap St. Ignace, Montmagny Co., Que.	June 24, 1920	Nov. 4, 1920	Schedule rates	XX	1640
Removal of old swing bridge and construction of a single leaf Strauss Trunnion Bascule bridge	Burlington Channel, Ont.	June 30, 1920	Nov. 30, 1920	$75,053 00	XXI	85
Ice breaker	St. Joseph de Sorel, Richelieu Co., Que	July 2, 1920	Oct. 1, 1920	$2,800 00	XX	1549
Repairs to public wharf	Owl's Head, Halifax Co., N.S.	July 5, 1920	Sept. 14, 1920	Schedule rates	XX	1375
Reconstruction and repairing of portion of the shore protection	Three Fathom Harbour, Halifax Co., N.S	July 5, 1920	Oct. 26, 1920	$6,079 00	XX	1640
Reconstruction of wharf	Thessalon, Ont.	July 10, 1920	Oct. 16, 1920	Schedule rates	XX	1550
Reconstruction of 466 feet of the superstructure of the east pier of the eastern channel	Toronto Harbour, Toronto, Ont.	July 15, 1920	Oct. 12, 1920	Schedule rates	XX	1550

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1920-21, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Nature of work	Locality	Date schedule supplied by department	Date of contract	Amount of contract	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which schedule published	
					Vol.	Page
Stone protection on summit level on	Welland Canal, between Thorold and Port Colborne, Ont	May 27, 1920	Oct 11, 1920	Cost plus basis	XX	1550
Supply of a quantity of not less than 125,000 cu yds of sand to be obtained from the bed of Lake Ontario and delivered at Port Weller for use on	Welland Canal, Ont	Aug 4, 1920	Aug. 20, 1920	90c. per cu. yd	XX	1211
Sand blasting and painting bridges (eight in number)	Lachine Canal, Que	Sept. 14, 1920	Oct. 4, 1920	Schedule rates	XX	1550
Fabricating, supplying and erecting of a 95 ft steel highway swing bridge over	Trent Canal, Bobcaygeon, Ont	Dec. 24, 1920	Feb 15, 1921	$13,452 00	XXI	417
Superstructure of a steel highway swing bridge at Crossing No. 6, over	Chambly Canal, St. John's, Que	Jan. 3, 1921	Mar 2, 1921	$5,490 00	XXI	621
Construction of a dam on	Trent Canal, Nassau, Ont	Jan 13, 1921	Feb. 2, 1921	Schedule rates		
Construction of a triple re-inforced concrete box culvert at mileage 36·4 on	Lake Superior Subdivision of the Canadian National Railways, near Ellis, Ont.	Feb 2, 1921	No contract.			
Erection of a 350-ton, 3-track mechanical coaling plant and wet sand bin, dry sand bin and drier house, complete with all appurtenances	Chaudiere Jct , Que , on Canadian National Railways	Feb. 7, 1921	Feb 10, 1921	$40,800 00	XXI	417
Remodelling and erection of three steel bridges on	Buctouche and Albert Subdivision of the Canadian National Railways, N B	Feb 7, 1921	Feb. 10, 1921	Schedule rates	XXI	417
Certain materials required at	Cape Tormentine, N B , and Port Borden, P E I., terminals of the Prince Edward Island Ferry	Feb. 7, 1921	Feb. 10, 1921	Schedule rates.		
Supplying of new pier members and end floor beam connections for one 104 ft. 7 in pony truss span, including erection of span and removal of existing superstructure	Pugwash Subdivision of the Canadian National Railways, N S	Mar 1, 1921	No contract			
Construction of Section 5	Welland Canal, Ont	Mar 16, 1921	No contract.			

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1920-21, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Erection of wooden dwellings	Vicinity of Prince Rupert, B C	May 3, 1920	July 6, 1920.	$28,644 00	XXI	1041
Erection of re-inforced concrete tower	Carmanah, B C.	May 27, 1920	No contract.			
Erection of re-inforced concrete pier	Vicinity of Bloody Island, Richelieu River, Co of St John, Que	June 1, 1920	No contract			
Erection of wooden dwelling	Vicinity of Point Lepreau, N B.	Oct. 9, 1920	No contract			
Erection of re-inforced concrete tower	Carmanah, B C.	Jan. 26, 1921	No contract.			
Erection of re-inforced concrete tower, boat house and slip way	Vicinity of Lacomb, N S	Mar. 10, 1921	No contract			

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of the Interior, 1920-21, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Certain work	Rocky Mountains Park, Banff, Alta.	April 19, 1920	No contract	Day labour
Certain work	Jasper Park, Jasper, Alta.	April 19, 1920	No contract	Day labour
Certain work	Waterton Lakes Park, Waterton, Alta.	April 19, 1920	No contract	Day labour.
Certain work	Yoho Park, Field, B.C.	April 19, 1920	No contract	Day labour.
Certain work	Glacier Park, Field, B.C.	April 19, 1920	No contract	Day labour.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1920-21, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

All trades	Toronto, Ont.	May 14, 1920	No contract	Day labour.
All trades	London, Ont.	June 8, 1920	No contract	Day labour.
Building trades	Quebec, P.Q., and Levis, P.Q.	Oct. 6, 1920	No contract	Day labour.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Naval Service, 1920-21, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Drainage works at Radiotelegraph station	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Aug. 16, 1920	Sept. 9, 1920	$737 50
Certain trades	Victoria, B.C.	Oct. 11, 1920	Oct. 11, 1920	$206 00
			Oct. 11, 1920	$250 00
			Oct. 21, 1920	$324 00

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Indian Affairs, 1920-21, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Certain trades	Ottawa and district	Oct. 22, 1920	No contract.	

SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.—Table showing, by Provinces, the Fair Wages Schedules Prepared, 1920-21.

Department of Government	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Saskatchewan and Alberta	British Columbia	Affecting more than one Province	Total
Public Works	3	2	6	6		3		20
Railways and Canals	1	1	3	6			1	12
Marine and Fisheries	1	1	1			3		6
Interior					3	2		5
Militia and Defence			1	2				3
Naval Service				1		1		2
Indian Affairs				1				1
Total	5	4	11	16	3	9	1	49

POST OFFICE CONTRACTS.—List of supplies furnished the Post Office Department by contract, or otherwise, under conditions for the protection of the labour employed, which were approved by the Department of Labour, 1920-21.

Name of Order	Amount of Order
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$ 20,447 37
Making rubber stamps, daters, etc.	3,207 61
Supplying stamping material, pads and ink	6,600 02
Making and repairing post office scales	20,981 95
Supplying mail bagging and making up new mail bags	153,714 68
Supplying mail bag fittings	59,861 75
Making and supplying articles of official uniforms, also supplying cloth for official uniforms	270,776 81
Supplying letter carriers' satchels	9,642 83
Supplying letter boxes and keys, glasses for letter boxes, string cutters, mail clerks' tin boxes, also repairing letter boxes, hampers and motors	4,327 40
Supplying motor trucks	41,237 87
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores	85 47
Total	$ 590,883 76

TABLE of Fair Wages Complaints on Government Works and Disposition thereof during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921.

Complaint received	Locality and public work	Department affected	Subject of investigation	Disposition
April 1, 1920	St. John, N B. Armoury.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged that the prevailing rates of wages were not being paid to various classes of labour.	Investigation by an officer of the department showed that the claim appeared to be well founded. Assurance was received from the Department of Militia and Defence that an adjustment would be made
April 6, 1920	Quebec, Que. Immigration Bldg.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged that certain carpenters were being required to work ten hours a day without an extra allowance for overtime.	Investigation by an officer of the department showed that the claim was justified, and recommendations concerning adjustment were made to the Department of Militia and Defence.
April 21, 1920	Quebec, Que. Armoury.	Militia and Defence.	Request for increased wages by tool-room foreman and instructor.	Investigation by an officer of the department showed that the increased rates requested were fair and reasonable, and recommendations were made to the Department of Militia and Defence accordingly.
May 1, 1920	Ottawa, Ont. Royal Mint.		Request from certain employees for increased bonus.	The matter was investigated by an officer of the department who found that the request of the employees in question was warranted, and the Deputy Master of the Mint was advised accordingly.
June 2, 1920	Lindsay, Ont. Dominion Arsenal	Militia and Defence.	Demand for increased wages from certain of the female employees.	Investigation by an officer of the department showed the demand to be justified, and recommendations were made to the Department of Militia and Defence concerning the matter.
July 8, 1920	Collingwood, Ont. Breakwater	Public Works	Alleged that contractors were not paying the prevailing rates of wages to labourers.	Investigation by an officer of the department in the locality showed that the rate paid this class of labour was inadequate and a recommendation was made to the Department of Public Works accordingly
July 28, 1920	Ottawa, Ont. Parliament Buildings	Public Works	Alleged that toolsmiths were not receiving a sufficient rate of wage as compared with that of other classes engaged on this work	The matter was investigated by an officer of the department and it was found that the claim was not justified.
Aug. 27, 1920	Burlington, Ont. Revetment wall.	Public Works	Alleged that contractors were not paying the prevailing rate of wages to engineers and that the rates paid other classes were correspondingly low; also that working conditions were unsatisfactory.	An officer of the department visited the locality and it was found upon investigation that the demands and complaints were justified. The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works and advice was later received that increased rates would be granted, and that in some cases these would be made retroactive as circumstances justified
Sept. 2, 1920 Sept. 18, 1920 Mar. 17, 1921	Welland Canal	Railways and Canals.	Complaint that wages paid various classes of labour were not those prevailing in the district; also claim from a workman for hospital and medical fees, alleging that his illness had been caused by drinking impure water while working on this contract; further that he had not received the full amount of wages due him. In the spring of 1921 another demand was made by various classes with respect to increased wages and shorter hours.	The complaints with respect to wages and conditions received the attention of the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Railways and Canals and an officer of the Department of Labour, who visited the locality. Investigations showed that in the year 1920 the wages were consistent with those prevailing in the district, but in the spring of 1921 certain revisions were made and various adjustments effected with respect to wages and hours. The workman's claim for medical and hospital fees, also for certain wages, was investigated. Payment was made of the wages found to be due him, but the claim for hospital and medical fees was considered unjustified.
Sept. 11, 1920	Port Arthur, Ont Breakwater. (Bare Point).	Public Works.	Alleged that contractors had required a brakeman to work excessive hours without payment of the overtime rate.	Investigation showed that the work required of this workman was not that of an experienced trainman and no specific rate had been named for it in the schedule governing the contract; also that the rate paid this workman was one which he had agreed upon when accepting the work

TABLE of Fair Wages Complaints on Government Works and Disposition thereof during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921—*Con.*

Complaint received	Locality and public work	Department affected	Subject of investigation	Disposition
Oct. 25, 1920	Halifax, N.S. H.M.S. Dockyard.	Naval Service.	Alleged that boilermakers' helpers were not receiving the rate of wages prevailing in the district.	Investigation showed that this claim was not well founded.
Nov. 29, 1920	Ottawa, Ont. Experimental Farm.	Agriculture.	Alleged that four carpenters, employed temporarily, were not being paid the current rate of wages; also that they were being required to work overtime without extra allowance.	This matter was investigated through correspondence with the Department of Agriculture and it was found that these claims were, in part, justified. Settlements were made accordingly.
Dec. 14, 1920 Dec. 15, 1920	Collingwood, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Government work.	Marine.	Alleged that shipbuilding companies in Collingwood and Toronto building ships for the Federal Government were not paying prevailing rates of wages.	Investigation by an officer of the department in these localities indicated that in view of the unemployment situation existing at that time the rates paid were fair and reasonable.
Jan. 6, 1921	London, Ont Westminster Hospital.	Public Works.	Alleged by certain workmen that they were performing carpentry work but were not receiving the current rate for this class of labour.	Investigation by an officer of the department showed that the claim appeared to be well founded, and the contractors concerned agreed to make adjustments accordingly.
Jan. 14, 1921	Toronto, Ont. Postal Station "A."	Public Works.	Alleged that workmen were required to work excessive hours without being paid the overtime rate.	Investigation by an officer of the department showed that these workmen had agreed to work overtime for the rate at which they were paid, and that the claim, therefore, was not justified.

IV. WORK OF THE DIRECTOR OF COAL OPERATIONS

Mr. W. H. Armstrong, Director of Coal Operations in District Eighteen, United Mine Workers of America, comprising the coal mining area of the Province of Alberta and the eastern part of British Columbia, submits the following report to the Minister:—

Honourable G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my third annual report on the work of the office of the Director of Coal Operations for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921.

The year as a whole showed less industrial disputes or cessations of work in the coal mining industry of District Eighteen than the previous one. There were at different points in the area thirty-eight strikes which occasioned an estimated loss of 57,582 working days, compared with fifty-eight strikes and a loss of 502,405 working days for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920. Of the thirty-eight strikes mentioned, no less than thirty-one were caused through the agitation of the One Big Union. Continued efforts were made by that organization to persuade the miners in District Eighteen to violate their agreement with the coal operators, but with little success other than small pit-head strikes. The One Big Union, through their solicitors, attacked in the courts the legality of the Orders in Council empowering the Director of Coal Operations to administer the affairs of District Eighteen. These Orders in Council were, however, finally confirmed by Act of Parliament and the litigation was dropped.

In the period covered by this report, there were forty-three disputes referred to the Director of Coal Operations for adjudication. Of these, eleven were decided in favour of the employer, eight in favour of the employees, seven were compromised, twelve withdrawn, and decisions have not yet been rendered upon the remainder.

The mines worked practically full time during the calendar year 1920, and the output from the district for that period was the highest in its history. Owing to the almost unprecedentedly mild winter of 1921, the demand for fuel for the first three months of that year was much less than that of former years. As a consequence several of the collieries worked only part time. The total production of the mines in District Eighteen for the calendar year 1920 was 7,852,858 tons, being 2,190,128 tons in excess of the year 1919. In another part of this report will be found a comparative statement giving in detail the output.

Negotiations for New Agreement

During the month of April, 1920, a new contract was completed between the employers and employees of the coal mines in the Central Competitive Field of the United States. Following the adoption of that agreement, the miners of District Eighteen, through their representatives, requested a conference with the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association to discuss the question of a new contract. A joint meeting was, therefore, arranged to take place on the 26th of May at Calgary, Alberta, and at which were present representatives of the coal operators and the employees. At that conference the latter submitted the following basic demands for a renewal of the agreement:—

1. We demand a two years' agreement from April 1, 1920, with provisions for high cost of living investigation as outlined in Section "D" of order No. 1 of the Director of Coal Operations.

2. We demand an increase of 27 per cent on all day wage rates in and around the mines, same to be applied on the 1917 rates of wages, plus 92 cents high cost of living rates.

3. We demand that 50 cents per day be added to all adjusted rates for outside labour working on the three-shift system.

4. That all rates governing boys' wages be eliminated and be substituted by the rates governing "unclassified labour".

5. We demand that 27 per cent be added to all contract tonnage rates, dead work, yardage, and room turning rates; this to be made applicable after first adjusting 92 cents to the contract tonnage.

6. We demand that all adjusted rates be retroactive to December 1, 1919, and that an investigation be made into the cost of living to commence December 1, 1919, up to June 1, 1920, and that the wages be adjusted in line with the provisions of clause "D" of order No. 1 of the Director of Coal Operations, and every four months thereafter.

7. We demand that eight hours constitute a day's work in and around the mines, and we demand a forty-six hour week, with six hours on Saturday with full payment.

8. That the inequalities now existing, also conditions requiring to be adjusted, be considered in joint conference of the operators and miners, with a view to bringing about an amicable settlement.

9. We demand that all coal be paid for on a run of mine basis at the rate of 2,000 pounds per ton.

Following the discussion of the foregoing demands, a joint committee was appointed to consider the question. The operators were represented by Messrs. O. E. S. Whiteside, Chairman, W. F. McNeill, Secretary, Lewis Stockett, John Shanks, Jesse Gouge, Geo. Kellock, B. Caulfield, L. A. Drummond and R. S. Ord. The miners' representatives consisted of Messrs. Frank Wheatley, Chairman, R. McLeod, Secretary, R. Peacock, N. McDonald, G. Billsborough, and Robt. Livett, Mr. John P. White, special representative of President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, was also in attendance and rendered valuable assistance in solving the many intricate questions brought before the conference.

In reply to the before-mentioned demands of the miners, the operators submitted the following proposal:—

1. We agree to make contract dated June 1, 1920, to expire March 31, 1922, with provisions for H.C.L. investigation starting four months after date of this agreement as outlined in section "D" of order No. 1 of the Director of Coal Operations, providing the scale of wages and contract rates in force throughout the district on October 31, 1919, shall be made the minimum below which no reduction shall be made during the life of this agreement.

2. We agree to an increase in all day wage rates for men in and around the mines of one dollar ($1) per day, and an increase of fifty-three cents (53 cents) per day to rates for boys, both increases to apply to the rates contained in the 1917 agreement, leaving the H.C.L. bonus of 92 cents remaining as at present.

3. We cannot agree.

4. We cannot agree.

5. We agree to an increase to the contract tonnage rates and to mining rates where coal is paid for entirely on the yardage basis of 27 per cent to be made applicable to the 1917 agreement without reference to the 92 cents H.C.L. bonus, provided that the maximum increase to be added under this clause shall not exceed 24 cents per ton in any mine, and we further agree that, in mines where coal is paid for on the tonnage basis, there shall be an increase for dead work, yardage and room turning rates of 20 per cent to be applied in the same manner, leaving the H.C.L. bonus of 92 cents to be applied as per order No. 50 of the Director of Coal Operations.

6. That we cannot agree to the application of the new rates now being negotiated made retroactive in their application. We agree to the appointment of an H. C. L. Commission as outlined in our reply to clause No. 1, but the award of this Commission shall not be retroactive.

7. As all rates for the district are now based on eight hours, we agree that they shall continue to be so, but cannot agree to a forty-six hour week.

8. Unless especially provided in the contracts, all matters mentioned as inequalities are covered by the contract rates, and we cannot agree to make changes which will increase the cost of production over and above that contained in clause 5 of our reply.

9. That all coal be paid for as at present.

10. With respect to added classifications, we ask for further information.

Having considered the operators' proposal, the miners submitted the following counter proposition:—

(*a*) We agree that a new contract be entered into to expire March 31, 1922.

(*b*) We agree that this contract be retroactive to May 20, 1920, and the retroactive pay be paid in full on or before August 1, 1920.

(*c*) This contract is made and entered into for the sole use of the members of the United Mine Workers of America and the members of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association. All men who work in and around the mines who are eligible to become members of the United Mine Workers of America shall join that organization and agree to sign check-off for all dues, assessments and fines, and the management of the mines agree to forward deductions made to the acting secretary of the district or such other persons as that official may designate.

(*d*) That all day wage rates in effect on October 31, 1919, shall be advanced 27 per cent.

(*e*) 1. Except in the lignite fields, all contract tonnage rates and contract yardage mining rates in effect on October 31, 1919, be advanced 27 per cent.

2. That the tonnage rates in the lignite fields be advanced 24 cents.

3. All dead work, yardage, room turning rates in effect October 31, 1919, be advanced 20 per cent.

(*f*) That the application of the H.C.L. 92 cents on contract miner's wages be made by adding the 27 per cent on the 92 cents, or $1.17 to his wages for each day's work.

(*g*) That all other matters contained in the demands and counter-proposition of the miners and operators be further considered.

(*h*) That all other matters contained in the 1917-1919 agreement, unless changed by order of the Director of Coal Operations, shall be placed in this agreement unless mutually agreed by both parties to change.

(*i*) That there shall be no H.C.L. Commission during the term of this agreement.

After a prolonged discussion a subcommittee was appointed to submit a joint report to the conference. This committee submitted the following memorandum:—

We, your subcommittee, beg to report and recommend the following as the basis for a joint agreement between the miners and operators of Alberta and Eastern British Columbia:—

(1) A contract be made effective from April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1922.

(2) That the retroactive moneys from April 1 shall be paid on or before August 1, 1920.

(3) This contract is made and entered into for the sole use of the members of the United Mine Workers of America and the members of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association. All men who work in and around the mines who are eligible to become members of the United Mine Workers of America shall join that organization and agree to sign check-off for all dues, assessments and fines, and the management of the mines agree to forward deductions made to the acting secretary of the district or such other persons as that official may designate.

(4) *a.* That all day wage rates in effect on October 31, 1919, (which shall include the 92 cents war bonus) shall be advanced 27 per cent.

b. Except in lignite fields, all contract tonnage rates and contract yardage mining rates in effect October 31, 1919, be advanced 27 per cent.

c. That the tonnage rates in the lignite fields be advanced 24 cents.

d. That all yardage, room turning and dead work rates in effect October 31, 1919, be advanced 20 per cent.

e. That the application of the H.C.L. 92 cents on contract miner's wages be made by adding the 27 per cent on the 92 cents, or $1.17 to his wages for each day's work.

f. The 1917-1919 agreement be used as a base, and no change other than above indicated to be made unless the same has been made by order of the Director of Coal Operations or by mutual consent by the two interested parties, except the selling price of explosives supplies and coal.

Signed on behalf of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association.	Signed on behalf of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18.
R. S. Ord, *Acting Chairman,*	Frank Wheatley,
John Shanks,	Wm. Hutchinson,
Bernard Caulfield,	John P. White,
Geo. Kellock,	R. Livett,
George V. Tupper,	Robt. Billsborough,
L. E. Drummond,	Robt. Peacock,
Lewis Stockett,	Norman McDonald,
W. F. McNeill, *Commissioner.*	Rody McLeod, *Secretary.*

The joint conference having adopted the foregoing memorandum, a referendum was submitted to the miners of District 18, on June 22, which resulted as follows:—

For the agreement	2,738
Against the agreement	971
Majority in favour of the agreement	1,767

Following the ratification of the basic agreement by the miners of District Eighteen, a joint conference was held at Calgary to arrange the details of the contract. There were present F. W. McNeill, Lewis Stockett, and George Tupper, representing the operators, and F. Wheatley, Rod McLeod, and Norman McDonald, representing the employees. The joint committee continued in session until the 20th of July, when the contract was completed.

Activities of One Big Union Men

Following the signing of the agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association, the One Big Union became quite active. Persistent attempts were made to persuade the employees of different mines to repudiate the contract and cease work. A special convention of District Number One, Mining Department of the One Big Union, was held at Calgary on September 10th and 11th. Resolutions were passed recommending the miners to disavow the agreement. As a result of these efforts pit-head strikes occurred at several of the mines throughout the district.

A mass meeting of miners of the Drumheller area was held on September 21 and the following resolution was passed:—

> "Whereas general dissatisfaction exists among the miners of this district owing to the enforcement of the United Mine Workers of America check-off and the existence of an agreement which does not represent the miners,
>
> "Therefore be it resolved that we demand the removal of the United Mine Workers of America check-off and the opening up of negotiations for a new agreement not later than October 1, 1920. Failing compliance with these demands the miners of this district will take such action as may be deemed necessary to enforce these demands."

The foregoing resolution was endorsed by mass meetings of miners held at Wayne, Rosedale and Nacmine, all of which are in the same area. The men at the different collieries finally resumed work, notwithstanding the efforts of the O.B.U. to prolong the strike.

Wage Rates Again in Question

On the 23rd September, the United Mine Workers of America sent the following communication to the Commissioner of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association:—

United Mine Workers of America,
P.O. Box 1844,
Calgary, Alta., September 23, 1920.

Mr. W. F. McNeill, Commissioner,
The Western Canada Coal Operators' Association,
1015 Herald Building, City.

Dear Sir,—The present Joint Agreement between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and District Eighteen, U.M.W. of A., was based on the settlement made in what is known as the Central Competitive Field of the United States, which took effect April 1 this year. Since this settlement was made, the day and monthly men in the Central Competitive Field have received an advance in wages. We feel that the day men, boys, and monthly men in District Eighteen, U.M.W. of A., are entitled to the same increase in wages that was granted by the operators in the Central Competitive Field.

We, the undersigned, representatives of District Eighteen, U.M.W. of A., therefore request a Joint Conference between the representatives of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, District Eighteen, at as early a date as possible, to consider this request for an increase in wages for day men, boys, and monthly men covered by the present joint agreement.

Awaiting your early reply, we are,

Yours truly,

R. Livett,

Jas Mooney.

International Commission, U.M.W. of A.

To this letter the following reply was sent:—

Western Canada Coal Operators' Association,

Calgary, Alta., September 24, 1920.

R. Livett,
Jas. Mooney,
International Commission, U.M.W. of A., Dist. 18,
Calgary, Alta.

Gentlemen,—Your letter of September 23, 1920, was considered at an executive meeting of the association held yesterday, the 23rd, and I was instructed to advise you that the matter contained therein will be referred to the next full meeting of the association.

I might say that the executive committee thought it advisable to have fuller representation present to deal with this matter.

Yours truly,

W. F. McNeill,
Secretary.

A meeting of the Operators' Association was held on October 4 to consider the miners' request of September 23, and the following reply was sent:—

October 6, 1920.

Robert Livett,
James Mooney,
International Commission, District No. 18,
U.M.W. of A.

Gentlemen,—With further reference to your letter of September 23, 1920, and our reply thereto—

I beg to advise you that, after hearing your presentation this morning, this association took the whole matter under consideration. They are of the opinion that, before they can meet you to discuss this matter further, it will be necessary for the men who are now on strike contrary to the specific terms of the agreement recently arrived at to return to work. When this is an accomplished fact the association are prepared to meet you to consider your request.

Yours truly.

W. F. McNeill,
Commissioner.

To this the mine workers sent the following reply:—

CALGARY, October 16, 1920.

Mr. W. F. McNEILL, Commissioner,
The Western Canada Coal Operators' Association,
1015 Herald Building,
Calgary, Alta.

DEAR SIR,—With further reference to your communication of the 6th instant, wherein you notify me of the action of your association in regard to our application for the reopening of the contract to discuss the granting of an increase to the company men of this district based on the settlement made in the Central Competitive Field of the United States. In your reply dated October 6, you pointed out that your association did not feel like granting our request until all the miners who are out contrary to the agreement had returned to work. On information that I have received, all mines are working and will have full crews by the 19th of October, and, therefore, I would ask that you call the operators together at the earliest opportunity to further discuss our request, and, knowing that Mr. Armstrong, Director of Coal Operations, is in town, I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of this letter to him.

Yours very truly,

R. LIVETT,
JAMES MOONEY,
International Commission,
United Mine Workers of America.

The operators held a further conference on the 21st of October, at which the following resolution was passed:—

Whereas an agreement was entered into between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and the U.M.W. of A., which fixed wages and working conditions in District No. 18 from April 1, 1920, until April 1, 1922;

And whereas, during the interim between the making of said agreement and the present time, there have arisen conditions which influence us to pay an additional $1.15 per day to day men and a pro rata additional to boys;

Be it therefore resolved that such additional payment be granted if, as, and when, and from the date adequate compensation in an increase in the selling price of coal is granted by the Director of Coal Operations to the coal operators.

A copy of the foregoing resolution was handed to the Director of Coal Operations, who agreed to the granting of a further increase in the selling prices of fuel, provided the operators decided to grant the men an advance in wages. On the 23rd the following letter was dispatched to the United Mine Workers by the Secretary of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association:—

October 23, 1920.

R. LIVETT,
JAS. MOONEY,
International Commission, U.M.W. of A., District No. 18,
Calgary, Alta.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to your letter of October 16, 1920, we beg to advise that this association, after careful consideration of the matter at issue, has decided as follows:—

(1) That we will pay an additional $1.15 per day to day men.

(2) That we will pay an additional 54 cents, 61 cents, 70 cents, $1.01, respectively, to the boy rates of $2.97, $3.40, $3.87, $5.58.

This additional pay to become effective as of Monday, October 25, 1920.

Yours truly,

W. F. McNeill,
Secretary.
Western Canada Coal Operator' Association.

On the 25th a joint conference was held between representatives of the operators and the miners at which the following resolution was adopted:—

RESOLUTION

(1) That an additional be given of $2.50 per day to day men over that paid October 31, 1919. Including 92 cents war bonus.

(2) That an additional be given boys equal to that given in the Competitive Field since October 31, 1919. Including 92 cents war bonus.

The same to date from the signing of the above.

Dated at Calgary, Alta., October 25, 1919.

ACCEPTED

On behalf of District 18,
United Mine Workers of America,
R. Livett,
Jas. Mooney,
Commissioners.

Western Canada Coal
Operators' Association,
John Shanks,
Vice-President.
W. F. McNeill,
Secretary.

(The report of the director here sets forth a statement showing the day wage rates before and after the increases were granted.)

Price of Coal Increased

Following the granting of the foregoing increases, the Director of Coal Operations authorized the following advances in the selling prices of fuel f.o.b. the mines, from October 1, 1920:—

Coke	$1 00 per ton.
Anthracite	85 "
Bituminous	60 "
Lignite (Drumheller)	60 "
Lignite (Lethbridge)	65 "

When the foregoing advances were authorized, it was decided, in the interests of the consuming public, that an official audit should be conducted of some of the principal mines to ascertain if there was an excess charge in the selling prices of fuel. As a consequence the services of Mr. David S. Kerr, C.A., of Montreal, were secured for this purpose. After making a thorough audit of mines in various parts of the district, he decided that the prices charged for fuel were fair and equitable.

Question of Directorship

As the legislation regarding the appointment and jurisdiction of the Director of Coal Operations expires with the present session of Parliament, it was deemed advisable to notify the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America to the foregoing effect. The following communication was therefore sent to the secretaries of the organizations concerned:—

CALGARY, ALTA., January 13, 1921.

DEAR SIR,—The present legislation regarding the appointment and jurisdiction of the Director of Coal Operations will expire at the end of the next session of Parliament, which will probably be some time during the month of May. I am advised by the Minister of Labour that it is not the intention of the Government to renew this legislation.

In view of the foregoing I deem it advisable to notify your association of these facts, in order that you may discuss the same at your annual meeting which I understand will take place to-morrow.

I take this occasion to express my very high appreciation of the assistance and loyal support rendered by the officers and members of your association at all times during my term of office.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. ARMSTRONG,
Director of Coal Operations.

The Secretary of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association replied as follows:—

CALGARY, ALTA., January 14, 1921.

W. H. ARMSTRONG, ESQ.,
Director of Coal Operations,
121 8th Avenue West,
Calgary, Alta.

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association, I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 13, advising that it is not the intention of the Dominion Government to renew, after the end of the next session, the legislation covering your appointment and jurisdiction as Director of Coal Operations.

During your tenure of office the country and the coal mining industry have passed through the most critical period in the history of either. Arising out of the unprecedented conditions due to the European War, countless problems presented themselves, calling for all the sagacity, partriotism and fairness that those interested in them were capable of bringing to their solution. By no other means could the industry have carried on.

I am instructed by the association, on its behalf and on behalf of each and every member of it, to say that the fact that the industry has carried on with a minimum of interruption during that critical period, that its problems have been met and solved in a spirit of fairness and justice to all concerned, and that it is to-day on a sounder basis than probably ever before in its history, with a confident outlook on the future, is due in very considerable measure to your uniform kindness, co-operation and guidance during your term of office, and that the association and its members view with regret the discontinuance of your office and the duties thereof.

The association further wishes to go on record as hoping that these duties will be continued at least until the end of May, 1921, or until such other date as the close of the next session of the Dominion Legislature automatically brings them to an end, and that in such matters as may come up in the meantime the association may continue to have the benefit of the co-operation which you have extended to it in the past.

Expressing, in conclusion, the thanks of the association, I am,

Yours faithfully,

W. F. MCNEILL,
Secretary.

The following communication appertaining to this matter was forwarded to the Minister of Labour by the officers of the United Mine Workers:—

CALGARY, ALTA., January 24, 1921.

HONOURABLE SIR,—We are in receipt of a communication from Mr. W. H. Armstrong, Director of Coal Operations, drawing our attention to the fact that he has been requested by you to advise us that it is not the intention of the Government to renew the legislation concerning his office. It is with much concern that we read this communication, realizing as we do the excellent work that has been accomplished by Mr. Armstrong and his assistants.

After carefully considering all phases of the past and present situations of the mining industry, we are of the opinion that it would be an error not to renew and keep in operation the above mentioned commission. You are aware that there has been in the past few years much discontent in the labour world and especially in the coal mining industry of this district. Through the able assistance rendered by the coal director's office to both the operators and the employees throughout Alberta and south-eastern British Columbia, the mines have been able to produce one million more tons of coal in the year 1920 than in any previous year. When the Commission was appointed it was for the purpose of meeting a critical situation existing at that time, and we are of the opinion that, in the not far distant future, conditions will arise which will need just as able statesmanship to negotiate the obstacles with which we shall be confronted.

In view of the fact that the Director of Coal Operations is the accepted chairman during his term of office in the settlement of disputes which may arise out of our contract, if this commission is abolished it may have a serious effect upon the present working agreement now existing between the operators and the employees in District Eighteen.

We believe that it would be to the best interests of the coal mining industry and the general public if the office of the Director of Coal Operations were continued at least until the expiration of the present agreement, which is March 31, 1922. We respectfully suggest for your consideration that the Government would seriously consider the foregoing request.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Yours very truly,

ROBERT LIVETT,
JAMES MOONEY,
Int. Commission, U. M. W. of A.

A deputation from the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association proceeded to Ottawa and interviewed the Minister of Labour, on the 4th of February, with regard to the continuance of the position of Director of Coal Operations. Senator Robertson promised careful consideration of the request and an early reply. At the present time the question is understood to be receiving the serious thought of the Government.

COAL PRODUCTION DURING 1919 AND 1920

Appended herewith is a comparative statement of the production of coal in District Eighteen for the years 1919 and 1920:—

Output for South Eastern British Columbia, 1919	640,318 tons.
Output for Alberta, 1919	5,022,412 "
Total output for 1919	5,662,730 "

Output for South Eastern British Columbia, 1920	[illegible] tons
Output for Alberta, 1920	[illegible] "
Total output for 1920	7,85[illegible] "
Increased output for 1920 over 1919	2,190,128 tons.

Attached to this report are comparative statements of rates of wages paid in District Eighteen and other mining centres which are adjacent to or in competition with this area. Statistics have also been prepared showing the number of employees working at the principal mines in the district and the coal production in the area concerned. (These statements are not here reproduced.)

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ARMSTRONG,
(per F. E. HARRISON)
Director of Coal Operations.

CALGARY, ALBERTA,
September 5, 1921.

V. RECORD OF STRIKES FOR THE YEAR

During the year 1920 there was reduced strike activity in Canada and a consequent reduction in time loss. In fact, the time loss due to strikes was practically back to the average of the past twenty years.

Elsewhere in this report, the proceedings taken during the year under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and, also, the conciliation work of the department, are set forth. However, the disputes so dealt with in the other chapters on conciliation are disputes which did not always develop into strikes, some because of the operations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and others because strikes were arrested by efforts of the department. There remains a considerable number of strikes, most of them of secondary importance, which come before the department chiefly from the statistical point of view.

As readers of these reports are aware, the Department of Labour was established in 1900 and began at that time a record of strikes and lockouts, a record which in process of time has become of considerable value for the purposes of industrial history. The information gathered on the subject is printed from month to month in the pages of the *Labour Gazette* and summarized in the form of an annual statement for the calendar year, which also is printed in the *Labour Gazette*. The figures are given for the calendar rather than the fiscal year, because in this form they become more easily comparable with statistics on the same subject gathered in other countries, which also as a rule use the calendar year. The figures printed are inclusive of all strikes which come to the knowledge of the department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. So far as concerns figures given with respect to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is a careful approximation based on the experience of the officers who have become skilled in these matters.

The record of the department includes lockouts not less than strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is clearly a lockout, is rarely encountered in Canada.

There were 285 strikes and lockouts in Canada during the calendar year. Of this number, fourteen were carried over from 1919, making a net total of 272 strikes commencing in 1920. The number of employees involved in the 285 disputes was 52,150, and the number of employers was 1,272. The total time loss was estimated at 886,754 working days. This is ascertained by multiplying the number of men directly affected through a strike or lockout by the number of working days they are so affected during the time the firm or establishment is involved.

A strike or lockout, counted as such by the Department of Labour, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and of not less than forty-eight hours' duration. Unless a dispute corresponds to this definition it is not classified as a strike or lockout, and is not included in the officially published statistics, although, for departmental purposes, it is recorded. There were 47 of these disputes, involving 4,759 employees and a time loss of 4,507 working days, during 1920.

There were several prominent strikes which contributed largely to the total time loss. Among these were: A strike of shipyard employees at Halifax from June 1 to August 11, involving 2,000 employees and a time loss of 104,000 working days; a strike of power development employees, engaged on the Chippawa canal project, from June 19 to July 12, involving 2,000 employees and a time loss of 36,000 working days; a strike and lockout of steamfitters, metal workers and machinists at Montreal, from August 13 to August 31, involving 3,000 employees and a time loss of 48,000 working

days; and a strike of miners in the Alberta coal fields from October 5 to October 19, involving 3,402 employees and a time loss of 38,075 working days.

In about 3 per cent of the strikes, 1,000 or more employees were involved, and in about 60 per cent of the strikes less than 100 employees were involved. As to duration, 46 per cent of the strikes were in existence for 10 days and under; about 57 per cent were under 15 days' duration, and about 22 per cent were over 30 days' duration. Four were unterminated at the end of the year.

Classified by provinces, Ontario had more strikes than any other province, with 35·8 per cent of the total. Quebec was second with 18·6 per cent and British Columbia third with 18·2 per cent. Ontario also had the greatest time loss, 228,992 working days, or nearly 26 per cent of the total, having been lost through strikes in this province. Quebec had the next largest number in this respect also, with a loss of 221,328 working days, or 25 per cent of the total.

The class of industry most affected during 1920 was metals, machinery and conveyances, in which there were 65 strikes, involving 13,250 employees and a time loss of 349,295 working days. Forty-five strikes, involving 11,790 employees and a time loss of 165,509 working days, occurred in the mines, smelters, quarries and clay products group. Thirty-four strikes involving 4,840 employees and a time loss of 72,878 working days, occurred in the building and construction group. Thirty-three strikes, involving 3,852 employees and a time loss of 79,054 working days, occurred in the lumbering industry.

Classified by causes, 205 of the 285 strikes recorded involved wages. Of this number, 134 were solely for increased wages, 40 for increased wages and shorter hours, 24 for increased wages and other changes, and 7 were because of a reduction in wages. Twenty-one strikes involved union recognition or were in protest against non-union labour, and 22 strikes were in protest against discharge of employees.

The record shows that 125 of the strikes terminated in favour of employers and 66 in favour of the employees; 69 were compromise settlements, while 25 were indefinite or unterminated.

As regards methods of settlement, 116 strikes terminated as a result of direct negotiations between the parties in dispute, 42 terminated through the efforts of conciliation or mediation (almost entirely of the Department of Labour), 4 by arbitration and 7 by the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In 57 strikes the employees resumed work on their employers' terms, and in 36 strikes the strikers were replaced by other workers.

There were several disputes—notably those of moulders at Hamilton, Preston and Collingwood, painters at Windsor, machinists at St. John, engineers at Hamilton and plumbers and steamfitters at Vancouver—which the unions concerned still regarded as unterminated at the end of the year, but in which conditions were no longer affected or which ceased to come under the department's definition of a strike.

The accompanying tables give in statistical form particulars of the trade disputes in Canada during 1920, with a summary of the record for the past twenty years.

The record printed hereunder shows the number of strikes and lockouts year by year for the period of 1901-1920. The record reached its highest level for the year 1919, principally because of the Winnipeg general strike, beginning in May. The figures for 1919 were almost twice those of the year which stands next in the list as to time losses on account of strikes, those, namely, for 1911, when the high number had been occasioned by a prolonged strike of coal miners in Western Canada.

The lightest year in the record both as to the number of strikes and time losses is 1915, the second year of the war. It may be added that the calendar year 1921 indicates less strike activity than during the same period of last year. In 1920, to June 30, the figures were: number of disputes, 195; number of employers involved,

746; number of employees affected, 35,005; time loss in working days, 523,526. In 1921, during the same interval, the figures are: number of strikes, 121; number of employers involved, 452; number of employees affected, 16,363; number of working days lost, 499,875.

Following is the record of strikes and lockouts by years for the period 1901-20:—

Year	Number of Disputes		Disputes in existence in the year		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Employers involved	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
1901	104	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902	121	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903	146	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904	99	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905	89	88	437	12,223	217,244
1906	141	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907	149	144	825	36,624	621,962
1908	68	65	175	25,293	708,285
1909	69	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910	84	82	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911	99	96	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912	150	148	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913	113	106	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914	44	40	205	8,678	430,054
1915	43	38	96	9,140	106,149
1916	75	74	271	21,157	208,277
1917	148	141	714	48,329	1,134,970
1918	196	191	766	68,489	763,241
1919	298	290	1,913	138,988	3,942,189
1920	285	272	1,272	52,150	886,754
Total	2,521	2,455	14,095	702,747	17,647,793

VI. LABOUR GAZETTE

The *Labour Gazette* has been published monthly in both the English and the French language. Various supplements on important questions have also been published during the year. In addition to being the official record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the *Labour Gazette* prints either complete or summarized reports of proceedings of official commissions and of international and other important conferences held in this and other countries, that bear on industrial matters. The *Labour Gazette* also collects and compiles in condensed form information upon industrial disputes and agreements, fluctuations in employment, changes in wages and hours of labour, the course of wholesale and retail prices in Canada and other countries, fatal industrial accidents, apprenticeship, technical education, and other matters. In order that such information with respect to Canada shall be as complete as possible, the department maintains correspondents in some sixty industrial centres in the Dominion. New legislation enacted by the Federal and Provincial Parliaments bearing upon wages and hours of labour, workmen's compensation, minimum wages for women, and upon industry generally, is recorded in the *Labour Gazette*; and condensed reports are given of legal proceedings and decisions affecting labour.

In the preparation of Volume XX of the *Labour Gazette*, which covers the calendar year 1920, great care has been taken to present the material in as concise a form as possible, in order both to facilitate the work of reference and to effect economy in the matter of space.

The *Labour Gazette*, being an official publication, and the matter appearing therein being largely of a specialized nature, its contents become frequently a matter of quotation. Credit to the *Labour Gazette* is usually given where the publication quoting is of recognized standing, and the journals named below are among those which, during the year, reprinted, in whole or in part, original articles appearing in the *Labour Gazette*. The following list is by no means inclusive, and does not of course include ordinary references to the monthly statistical articles on employment, prices, etc.:—International Labour Review, International Labour Office—Daily Intelligence, British Labour Gazette, Labour Overseas, United States Monthly Labour Review, Bloomfield's Labour Digest, Queensland Industrial Gazette, Economic World, Industrial League and Council Journal, Industrial News Survey, Canadian Mining Journal, Canada Lumberman, Canadian Railroader, Personnel, Christian Guardian, Canadian Forum, Montreal Gazette, Montreal Herald, Toronto Mail and Empire, Toronto Star, Ottawa Citizen, Ottawa Journal, Winnipeg Tribune, Edmonton Journal, Halifax Chronicle, Halifax Herald, Hamilton Spectator, Maritime Record, Port Arthur Chronicle.

VII. STATISTICS OF PRICES AND WAGES

During the year the statistical work carried on in the department with respect to prices and wages was marked by considerable development along the lines followed since 1910, looking to the calculation of index numbers to show fluctuations in the cost of living and in wages, corresponding to the index number of wholesale prices in Canada, first issued in 1910, and continued from month to month in the *Labour Gazette*. The issue of the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1921, contained a statement of the results of preliminary calculations made from the data then at hand, suitable for this purpose, and pending the completion of the collection of the data for more comprehensive index numbers.

With respect to prices statistics, the feature of the work of the year was the beginning of the publication on a greatly extended basis of the retail prices of foods, this being possible as a result of the arrangements made during 1919 and 1920 under the Statistics Act with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the collection and compilation of statistics of prices. The publication of figures on the new basis began in the *Labour Gazette* issue for February, 1921, the statistics being for the beginning of January. For each locality in Canada with a population of approximately 10,000 or over, the Bureau of Statistics, at the beginning of each month, secures, from a number of representative grocers and butchers, reports showing the selling prices of over one hundred staple groceries and foods. Care is taken that the dealers selected are reasonably representative of those from whom workingmen buy their food supplies. The local resident correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* also secure reports from dealers in food. The averages of the prices so reported for the various commodities for each city are calculated. From 1910 to 1920, inclusive, the statistics of retail food prices published in the *Labour Gazette* were the figures reported by the *Labour Gazette* correspondents, who naturally were unable to secure and compile statistics from a large number of dealers. The difficulty of selecting one or two butchers and grocers whose prices might be regarded as representative of those paid by workingmen has been found very great, the suitability of a particular dealer being usually a matter of personal opinion. The desirability of publishing the averages of prices for a fairly large number of dealers is therefore evident. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was established by the Statistics Act, 1918, the Dominion Statistician being Mr. R. H. Coats, Associate Editor of the *Labour Gazette* from 1902 to 1915 and the officer in charge of the statistics of the department during that period. Arrangements were, therefore, made to use the authority and facilities of the new Bureau for the development of prices statistics on a broader basis. It will, of course, be remembered that the Bureau of Statistics is administered under the authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, but there has been a cordial co-operation between the two departments with respect to these matters.

With respect to fuel and light, as in the past, the prices for coal, wood, and coal oil published are those reported by the *Labour Gazette* correspondents, but steps have been taken to secure these figures through the Bureau of Statistics and also to secure statistics as to rates for gas, electricity, etc.

In regard to rentals, as since 1910, the prevailing rates for six-roomed workingmen's houses reported by the *Labour Gazette* correspondents each month are published. An extensive survey of rental conditions, begun in 1919, has been continued, and supplementary information needed from time to time has been secured by the departmental correspondents from real estate agents, etc. Since 1919 statistics as to the current rent for a large number of houses of various sizes have been secured in the spring and autumn in the various cities, the number of houses included varying

from approximately one hundred in the smaller cities to over one thousand in the larger. The maintenance of these records up-to-date will furnish a broad basis for statistics as to house rents.

The statistical branch has also proceeded with the collection of information as to the retail prices of clothing, boots, and other items of expenditure for families, merchants being good enough to compile and forward many particulars from time to time.

As in previous years, the statistics of retail prices and cost of living have been in considerable demand in connection with changes in wages, employers and employees having agreed, in many cases, to adjust wage rates according to the changes in the cost of living as shown by the departmental records and by the figures published in the *Labour Gazette*.

The coal mining district of Vancouver Island has continued the arrangement made at the end of 1918 whereby the changes in the cost of living every three months are ascertained by a commission and a corresponding change in wages is calculated. Such adjustments in wages are in the nature of a flat increase (or decrease) for all classes of employees, including the clerical and office staffs. The following adjustments were recommended and made during the fiscal year: May, 1920, an increase of 34½-36 cents per day; August 1, 1920, an increase of 11-11½ cents per day; November 1, 1920, an increase of 5¾-6 cents per day; February 1, 1921, a decrease of 40¼-42¼ cents per day. The lower of the two rates is for mines where the base rate was $3 per day and the higher where the base rate was $3.15 per day. The commission consists of Mr. John McAllister, representing the miners; Mr. Tully Boyce, representing the operators; and Mr. D. T. Bulger, Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour, chairman.

The statistics as to changes in prices and in the cost of living in other countries have also proved to be of great interest and, owing to the fact that nearly every commercial country in the world compiles and publishes official statistics of prices, a considerable development of this feature of the statisical work of the department has been necessary. Statistics of wholesale prices have also been in great demand, more particularly because of the light thrown by them on the changes in industrial and trade conditions so pronounced in recent months.

In wage statistics the records of the rates of wages and of hours of labour for the important trades in the various industries have been brought up to date and the scope of the work has been considerably enlarged. Statistics are now secured regularly from a large number of employers, from labour unions, and also through the departmental activities in connection with fair wages, industrial disputes, conciliation boards, the Employment Service, etc. Arrangements have been made whereby compilations of the rates of wages at which vacancies are filled by the various employment offices throughout the Dominion are made and forwarded.

In connection with statistics of wages, the collection, fyling, and analysis of industrial agreements for the department is carried on, and during the past year it has been possible to secure and summarize for publication in the *Labour Gazette* a very large number of such agreements, as well as of schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour, and other working conditions. Such agreements entered into or schedules adopted or put in force by governmental authorities, as well as those of individual or corporate employers, have been included.

The department also undertook to secure for the Civil Service Commission information as to rates of wages, hours of labour, and other working conditions in certain centres for those classes of employees paid by the Government according to the rates prevailing locally. The initial inquiry was conducted chiefly by the Fair Wages Officers of the department, assisted by other members of the staff, and in some cases by the *Labour Gazette* correspondents. Arrangements have been made to keep the information up to date in connection with the regular statistical records by means of returns from employers, trade unions, etc.

As mentioned in the first paragraph, the department issued its first publication on wage statistics as a supplement to the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1921, the bulletin giving the rates of wages and hours of labour per week for some twenty-one classes of labour from 1901 to 1920 in thirteen of the most important industrial centres in Canada. The classes of labour included were: building trades—bricklayers, carpenters, electrical workers, painters, plumbers, stonecutters, and builders' labourers; metal trades—blacksmiths, boilermakers, iron moulders, machinists, and sheet metal workers; printing trades—compositors, hand, in newspaper offices, and pressmen, cylinder, in job offices; electric street railways—conductors and motormen; steam railways—conductors, brakemen, engineers, and firemen, all on freight trains, telegraphers and section men. The cities included were Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, and Victoria.

From the figures thus compiled index numbers were calculated, taking the year 1913 as the base; that is, making rates of that year equal to 100 and calculating the percentage levels above and below shown by rates for the various classes in the cities included. From these were made index numbers for trades and cities and averages for each group and for all twenty-one trades in order to show approximately the average changes in weekly and hourly rates. The bulletin also gave in a supplementary table a number of sample rates from year to year for several classes of labour obtained from particular factories of various kinds and from firms in the lumbering industry. Of these samples thirty-five were for common labour in factories, and seventy-two for trades in textile, furniture, carriage, harness and saddlery, boots and shoes, tobacco, meat packing, and pulp and paper manufacturing establishments. In lumbering and saw-milling only fifteen samples were given, six of which were for fresh operations and nine for saw-milling. Index numbers were calculated also from these figures in the same way as for the twenty-one classes in the thirteen cities.

The accompanying tables give in summary form the results of these calculations. These figures indicate that by 1920 hourly rates for some classes of labour had risen to levels somewhat more than 100 per cent above 1913 rates, but that for the same classes weekly rates were hardly 100 per cent higher than in 1913, the difference being due to decreases in hours worked per week.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR 21 CLASSES IN 13 CITIES OF CANADA, 1901–1920
Rates in 1913=100

Year	Building Trades 7 Classes		Metal Trades 5 Classes		Printing Trades 2 Classes		Street Railways 1 Class		Steam Railways 6 Classes	Average for 21 Classes	
	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	*Rates	Weekly rates	†Hourly rates
1901	69·3	60·3	72·8	68·6	66·6	60·0	65·7	64·0	70·8	69·8	64·9
1902	73·2	64·2	74·2	70·2	68·3	61·6	70·0	68·0	73·6	72·7	67·8
1903	74·6	67·4	76·2	73·3	69·0	62·6	72·1	71·1	76·7	74·2	70·7
1904	76·3	69·7	78·9	75·9	72·3	66·1	74·0	73·1	78·6	76·4	73·1
1905	78·6	73·0	81·3	78·6	74·2	68·5	74·4	73·5	78·9	78·6	75·3
1906	81·7	76·9	82·4	79·8	75·8	72·2	76·7	75·7	80·2	80·8	77·9
1907	84·8	80·2	85·0	82·4	79·3	78·4	82·2	81·4	85·5	83·9	81·9
1908	85·9	81·5	87·3	84·7	81·5	80·5	82·5	81·8	86·7	85·5	83·3
1909	87·3	83·1	88·6	86·2	83·8	83·4	81·5	81·1	86·7	86·9	84·5
1910	90·0	86·9	89·5	88·8	88·2	87·8	86·5	85·7	91·2	89·4	88·4
1911	92·6	90·2	92·2	91·0	91·8	91·6	88·1	88·1	96·4	92·1	91·2
1912	97·4	96·0	95·9	95·3	96·0	96·0	92·3	92·3	98·3	96·4	96·2
1913	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
1914	100·3	100·8	100·4	100·5	102·4	102·4	100·6	101·0	101·7	100·6	101·1
1915	100·5	101·5	101·2	101·5	103·6	103·6	97·4	97·8	101·7	101·0	101·6
1916	101·5	102·4	110·4	106·9	105·8	105·8	102·5	102·2	104·9	110·3	105·2
1917	108·8	109·9	124·0	128·0	111·3	111·3	115·1	114·6	110·1	114·5	114·8
1918	123·8	125·9	146·7	155·2	123·7	123·7	130·3	142·9	133·2	131·6	135·1
1919	142·9	148·2	165·3	180·1	145·5	145·9	150·5	163·3	154·2	151·0	158·0
1920	171·9	180·9	189·3	209·4	181·7	184·0	179·1	194·2	186·6	179·3	190·3

*Per mile, day, etc.
†Includes index numbers of mileage rates, etc., on steam railways.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 37

SUPPLEMENTARY INDEX NUMBERS OF SAMPLE RATES OF WAGES FOR COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES, MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES, AND LUMBER INDUSTRY, 1911-1920

Rates in 1913=100

Year	Common Labour in Factories: 35 Samples		Miscellaneous Factory Trades: 72 Samples		Lumbering 15 Samples	
	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	Weekly rates
1911	94·9	99·8	95·4	94·9	96·3	96·3
1912	98·1	98·9	97·1	99·3	98·8	98·8
1913	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
1914	101·0	100·3	103·2	102·9	94·7	94·7
1915	101·0	100·0	106·2	105·8	89·1	89·0
1916	110·4	108·3	115·1	114·3	109·5	109·5
1917	129·2	126·6	128·0	126·7	130·2	130·3
1918	152·3	145·6	146·8	142·6	150·5	149·6
1919	180·2	167·9	180·2	164·5	169·8	165·3
1920	215·3	198·3	216·8	192·9	202·7	191·4

It appears that in the unskilled and semi-skilled classes the increases in rates of wages since 1913 were usually about 100 per cent, while in the skilled trades the increases averaged about 80 per cent.

It is interesting to compare these wage figures with the statements printed also in the March issue of the *Labour Gazette*, with respect to increases in the cost of living, from which the accompanying table and descriptive note are reproduced.

The information thus collected would indicate that wages hardly kept pace in the average with increases in the cost of living; hourly rates, however, showed somewhat steeper advances than weekly rates and, during a period of steady employment with an increase of overtime, would tend to considerably increase earnings.

Cost of Living in Canada

In addition to the statistics as to retail prices of food and fuel, and as to rates for rent, the department during the past year secured figures as to retail prices of staple lines of clothing, including footwear, from retail dealers throughout Canada, for the years 1913-1920. The figures relate to prices prevailing at the end of the year in each case, but in 1920 and 1921 prices during spring were also secured. From these quotations the percentages of changes in the cost of clothing have been calculated. Information was also secured as to the prices of household supplies, furniture, furnishings, etc., and an estimate has been made as to the percentage changes in the cost of miscellaneous items, the effect of the information gathered showing that such changes are approximately equal to the average changes in other items. The percentage changes in food, fuel and rent have been calculated from the weekly budgets published in the *Labour Gazette* from month to month, and the accompanying table summarizes the changes from year to year by groups, the figures for each group and for all items being weighted according to the family budget method.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1921

(Percentages of increase in cost by groups over 1913)

Date	Food	Fuel	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All
December 1914	8	2*	8*	10	.....	2
December 1915	11	3*	16*	26	5	4
December 1916	38	10	14*	43	10	19
December 1917	67	34	6*	67	45	43
December 1918	86	63	2	98	60	61
December 1919	101	66	17	134	80	79
July 1920	130	91	34	160	90	101
December 1920	102	118	39	135	90	92
March 1921	80	109	39	95	87	77
June 1921	52	97	43	73	81	63

* Decrease.

VIII. JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS

It will be recalled that one of the most interesting sections of the report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, which, under the chairmanship of the Honourable Chief Justice Mathers, sat during 1919, was that relating to shop committees and industrial councils, and the Commissioners strongly urged the adoption in Canada of the principles underlying the Whitley Councils and other kindred systems, recommending that "a commencement should be made with joint plant councils, and the more extensive organization of district and national councils evolved therefrom as their necessity and practicability become apparent."

The subject was discussed also at the National Industrial Conference composed of representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and representative employers and labour men, held at Ottawa in September, 1919, on invitation of the Government of Canada, and the committee to which the matter was referred reported unanimously in the following terms:—

> "Your committee is of the opinion that there is urgent necessity for greater co-operation between employer and employee. We believe that this co-operation can be furthered by the establishment of joint industrial councils. Your committee does not believe it is wise or expedient to recommend any set plan for such councils.
>
> "We therefore recommend that a bureau should be established by the Department of Labour of the Federal Government to gather data and furnish information whenever requested by employers and employees or organizations of employers or employees that whenever it is desired to voluntarily establish such councils the fullest assistance should be given by the bureau."

While it has not been deemed necessary or desirable at the present time to establish a bureau for the purposes outlined in the resolution of the National Conference, the department has entered heartily into the spirit of the resolution and has continued and extended its study of joint industrial councils and kindred systems, and has done much to advance the movement. Employers throughout Canada have, at the request of the department, furnished information regarding joint councils or committees in their establishments, and the information thus received, together with information regarding similar systems in other countries, has been assembled and published in Bulletin No. 1 of the Industrial Relations Series, as a supplement to the *Labour Gazette* of February, 1921. In addition to the wide circulation of this pamphlet with the *Labour Gazette,* it has been further distributed in response to the many inquiries received for information on the subject. During February also a conference met, at the call of the Minister of Labour, to discuss and advise as to these matters, there being present representatives of a number of the larger employing companies in Canada which have established joint councils with their employees. Spokesmen for the respective employers were for the most part company officers in charge of industrial relations, and the addresses in the main dealt with the experience already gained by these companies with joint industrial councils. A report of the proceedings of this conference was published in Bulletin No. 2 of the Industrial Relations Series, issued as a supplement to the *Labour Gazette* of March, 1921. This bulletin, like the first mentioned, has been largely supplied on request to various individuals and organizations of employers and workers. During the year the reports of the Whitley Committee, which were collected and published by the department in 1919, have also been freely distributed to those seeking information.

At a joint meeting of representatives of the international unions of the building trades and members of the Standing Labour Committee of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, and also representatives from special branches of the industry, held at Hamilton, May 26, 1920, resolutions were unanimously carried setting up a National Joint Conference Board of the Building and Construction Industries of Canada, to be composed of joint representatives elected or selected by the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries and five members elected or selected by the representatives of the building trades international unions. The resolution included a request that the Dominion Government appoint a representative to act as chairman and convener of this National Joint Conference Board. As a consequence of this resolution, Mr. E. McG. Quirk, of Montreal, was nominated by the Minister of Labour to act as chairman, and up to the end of March, 1921, four regular and two special meetings were presided over by him.

The functions of the National Joint Conference Board of the Building and Construction Industries of Canada are of an educational and advisory nature, but it may deal with disputes referred to it for settlement by affiliated local organizations or establish local industrial boards. The National Joint Conference Board is also charged with the encouragement of the organization of employers and workmen of the building and construction industries into local joint industrial boards for the settlement of disputes in the building and construction industries of Canada. Up to the close of the fiscal year 1920-21, there were local joint industrial boards in the building trades in Hamilton, Ottawa, London and Toronto, but it may be added that since the close of the fiscal year word has reached the department of the expected organization of further local joint councils in the building and construction industries.

Reference may fittingly be made in this report to the Manitoba Joint Council of Industry, operating under the Industrial Conditions Act which was passed by the Manitoba Legislature in February, 1919, and proclaimed in March, 1919, but amended at the 1920 session of the Provincial Legislature. The Council was organized and commenced operations in May, 1920, and to the end of that year had held seventy-seven regular meetings, besides numerous interviews with parties interested in cases being dealt with.

Towards the close of the year arrangements were entered into for the appointment by the Civil Service Commission of an officer to aid those requiring assistance in the establishment of joint industrial councils, the appointment being made only a few days prior to the end of the fiscal year.

Though not precisely in the nature of a joint council and brought into existence by the exigencies of war in 1918, the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, mentioned in previous reports, continued its work throughout the year. It will be recalled that it is a board of twelve, one-half being representatives of railways, named by the Canadian Railway Association, and one-half representatives of the six railway workers unions parties to the agreement, namely: (1) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; (2) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; (3) Order of Railway Conductors; (4) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; (5) Order of Railroad Telegraphers; (6) United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. The agreement provided for the reference to the board of all disputes and that the decision of the board should be final. The board had served admirably during the war and subsequently, and was during the past fiscal year formally renewed. The precise plan is perhaps not applicable in its entirety to other than the railway industry, but its continuance and marked success are illustrations of the increasing disposition to dispose of industrial differences by direct negotiations on lines carefully thought out between the parties concerned.

IX. REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

The following is the third annual report of the Employment Service of Canada, being for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921. During the year agreements under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act were completed with all the provinces except New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. An agreement was also made with the city of Moncton in accordance with the provisions of the 1920 Amendment to the Act.

At the beginning of the year there were 95 employment offices operating under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; at the end of the year the number of offices had decreased to 75, distributed among the provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, 4; New Brunswick, 1; Quebec, 5; Ontario, 27; Manitoba, 9; Saskatchewan, 9; Alberta, 5; British Columbia, 15. This reduction is due to the closing of offices in the Maritime Provinces operated by the Department of Labour during the demobilization period, and to the fact that the demobilization of the Information and Service Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment resulted in the discontinuing of a number of one-man offices throughout the Dominion.

The agreement entered into with the provinces and with the municipality of Moncton followed in the main the agreement for the fiscal year 1919-20, with the addition of several new clauses. Fire insurance and expenditures on alterations in employment office premises were included under the legitimate expenditures, while expenditures on "university or other courses for the training of employment office staffs, the advancement of efficiency in employment offices and the promotion of interest in employment problems" were also accepted if previously agreed upon by both parties. The provinces were required to forward quarterly to the Minister of Labour statements of the persons for whom payments on account of salary were claimed and reports showing details of commercial employment agencies licensed. Reports on the work of each provincial employment service for the calendar year were also to be forwarded. The employment offices and clearing house of each province were to be listed in telephone directories under the name "Employment Service of Canada," although they might also be listed under another name. All subsidized offices were to be kept open for business not less than four hours on Saturdays and eight hours on the other days of the week.

The following is the text of the agreement for the fiscal year 1920-21:—

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made between the Honourable Gideon D. Robertson, Minister of Labour for Canada, hereinafter called

The Party of the First Part:

And the Province of , hereinafter represented by the Honourable , hereinafter called

The Party of the Second Part:

Whereas by the terms of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) is appropriated out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada for the fiscal year beginning the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, for the purpose of aiding and encouraging the organization and co-ordination of employment offices throughout Canada, and for the promotion of uniformity of methods among them;

And whereas by the Appropriation Act, number 4, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, schedule "A," Parliament appropriated the sum of one hundred thou-

sand dollars ($100,000), to supplement the amount provided by the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act;

And whereas it is provided in the said Employment Offices Co-ordination Act that the payment of the said money shall be conditional upon an agreement between the Minister of Labour and the Government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes for which the payments are to be made and applied;

Now therefore the said parties mutually agree that the said moneys shall be paid upon the terms and conditions as follows:

1. The said party of the second part shall submit quarterly during the year to the said party of the first part such statements of expenditures and whenever requested such reports of work done as are required by the party of the first part, and the party of the first part shall recommend payment to the party of the second part of a sum of money which shall bear the same proportion to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) as the expenditure of the party of the second part for the maintenance of employment offices bears to the total of the expenditures of all the provinces for such purposes; provided that the sum to be recommended to be paid shall not exceed one-half of the total amount expended by the party of the second part in any one quarter for the maintenance of employment offices; and provided that no payment shall be recommended on account of any expenditure unless the party of the first part is satisfied that such expenditure has properly been made for the purposes of and according to the terms and conditions of this agreement.

2. The following expenditures shall be deemed to be properly made for the purposes of and according to the terms and conditions of this agreement:—

(*a*) Salaries and travelling expenses of permanent and temporary members of the staffs of the employment offices and of the clearing house operated by the said party of the second part, and the salary and travelling expenses of a general superintendent of the Employment Service of the said party of the second part, provided such salaries and travelling expenses shall be paid only to persons whose whole time is devoted to the Employment Service of the said party of the second part, and provided further that a statement of the persons for whom payments on account of salary are claimed, indicating name, official position and salary rate, shall be forwarded to the party of the first part on the first day of each quarter;

(*b*) rental, fire insurance, heat, light, water service, office supplies (not including furniture), telephone, telegraph and postal expenses, and janitor service for the employment offices and clearing house of the party of the second part; provided that the premises on account of which payments are claimed under this section are used entirely for the purposes of the Employment Service;

(*c*) expenditures on advertising in newspapers and periodicals and by billboards and posters necessary to the efficient operation of the employment offices of the said party of the second part, and not exceeding ten per centum (10%) of the total expenditure of the party of the second part; provided that in all such advertising the Employment Service of the party of the second part shall be designated "Employment Service of Canada" with whatever amplification of such designation, if any, party of the second part may desire to indicate the governmental or departmental authority by which the employment offices are administered;

(*d*) expenditures on such standard signs, window lettering and stationery as may be agreed upon by the parties hereto;

(*e*) unrefunded advances for transportation issued to persons directed to employment at a distance secured through the Employment Service provided that the party of the first part shall have the right to determine whether such advances are necessarily made; and provided that no payment shall be made by the

party of the first part on account of losses in excess of ten per centum (10%) of the total advances made during the year;

(*f*) expenditures as may be agreed upon by the parties hereto on university or other courses for the training of employment office staffs, the advancement of efficiency in employment offices, and the promotion of interest in employment problems;

(*g*) expenditures on such alterations in employment office premises as may be agreed upon by the parties hereto.

3. In the operation of the employment office the party of the second part shall endeavour to fill situations in all trades or occupations and for both male and female employees.

4. The party of the second part shall in the operation of the employment offices and clearing house use such forms and records as the party of the first part may supply.

5. The party of the second part agrees to organize in connection with the Employment Service of the province a Provincial Advisory Council, and in every city of the province with a population of twenty-five thousand (25,000) or more, in which an employment office is established, a Local Advisory Council to represent equally employers and employees to assist in the administration of the Employment Service of the said province.

6. The party of the second part agrees to maintain a provincial clearance system in co-operation with the interprovincial clearance system established by the party of the first part.

7. The parties hereto agree so to organize their respective Employment Services that they shall be able to render to employers and employees the services afforded by commercial employment agencies.

8. The party of the second part shall not issue any new provincial licenses to commercial employment agencies within the province which charge any fee or commission either to employers or employees, and shall not transfer any license already issued, and shall forward on the first day of each quarter to the party of the first part a statement of commercial employment agency licenses issued by the party of the second part in force within the province, the names of the licensees, the business name of each agency, and the postal addresses of the premises in which such employment agencies are conducted.

9. The party of the second part agrees to list the employment offices and clearing house of the province in the telephone directories under the name "Employment Service of Canada" as a part of the advertising of the Employment Service and without prejudice to the right of the party of the second part to also list the employment offices and clearing house of the province under any other name that may seem desirable to the said party of the second part.

10. The parties hereto agree to accept the terms and conditions of Order in Council 3111 of December 17, 1918, passed under and by virtue of the provisions of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act as part of this agreement, and the same is hereby accepted as such.

11. The party of the first part shall at all timse have the right to inspect by means of officers appointed by him for the purpose the operation of the employment offices of the party of the second part, and may withhold payments of moneys otherwise due and payable under this agreement if in his opinion the conditions of this agreement are not being fulfilled.

12. The party of the second part agrees that all employment offices for which moneys are claimed under this agreement shall be kept open for business not less than four hours on Saturdays, and not less than eight hours on the other days of the week except Sundays and statutory holidays.

13 The party of the second part agrees that no charge shall be made to employers or employees for services rendered by the Employment Service of the said party of the second part.

14 The party of the second part agrees to forward to the party of the first part within two months after the end of the present calendar year, a detailed report of the work of the Employment Service of the said party of the second part for such calendar year, and also to forward to the party of the first part any other reports on the work of the Employment Service of the party of the second part that may be issued from time to time.

15. This contract shall have no force or effect until the same is approved by the Governor in Council.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and the seal of the Department of Labour, at the City of
this day of 19 .

And in witness whereof the said party of the second part has hereunto set his hand and the seal of the said province, at the City of
in the said province, this day of 19 .

Special Arrangement With Municipalities

The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act was amended in 1920 by the addition of a clause which empowered the Minister of Labour to set aside from the moneys available under the Act an amount for the maintenance of employment offices other than those operated by Provincial Governments. It was provided, however, that no such office should receive assistance unless the minister were satisfied that the Provincial Government concerned did not propose to enter into an agreement for the maintenance of employment offices in that province in accordance with the Act. An Order in Council (P.C. 2048, 1920) empowered the minister to sign a form of agreement drawn up for municipalities in provinces where no provincial employment offices are operated. An agreement of this nature was made with the city of Moncton in August, 1920, whereby the Dominion Government shares with the municipal government the expense of operating an employment office in that city.

Disbursements to the Provinces and to the City of Moncton

For the fiscal year under review the disbursements to the provinces and to the municipality of Moncton for the maintenance of employment offices totalled $233,890.75. The following table shows the distribution of the payments among the different items of expense accepted as proper maintenance expenditures under the agreement.

—	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Quebec	Saskatchewan	Municipality of Moncton	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Salaries	19,887 09	21,740 64	21,687 00	*2,129 59	65,486 21	11,454 21	15,687 97	2,040 99	160,113 70
Travelling expenses	2,315 31	892 55	485 06	9 76	1,508 69	275 56	1,091 13	.....	6,578 06
Rental	4,667 67	3,902 34	4,498 15	270 00	10,703 83	1,660 00	4,566 25	252 50	30,520 74
Heat	48 66	35 00	146 00	.....	599 99	14 28	38 63	15 00	897 56
Light	69 84	99 91	80 74	4 08	397 05	30 66	90 71	9 94	782 93
Water	1 91	8 01	42 46	.....	109 20	.....	.....	.....	161 58
Office supplies	946 25	1,863 36	2,188 19	206 26	2,762 13	1,015 74	593 62	38 15	9,613 70
Telephone	1,448 65	976 02	983 26	105 07	2,455 36	191 73	765 25	40 91	6,966 25
Telegrams	360 21	786 81	204 58	27 22	759 47	0 69	334 39	21 55	2,494 92
Postage and express	259 82	268 23	299 50	60 85	1,026 12	36 48	633 71	26 70	2,611 41
Advertising	1,758 16	491 98	1,837 13	236 57	692 91	.....	6 75	35 54	5,059 04
Insurance	8 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 49
Alterations and repairs	.....	3,146 70	201 17	.....	.....	.....	655 74	.....	4,003 61
Office cleaning	.....	.....	.....	50 83	1,363 05	.....	591 42	33 50	2,038 80
Elevator power	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,039 96	.....	.....	.....	2,039 96
Totals	31,772 06	34,211 55	32,653 24	3,100 23	89,903 97	14,679 35	25,055 57	2,514 78	233,890 75

*Part of year.

List of Employment Offices

The following is a list of employment offices and clearing houses operated under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act as at March 31, 1921:—

Nova Scotia.—Amherst, Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney.

New Brunswick.—Moncton.

Quebec.—Hull, Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers.

Ontario.—Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Cobalt, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oshawa, Ottawa (2), Pembroke, Peterboro, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sudbury, Timmins, Toronto (2), Windsor.

Manitoba.—Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie,. Winnipeg (6).

Saskatchewan.—Estevan, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Weyburn, Yorkton.

Alberta.—Calgary, Drumheller, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat.

British Columbia.—Cranbrook, Fernie, Grand Forks, Kamloops, Kelowna, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Vancouver (2), Vernon, Victoria.

Provincial Clearing Houses.—Montreal, Quebec; Toronto, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Regina, Saskatchewan; Calgary, Alberta; Vancouver, British Columbia.

Interprovincial Clearing Houses (Department of Labour).—Maritime Clearing House, Moncton; Eastern Clearing House, Ottawa; Western Clearing House, Winnipeg.

Staff

At the beginning of the fiscal year the total number of Dominion Government employees in the Employment Service was 93. The closing of the offices in the Maritime Provinces operated by the Department of Labour during the demobilization period involved the release of 26 persons. The staff in the Interprovincial Clearing House of the Department of Labour at Moncton was reduced from seven to two, partly owing to the closing of the Maritime offices, and partly to the greater centralization of the statistical work in Ottawa—a policy which was promoted as far as possible during the year. As the staff of the service became more experienced and the organization was developed, it was found possible to carry on the work of the Branch Clearing House at Vancouver in the Western Clearing House at Winnipeg and accordingly, the Pacific Clearing House at Vancouver was closed on November 30 and two of the staff were released. The removal of some of the statistical work of the Winnipeg Clearing House to Ottawa, made possible a reduction of two persons in the staff at Winnipeg.

At the end of the fiscal year there were 307 persons employed in the Employment Service of Canada, of whom 58 were Dominion Government employees and 249 were employees of the various provincial services. Of the 58 Dominion Government employees, 51 were employed in the Department of Labour at Ottawa, 5 in the Interprovincial Clearing House at Winnipeg and 2 at the Branch Clearing House at Moncton. In the provincial services the staff was distributed as follows: British Columbia, head office and clearing house, 3, local offices, 28; Alberta, head office and clearing house, 3, local offices, 23; Saskatchewan, head office and clearing house, 6, local offices, 22; Manitoba, head office and clearing house, 2, local offices, 33; Ontario, head office and clearing house, 3, local offices, 89; Quebec, head office and clearing house, 2, local offices, 24; New Brunswick, local offices, 3; Nova Scotia, local offices, 8.

The following indicates the staff in the employment offices in some of the larger cities: Montreal, 10; Quebec, 9; Ottawa, 6; Toronto, 33; Winnipeg, 27; Regina, 5; Calgary, 10; Edmonton, 6; Vancouver, 13.

Statistical Report of Employment Offices

With the close of the fiscal year 1920-21 there were 75 employment offices operating under the terms of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, as compared with 95 offices at the close of the fiscal year 1919-20.

During the fiscal year 1920-21 the number of applications for employment reported by the offices of the Employment Service was 445,280, of which 393,234 were from men and 52,046 from women. Applications for employment reported during the preceding year totalled 470,250.

Vacancies notified by employers to the service during the year numbered 452,344, of which 387,415 were for men and 64,929 for women. This represents a slight increase when compared with the report for the previous year, when 449,042 positions were offered.

The total placements made by the offices during the year were 420,036. Of these, 79,745, or 19 per cent, were placements in casual employment (employment of a duration of one week or less is termed "casual"). Of the placements in regular employment, 306,722 were of men and 33,569 of women. Placements reported during the preceding year (1919-20) totalled 328,937, representing an increase during the year under review of 91,099 placements.

The following tables and chart show the applications, vacancies and placements reported by the offices of the Employment Service in the various provinces during the fiscal year.

Applications for employment as reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces, during the year April 1, 1920, to March 26, 1921.

Provinces	Men	Women	Total
*Prince Edward Island	0	0	0
*Nova Scotia	4,970	361	5,331
*New Brunswick	4,819	466	5,285
Quebec	23,872	2,514	26,386
Ontario	136,129	18,195	154,324
Manitoba	55,590	9,803	65,393
Saskatchewan	42,822	4,699	47,521
Alberta	57,797	9,415	67,212
British Columbia	67,235	6,593	73,828
	393,234	52,046	445,280

Vacancies in regular employment as reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the year April 1, 1920, to March 26, 1921.

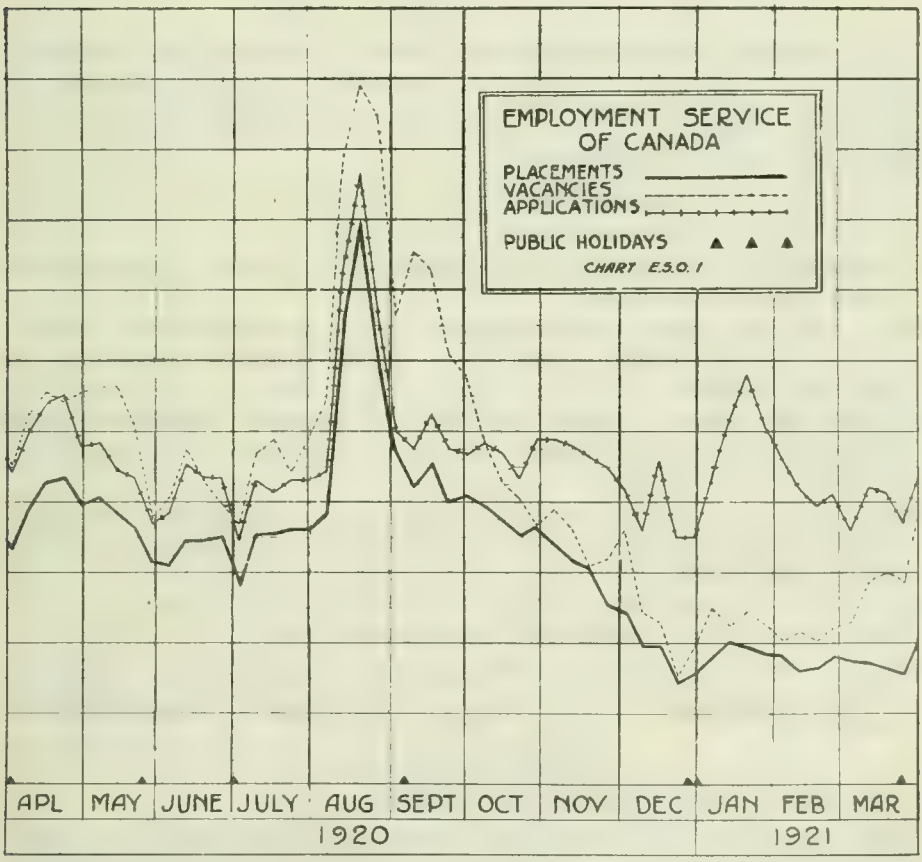
Provinces	Men	Women	Total
*Prince Edward Island	110	10	120
*Nova Scotia	1,967	418	2,385
*New Brunswick	5,648	488	6,136
Quebec	12,762	2,672	15,434
Ontario	131,201	25,190	156,391
Manitoba	74,873	12,152	87,025
Saskatchewan	56,324	7,288	63,612
Alberta	57,510	10,834	68,344
British Columbia	47,020	5,877	52,897
	387,415	64,929	452,344

* Offices closed permanently or for short period.

PLACEMENTS in regular and casual employment as reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, in the various provinces during the year April 1, 1920, to March 26, 1921.

	Regular Placements			Casual Placements
	Men	Women	Total	
*Prince Edward Island	95	2	97†	0
*Nova Scotia	1,637	166	1,803	109
*New Brunswick	4,841	334	5,175	222
Quebec	14,438	1,442	15,880	366
Ontario	100,062	9,057	109,119	17,856
Manitoba	52,445	6,681	59,126	27,079
Saskatchewan	40,886	4,012	44,898	6,962
Alberta	47,508	7,273	54,781	14,605
British Columbia	44,810	4,602	49,412	12,546
	306,722	33,569	340,291	79,745

* Offices closed permanently or for short period.
† Applicants placed were registered before April 1, 1920.



Conferences

Three conferences of particular interest to the Employment Service were held during the year under review. The first of these was the eighth annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services (formerly the American Association of Public Employment Offices), held in Ottawa, September 20-22, 1920. This conference was attended by a large number of members, including delegates from most of the states and from all the Canadian provinces in which public employment office systems are in operation. The first day was occupied with papers and informal discussion relating to unemployment and organization of employment. The topics for the second day were employment and education; the placement of the physically handicapped; and the harvest labour problem, while the sessions on the final day of the conference were devoted to employment office administration and technique and the business meeting. The proceedings of this conference have been published by the Department of Labour of Canada.

Immediately after this annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services the second meeting of the Employment Service Council of Canada was held in Ottawa, and in March, 1921, a conference of western representatives of the Employment Service took place in Regina. An account of these two conferences is given below.

Employment Service Council of Canada

The regulations under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (P.C. 3111 of December 17, 1918) provided for the establishment of an advisory board to assist the minister in the administration of the Act and to recommend ways of preventing unemployment. This body, known as the Employment Service Council of Canada, is composed of the following members:—

Nova Scotia.—W. M. McCoy, K.C., Secretary of Industries and Immigration, Halifax, representing the province of Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick.—Celime Melanson, 236 High street, Moncton, representing the province of New Brunswick.

Quebec.—Jos. Ainey, General Superintendent, Quebec Government Offices, Employment Service of Canada, 10 St. James street, Montreal, representing the province of Quebec.

Ontario.—H. C. Hudson, General Superintendent, Ontario Government Offices, Employment Service of Canada, 15 Queen's Park, Toronto, representing the province of Ontario.

Manitoba.—J. A. Bowman, General Superintendent, Manitoba Government Offices, Employment Service of Canada, 439 Main street, Winnipeg, representing the province of Manitoba.

Saskatchewan.—Thos. M. Molloy, Commissioner, Bureau of Labour and Industries, Regina, representing the province of Saskatchewan.

Alberta.—J. W. Mitchell, General Superintendent, Saskatchewan Government Offices, Employment Service of Canada, Calgary, representing the province of Alberta.

British Columbia.—J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour, Victoria, representing the province of British Columbia.

Canadian Manufacturers Association.—G. E. Carpenter, Western Secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Winnipeg; E. Blake Robertson, Eastern Secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Ottawa, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries.—J. P. Anglin, President, Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Montreal, representing the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—Arthur Martel, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Montreal; E. W. A. O'Dell, General Organizer, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Hamilton, representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Railway Association of Canada.—C. P. Riddell, Secretary, the Railway Association of Canada, Montreal, representing the Railway Association of Canada.

Canadian Railway Brotherhoods.—S. N. Berry, Vice-President, Order of Railway Conductors, 53 Beatrice street, Toronto, representing the Canadian Railway Brotherhoods.

Canadian Lumbermen's Association.—Frank Hawkins, Secretary, Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Fraser Building, Ottawa, representing the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

Canadian Council of Agriculture.—R. McKenzie, Vice-President, Canadian Council of Agriculture, 613 Boyd Building, Winnipeg; W. C. Good, Canadian Council of Agriculture, Paris, Ont., representing the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Department of Labour, Ottawa.—Mrs. Jean S. Robson, Canadian Council of Immigration of Women for Household Service, Immigration Department, Ottawa; Miss Helen R. Y. Reid, Canadian Patriotic Fund, Montreal; Bryce M. Stewart, Director of Employment Service, Department of Labour, Ottawa, representing the Department of Labour.

Great War Veterans' Association.—C. G. MacNeil, Dominion Secretary-Treasurer, Great War Veterans' Association, Ottawa, representing the Great War Veterans' Association.

Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.—T. A. Stevenson, Information and Service Branch, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Ottawa.

This council met for the first time in May, 1919. A second meeting was held in Ottawa, on September 23-24, 1920, at which the progress made during the preceding year was reviewed and plans for developing the work of the Employment Service and preventing unemployment were fully discussed. Committees were appointed by the council to consider and report on unemployment, employment office administration and technique and specialized services. The reports of these committees were adopted with slight modifications by the council. An important amendment to the constitution provided for an executive committee with power to enter into any negotiations necessary to carry out the wishes of the Employment Service Council as expressed in the resolutions and to present to the Minister of Labour, Provincial Governments or others concerned, the resolutions of the council. This executive committee is authorized to give consideration to any question that may arise between sessions of the council, and is required to submit its findings to the members for approval.

The following are the recommendations brought in by the various committees and adopted by the council for the minister's consideration:—

COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND TECHNIQUE

Recommendation 1.—The committee is unanimously in favour of some form of advisory council or committee for each employment office and for each provincial Employment Service and strongly recommends that each province take immediate

action toward the formation of such councils. Where special legislation is necessary the committee recommends that the Minister of Labour be asked to communicate direct with the Provincial Governments concerned.

Recommendation 2.—(*a*) The committee realizes the importance of having the lowest possible transportation rates for persons securing employment through the Employment Service and recommends that the Director of the Employment Service shall endeavour to have the 2½ cent rate maintained.

(*b*) In order to facilitate the transfer of workers to employment, the committee recommends that each province provide a fund out of which fares may be advanced to workers sent to more or less distant points on account of the impossibility of placing them locally. The regulations covering such advances which should not be given any publicity whatsoever—should be modelled after those of the British system of employment offices.

Recommendation 3.—The committee is pleased to learn that the efforts of the Department of Labour with regard to the issuing of an Employment Service bulletin are meeting with success and the committee looks forward with interest to the first number. The committee is convinced that such a bulletin will provide a valuable means of promoting the objects of the Employment Service

Recommendation 4.—The committee fully appreciates the difficulties under which the Department of Labour has been working with reference to job analysis, and is pleased to learn that notwithstanding these difficulties considerable progress has been made towards the publication of a memorandum on job analysis. The members of this committee hope that a complete report on this subject will be issued as soon as possible realizing that it will be of decided benefit to the Employment Service as a whole.

Recommendation 5.—With regard to the policy of the Employment Service towards the question of advertising and publicity the committee is of the opinion that:—

(*a*) The use of detailed classified newspaper advertising is essential to the successful operation of employment offices. The extent of this advertising should be determined by the Employment Service of each province. Such advertising should be systematic and wherever possible a daily advertisement in the same relative position should be used to display the most attractive orders and applications listed in the office.

(*b*) Local superintendents should confer frequently with such bodies as Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Business Women's Clubs, Rotary, Kiwanis and Commercial Clubs, Retail Merchants' and Builders' Associations, Trades and Labour Councils, and other organizations with the idea of laying before these bodies the advantages to be obtained from the Employment Service as related to their business or private interests.

(*c*) That a poster should be prepared to direct persons seeking employment and employers seeking workers to the various government employment offices. Such posters should be displayed in railway stations, post offices and other public places.

(*d*) That general and local superintendents should seize every opportunity to have news items concerning the Service inserted in local newspapers.

(*e*) Standard Sign.—After careful consideration of the various designs for a standard sign, the committee recommends the adoption of the design used by the

province of Manitoba, consisting of an oval with the word "Employment Service of Canada" around the outside, leaving to the province directly concerned the wording to be used in the bar running from end to end of the oval.

Recommendation 6.—The committee has learned with satisfaction that several of the provinces have taken steps since the last meeting of the Employment Service Council to close all private employment agencies within their boundaries and it is strongly recommended that the provinces in which private agencies still exist should follow their example as soon as practicable.

Recommendation 7.—(As this recommendation relates to alterations in forms and is therefore not of general interest it has been omitted.)

Recommendation 8.—The committee recommends that provincial superintendents be called together at least once a year in addition to the meeting of the Employment Service Council to consider numerous questions of common interest for which time is not available at the meeting of the Employment Service Council.

COMMITTEE ON SPECIALIZED SERVICE

Recommendation 1.—The committee recommends that the survey now being carried on under the direction of Mr. Wyatt at Winnipeg be continued, and that all information gained be made available to the other provinces with the view that these provinces may proceed with the development of juvenile departments upon a sound and tested basis.

Recommendation 2.—With regard to the placement of handicapped workers, the committee reports that the general principle that such workers require special service seems to have been justified by the experience of public employment offices now working with handicapped workers in special divisions. Special knowledge of occupational opportunities is necessary in connection with the placing of handicapped workers, and the needs of the employer as well as of the applicant must be carefully considered. A careful record of the progress of those applicants placed should be kept, preferably through a personal follow-up system.

The committee reaffirms the recommendation made by the Employment Service Council at its 1919 meeting that where necessary special departments be created for handicapped workers.

The committee further recommends the co-operation of the Employment Service of Canada with the special effort being made this winter by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in the placing of vocationally trained men and that where necessary special placement officers with overseas experience should be attached to the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the larger industrial centres for the express purpose of specializing in the employment needs of disabled and handicapped soldiers.

Recommendation 3.—The committee would strongly urge the establishment of special divisions for women in all employment offices throughout the Employment Service and that separate entrances to such divisions be provided where possible.

The committee further recommends that all records of placements and replacements of women workers, especially those from overseas, be made available to the superintendent of the local hostel or such other authority as may seem entitled thereto.

Recommendation 4.—This committee is of the opinion that adequate provision should be made by the Governments of the various provinces for the placing of teachers and other professional workers in employment so that they may not have to depend on fee-charging agencies for this service. The committee, therefore,

recommends that the Minister of Labour be requested to take up with the various provincial Governments, the establishment of a uniform and co-ordinated system of business and professional placement offices in the Employment Service at the earliest possible date.

Recommendation 5.—The committee strongly recommends that recruiting of workers from any country for employment in Canada should be permitted only after consultation with employers and workers through the Employment Service.

Recommendation 6.—That this council approve of an intensive study of the harvest labour problem in Western Canada.

COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Recommendation 1.—Whereas the Governments of Canada and of the United Kingdom have agreed that employers making application for labour from the United Kingdom shall be required to first make application to the Employment Service of Canada and shall import such labour if necessary only through the agency of the Employment Service and the Department of Immigration, and

Whereas complaints continue to be received that workers recruited in the United Kingdom frequently find on arriving in Canada that employment conditions have been misrepresented;

Now therefore be it resolved that this council approves the agreement entered into by the said Governments and urges that such agreement be made more effective by providing that persons shall be permitted to recruit labour from the United Kingdom for employment in Canada only under the supervision of the British Ministry of Labour.

Recommendation 2.—Resolved that the Employment Service of Canada should endeavour to extend among employers and employees such methods as will result in stabilizing employment conditions; it is suggested that in the negotiations of trade agreements the principle of restriction of overtime and reduction of hours in slack periods rather than the reduction of permanent working forces, as already agreed upon by many employers and labour organizations, be given full consideration, and that the members of this council representing various organizations of employers and workmen be requested to bring this resolution to the attention of their respective bodies and to report the views of such organizations to the secretary of the council.

Recommendation 3.—Whereas in view of the report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, and the recommendation of the National Industrial Conference and the fact that the principle of unemployment insurance has been endorsed by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Great War Veterans' Association and the International Labour Conference at Washington, and

Whereas this council considers that some form of unemployment insurance would greatly reduce distress and unrest due to unemployment and the fear of unemployment;

Now therefore be it resolved that this council request that a board be appointed forthwith as recommended by the National Industrial Conference with instructions to submit a report to the next National Industrial Conference, indicating if in their view immediate legislative action should be instituted.

Recommendation 4.—Whereas unemployment consequent upon seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in the demand for labour can be greatly reduced by the policy of stimulating the demand for labour in bad times through the postponement of Government contracts of a non-urgent character until it is necessary to promote a demand for labour owing to slackening of private employment;

And whereas this policy was endorsed by the Joint Industrial Conference of the United Kingdom and by the International Labour Conference at Washington;

And whereas this council at its last meeting resolved "that in the approval and execution of public works and in the purchase of Government supplies regard shall be had so far as reasonably practicable to the general state and prospects of the labour market to the end that the total volume of employment of the country may be kept as constant as possible";

Now therefore be it resolved that the Employment Service of Canada, through the Employment Service of the Department of Labour, and through the provincial employment services, shall with the least possible delay bring this policy to the attention of all Government authorities controlling any considerable amount of public expenditure, and shall in co-operation with such departments, arrange to have constantly at hand information as to available and projected Government expenditure with the view to planning such expenditure in accordance with the state of the labour market; that the secretary shall send copies of this resolution to the departments concerned, and that the various provincial Employment Services shall forward progress reports to the secretary of this council.

The action taken on the above recommendations is referred to below under various subject headings.

The first meeting of the executive committee of the Employment Service Council was held on December 27-29, for the purpose of discussing means for relieving the unemployment situation existing in Canada at that time. Resolutions adopted by the Employment Service Council in September were presented to the minister by the executive and conferences were arranged with representatives of the Department of Public Works, the Department of Immigration and the Purchasing Commission with a view to securing their co-operation in the regularization of employment and the alleviation of existing conditions. A suggested statement of duties for provincial and local employment service councils was prepared, and resolutions relating to the abolition of private employment agencies, methods of stabilizing employment and the employment of disabled ex-service men were passed at the meetng. A general employment policy was also drafted for submission to the minister.

Conference of Western Representatives

A conference of western representatives of the Employment Service of Canada was held for the first time in Calgary on March 8-10, 1920. At this conference a number of questions were discussed in the light of the experience gained during the first year's operation of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, and at its close it was decided that it would be helpful for the western representatives to meet together each year to consider the problems peculiarly affecting the interests of the western provinces. A second annual conference was accordingly held in Regina, March 8 and 9, 1921. The province of British Columbia was represented at this conference by three members, Alberta by six, Saskatchewan by twelve, and Manitoba by two. The Director of the Employment Service of Canada and the Dominion Superintendent of Western Offices were present. The sessions during the first day were largely devoted to various phases of employment office administration. The topics discussed included methods of interviewing applicants, of acknowledging orders and of record keeping and the interprovincial transfer of labour in its relation to zone boundaries. The following day a joint conference with representatives of the farmers' organizations from the three Prairie Provinces was arranged at which farm labour problems in general and in particular the distribution of labour and the standardization of wages were discussed.

Employment Statistics

Statistics covering the field of employment are compiled under authority of the section of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act which empowers the Minister of Labour "to compile and distribute information received from employment offices and from other sources regarding prevailing conditions of employment." For this purpose five principal sources of information are used: weekly reports from employers, daily reports from employment offices, trade union reports, reports on civic employment, reports on building permits.

Employer's Payrolls.—A valuable index to the state of employment in general is a statement of the total number of employees reported by employers, as compared with the total number for identical employers at a given date previous. The Employment Service has established a system of weekly reports on payrolls from over 5,000 employers of labour in all lines except agriculture. By this means it is possible to estimate fairly accurately at a given date how many workers have been released from employment, or how many have been added to the active industrial forces of the country.

Reports of Employment Offices.—Daily reports from the offices of the Employment Service throughout Canada show the number of orders for workers received, the number of applications from workers received and the number of placements made. Not only do these statistics afford a check on the information derived from payroll reports, but they also show to what extent an unemployment situation is relieved through the work of the offices, or conversely how far the supply of available labour in the country falls short of the employers' demands. They make possible a comparison of the work done under the peculiar geographical and climatic conditions of Canada with that of similar services in other countries, and also the interpretation and control of the larger movements of labour between different geographical sections of the Dominion.

Unemployment Reports from Trade Unions.—Reports from trade unions throughout the country show the number of members in each union and the number of members out of work or working short time, affording a good index to the state of employment in the skilled trades more particularly. These reports are received monthly from approximately 1,500 labour organizations with a total membership of 200,000. To prevent duplication, unions are asked to omit from reports members who are employed in work other than their own trades, members who have moved out of the district, and members idle because of sickness, strike or lockout.

Civic Employment.—Statements of payrolls of temporary employees of departments and commissions in the fifteen largest Canadian cities, distributed by provinces, are received monthly. Included in these reports are the amount of wages paid. These statistics are valuable as an index to the volume of civic employment in the country and they assist in its adjustment to seasonal variations in private employment.

Building Permits.—Statistics on the total value of building permits issued in the thirty-five largest Canadian cities reported monthly, afford an index to the amount of employment existing in the building trades and to some extent in allied metal and woodworking trades.

The information represented by these various statistics has often been of value in estimating the employment situation in any locality before the release of Government contracts. It has also been of service in immigration matters, especially in connection with requests from employers for the admission of labour from other countries. In this connection the reports from employers, indicating expansion or contraction in the industry in question, with the related information from trade unions and from employment offices as to the demand for workers of the class called for and the supply of such workers, afford a basis for decision as to admission or exclusion

of immigrant workers. In a more general way, there is the recognized utility of a serviceable fund of information as to seasonal fluctuations in the different industries, often stressed by climatic factors, enabling the service to deal more effectively with its problems. Such information makes it possible to formulate methods of transferring workers from industries in seasonal decline to those in the period of expansion, enabling employers to maintain a maximum production and reducing the difficult problems of seasonal unemployment. Finally the usefulness of these statistics in connection with any system of unemployment insurance is obvious. In due course much of this information will be available at frequent intervals through an employment bulletin.

Information on Unemployment and the Organization of the Labour Market.—Additional non-statistical information has been collected in considerable volume by the Employment Service, chiefly on measures for preventing or alleviating unemployment, such as short time instead of reduction in staff during slack periods, the reservation of Government works for periods of depression, the concentration of Government purchasing in times of seasonal slackness, the placement of handicapped workers, unemployment insurance, etc. Memoranda based on this data have been distributed from the Employment Service headquarters at Ottawa to the officers of the service to assist them to keep in touch with developments along various lines of employment work both in Canada and in other countries. These memoranda are also available to other persons interested in employment problems. In pursuance of the resolution of the National Industrial Conference that an inquiry into the question of unemployment insurance should be made, the Employment Service collected information on this subject and compiled a memorandum summarizing the available data which has been distributed to representative employers and trade unions.

Labour Mobility

The clearance work of the Employment Service was in general carried on during the year along the lines developed during the preceding year. Each local office reports daily to the clearing house of the province positions unfilled and impossible to fill locally, and applicants unplaced and willing to leave the locality so that an unsatisfied demand for labour in one part of the province may be related to unemployed workers in another. When the provincial clearance officer is unable to secure the workers required in any case within the province, he marks the item for interprovincial circulation. The interprovincial clearing house lists such items from all the provinces in its jurisdiction in an interprovincial clearance bulletin so that superintendents are advised if the local demands for labour or employment can be satisfied in nearby provinces. They are authorized to communicate directly with the other superintendents concerned and reports on transfers effected are made to the two provincial clearing houses interested and to the interprovincial clearing house of the district. Ottawa headquarters also issues a Dominion clearance bulletin which circulates among all the offices of the country, applications for employment and orders for labour that appear to be especially difficult of satisfaction, involving perhaps transfers between east and west and possibly necessitating effort to secure workers from other countries. The items in this bulletin are mainly those reported by the interprovincial clearing houses as involving special difficulties and not likely to be satisfied by offices in their territory. The province of Ontario has been divided with a view to a more efficient clearance into five zones, clearance officers being placed in the principal office of each zone. Each clearance officer is expected to keep in daily communication with all the offices in his division in order to fill all orders or place all applicants from within the zone wherever possible. In the case of an order which a trial or the clearance officer's knowledge indicates cannot be filled within the zone, the particulars are communicated to the provincial clearing house. In handling inter-

zone transfers, local superintendents communicate direct with each other and report the transactions to the zone clearance officer after it is completed.

In November, 1920, a new method of handling clearance items was adopted in the Dominion and Interprovincial clearing houses. Formerly the bulletins of these clearing houses were issued in sheet form and were cumulative, new items being added to those already on the bulletin, and the whole bulletin being sent out at intervals of a week. Under the new system each "live" clearance item on the bulletin was printed on a separate postcard and forwarded in this form to all local offices and clearing houses concerned. At the same time these offices were instructed that in future only new applications or orders, revisions or cancellations, would be sent out and that these would be circulated in card form immediately they were received in the clearing houses. The clerical work in the clearing houses in connection with the preparation of these bulletins is considerably lessened under the new system and it is found that for purposes of reference the items in card form are more readily available "Live" orders and applications can be filed numerically by provinces while in the same way orders and applications no longer active may be retained on file separately for reference when necessary. As all cards are dated it is easily ascertainable how long any item has been in circulation. In addition under the new system when the cards are received in the local offices they can be filed in each interviewer's card index tray of "live" orders.

The provincial clearing house at Toronto had instituted a similar system for dealing with provincial items several weeks before its adoption in the Dominion and Interprovincial clearing houses, and the remaining provinces were urged to install this method for provincial clearance at as early a date as possible. The new system was in operation before long in all provincial clearing houses with the exception of that of Quebec, and as a result much less time is now required for the clearance process.

Further arrangements with regard to the circulation of Dominion clearance orders and applications have been adopted. When any difficulty or delay is experienced in securing applicants to fill orders, a circular is forwarded to the trade union or unions which have in their membership the special class of workers required. The circular is in postcard form and is so worded that neither the precise locality of the work described nor the name of the firm requiring workers appears. The secretary of the union is informed that unemployed members available for the employment described should apply at the local office of the service referring to the order number quoted on the card. Similarly, when no vacancy is available for specially skilled applicants, cards describing the qualifications of such applicants are circulated among a selected list of employers.

It has been found in practice that the provincial boundaries are in many instances not the natural lines for dividing the country into convenient districts for employment service work. In the case of Hull and Ottawa, for instance, Port Arthur and Winnipeg, Golden, B.C., and Calgary, the system of provincial clearance described above would sometimes involve long-distance transfers of labour within a province when the labour might be closer in another province. In most cases, however, the superintendents of the offices concerned have worked out arrangements to overcome this difficulty.

During the year 1919-20 an arrangement was put into effect with regard to the admission of workers from Great Britain to fill vacancies which cannot be filled in Canada. This plan involves close co-operation between the Immigration Department and the Employment Service and between the Employment Service of Canada and the British employment exchanges. A procedure has been adopted which obviates delay as far as possible and which at the same time insures that no request shall be taken into consideration before the authorities have had an opportunity of

deciding whether prevailing conditions are such as to warrant the introduction of the required labour. A form issued by the Employment Service is available to employers wishing to bring workers into Canada. When particulars as to the conditions of employment offered have been entered upon this form, it is returned to the officer in charge of the nearest employment office, who satisfies himself as to the bona fides and the apparent ability of the employer to fulfill the offered terms and endorses the form to that effect. The endorsed form is then transmitted to the Director of the Employment Service at Ottawa for approval. Before such approval is granted, however, effort is made to secure the required help in Canada and it is only when such efforts have proved unsuccessful that the employer's application to import workers is approved. When an application is approved, a duplicate copy of the form is forwarded to the Oversea Employment Committee in Great Britain in order that endeavours may be made to fill the vacancies through the British system of employment exchanges. It has also been arranged with the Oversea Employment Branch of the British Ministry of Labour that the Employment Service shall receive from this branch a monthly statement of persons in the United Kingdom applying for employment overseas, showing the occupation and qualifications of each applicant. Copies of these statements are furnished to all the local offices of the Employment Service of Canada in order that they may be referred to when an order is received from an employer which cannot be filled by workers in Canada at the time.

A special transportation rate for persons being sent to employment at a distance was granted in 1919 by the following railways: Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Michigan Central Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, Wabash Railroad, Kettle Valley Railroad, and Pacific Great Eastern Railway. Under this transportation arrangement a reduction from the regular rate was granted on all trips of 116 miles or more, a flat fare of $4 being charged on all trips of from 116 to 400 miles, and a one-cent-a-mile rate on all trips of more than 400 miles. This rate has since been twice revised and since September, 1920, the rate has been 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, tickets issued at this rate to be second-class. The rate applies only in cases of bona fide placements through the Employment Service and pre-supposes the existence of a well-organized system of provincial and interprovincial clearance to insure that persons will not be despatched long distances when suitable employment is available near at hand.

The number of special rate certificates issued by offices of the Service during the fiscal year 1920-21 was 50,860 of which 31,759 were issued to points in the same province as the dispatching offices and 19,101 to points in other provinces. The following tables give the figures in detail:—

PROVINCIAL TRANSFERS

British Columbia	5,661
Alberta	5,244
Saskatchewan	3,013
Manitoba	3,632
Ontario	13,679
Quebec	528
New Brunswick	1
Nova Scoita	1
Prince Edward Island	0
Total	31,759

INTERPROVINCIAL TRANSFERS

Issuing Province	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Totals.
British Columbia		2,523	993	44						3,560
Alberta	2,451		376	5						2,732
Saskatchewan	447	424		1,926	346					3,143
Manitoba	78	236	1,552		3,731	2				5,599
Ontario	32	2	91	286		265				673
Quebec			7	2	3,362					3,371
N.B							23			23
N.S										
P.E.I										
	2,708	3,185	3,219	2,260	7,439	267	23			19,101

The importance of this special rate plan is reducing unemployment and increasing production is fully realized by the Employment Service Council of Canada and at the second annual conference of the council a report of the committee on administration and technique was adopted which recommended a lowering of the rate. There have been several conferences with the railways in the matter but as yet without success. The committee recommended further that in order to facilitate the transfer of workers to employment, each province should provide a fund out of which fares could be advanced to workers sent to more or less distant points on account of the impossibility of placing them locally. A clause had previously been included in the agreement between the Provincial and Dominion Governments providing that unrefunded advances for transportation issued to persons directed to employment at a distance secured through the Employment Service should be included among the expenditures deemed properly made under the Act.

An amendment of the Ontario Trades and Labour Branch Act introduced at the last session of the Provincial Legislature contained a clause empowering the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make regulations "for advancing the travelling expenses of persons travelling to their place of employment who have procured such employment through the Ontario Government Employment Bureaux, and the conditions under which such advances for travelling expenses may be made." This clause, however, was amended and in its final form contained the proviso that such advances may be made only when the employer agrees to repay the office.

FARM LABOUR

The problem of securing labour for employment on farms continued to occupy much of the attention of the Employment Service. In accordance with suggestions made at the Conference of Western Representatives of the Employment Service at Calgary in March, 1920, temporary employment offices were opened at Bowsman and Barrow's Junction in Manitoba, and Big River and Hudson Bay Junction in Saskatchewan, for the purpose of diverting the workers leaving the mines and lumber camps directly to employment on farms in order that the demand for help for the spring seeding might be met.

A plan similar to that carried out the previous year was adopted for securing an adequate supply of harvest help for the western provinces. The requirements of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were estimated at an early date and communicated to headquarters of the Employment Service at Ottawa, where a conference was held with the passenger traffic managers of the two transcontinental railway systems and plans were made for the annual harvest excursions. At Winnipeg representatives of the three Provincial Employment Services and of the Western Clearing House arranged for the distribution of the harvest excursionists. The total demand for work-

ers registered with the Employment Service in August was 60,000 and of this number about one-half was required for the western harvest. The number of workers placed during the month was 50,000 and the remaining 10,000 were secured early in September. The number of persons dispatched from the east on the harvest excursions was 28,228. A few thousand harvest workers were also secured for the Prairie Provinces in the coast cities of British Columbia.

In Ontario, under the direction of the Women's Farm Section of the Toronto office, eighteen camps for fruit-pickers were opened in the districts of Niagara, Grimsby and Clarkson, at which employment for 300 women was secured.

All the employment offices which act as distributing centres for farm labour have endeavoured to provide special facilities for handling this work. The Toronto office has a Farm Labour Section, while in Winnipeg a separate office deals solely with this class of worker. In other offices such as those in Calgary and Edmonton, special interviewers for farm labour are maintained, and rooms have been made available for the use of farmers wishing to interview prospective help.

The harvest labour problem was discussed at some length at the second annual conference of the Employment Service Council of Canada, and a resolution was passed approving an intensive study of the harvest problem in Western Canada. Farm labour problems were also considered in detail at the second annual meeting of Western Representatives of the Employment Service, at which representatives of the farmers' organizations in the three Prairie Provinces were invited to attend. It was unanimously recommended at this conference that the farmers' organizations "urge their membership to a more general use of the Employment Service, where offices are established, pointing out the evils of picking up help indiscriminately or seeking to secure it from other sources at varying wages," and further that "the Employment Service in co-operation with the various farmers' organizations put on a campaign urging farmers to engage help early as an insurance against loss through labour shortage."

PLACEMENT IN PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS OCCUPATIONS

During the demobilization period, the Information and Service Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment established special professional and business sections in the larger cities, and officers of the Employment Service co-operated by notifying these sections of suitable openings and by referring to them returned soldiers with professional or business training. A special officer was appointed at headquarters in Ottawa to organize professional and business work in the Employment Service and to have charge of the professional and business clearance during the period of demobilization. An office for both soldier and civilian applicants of the professional and business classes, in which two representatives of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment were stationed, was maintained in the Western Clearing House at Winnipeg. By the end of June, 1920, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment had discontinued its employment work for returned soldiers and the office of the Western Clearing House of the Employment Service was also closed. The establishment of a professional and business section in the Employment Service and the operation of business and professional offices by the provinces has been urged by the Employment Service Council of Canada and negotiations to this end have been carried on with the various Provincial Governments. As a result of these negotiations in some of the larger cities all professional and business work has been placed in charge of a special officer and particular attention has been given to this phase of employment work. The question of establishing a uniform and co-ordinated system of business and professional placement offices in the Employment Service was

discussed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Employment Service Council in December, and the Minister of Labour was requested to urge upon Provincial Governments the establishment of divisions for professional and business workers in cities where the volume of business of that class warranted such a step. When the agreement for the fiscal year 1921-22 was drawn up, a clause to this effect was inserted accordingly. Several of the universities in Canada have been considering the establishment of appointment bureaus and plans for the co-operation of the Employment Service with such bureaus are being worked out.

PLACEMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED

To meet the problem of placing disabled ex-service men, a section was organized in the Information and Service Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Special employment offices for the handicapped, under the supervision of this section, were opened in a number of cities, and in other cases through an arrangement with the Employment Service of Canada, representatives of the Information and Service Branch were stationed in the employment offices to deal with all cases of returned soldier applicants, including the disabled. Officers of the Employment Service co-operated in this work by notifying the offices for the handicapped of openings suitable for such workers, and by referring disabled soldiers to these offices. When the Information and Service Branch was demobilized in the summer of 1920 their offices for the handicapped were discontinued. The Employment Service, however, took over this work in so far as possible and arrangements were made for co-operation between the vocational branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Employment Service in the placing of handicapped men graduating from training courses given by the vocational branch.

The establishment of a handicap division in the Employment Service was urged by the Employment Service Council of Canada at its first meeting, and at the second meeting the report of a committee on special services reaffirmed the recommendation that where necessary special departments should be created for handicapped workers. The committee further recommended the co-operation of the Employment Service with any special efforts made during the winter by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in the placing of vocationally trained men. In accordance with this recommendation further arrangements were made with the vocational branch. At the meeting of the executive committee of the Employment Service Council held in December, the subject of employment for handicapped workers was discussed, and as in the case of professional and business workers, the minister was requested to urge upon the Provincial Governments the establishment of divisions for handicapped workers in cities where the volume of business of that class warranted such a step. A clause to this effect has accordingly been inserted in the agreement with the provinces for the fiscal year 1921-22. A resolution to the effect that, when possible, disabled returned soldiers should be given preference in connection with the vacancies in the Civil Service notified to the Employment Service by the Civil Service Commission was also passed by the executive. In the arrangements between the Civil Service Commission and the Employment Service for securing some of the temporary help required by the Dominion Government through the Employment Service, outlined on another page, this policy is being observed.

PLACEMENT OF WOMEN

Special divisions for the placement of women workers have been established in connection with many of the larger offices of the service. The action of the Provincial

Governments in setting up these divisions is in line with the recommendation of the Employment Service Council of Canada at its second annual meeting, when the establishment of women's divisions in all the offices of the service was strongly advocated. Such divisions have been operating during the year at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London. Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Moosejaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. In the women's divisions of the Toronto and Winnipeg offices separate sections were maintained for farm, domestic and professional and business workers. In offices where a separate division is not maintained for women a special interviewer is usually assigned to this work and special applications and order forms for women workers are now in use in all the offices. The total number of women placed in regular employment during the year was 33,569.

During the year the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women for Household Service, in conjunction with the Department of Immigration, was instrumental in bringing out to Canada a considerable number of workers from the United Kingdom, who were cared for through a system of hostels. In the majority of cases the placement of these women workers was effected through the local offices of the Employment Service. In order to facilitate follow-up work in connection with these workers the Employment Service Council of Canada also recommended that all records of placements and replacements of women workers, especially those from overseas, be made available to the superintendent of the local hostel.

PLACEMENT OF JUNIORS

Acting upon a recommendation passed by the Employment Service Council of Canada at its first meeting that a junior division be established in the Employment Service, the Department of Labour in December, 1919, created the office of Junior Employment Specialist. The duties of this officer include the preparation of plans for the organization of placement work for juniors and the promotion of these plans in co-operation with the Provincial Governments. In July, 1920, at the request of the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the Junior Employment Specialist went to Winnipeg and Regina to confer with provincial employment officials, educational authorities and others interested regarding the organization of junior divisions in these provinces. Mrs. Reed, Chief of the Junior Division of the United States Employment Service, was present at these conferences, and later visited both Alberta and British Columbia to discuss the situation in regard to junior employment work with the authorities concerned in these provinces. All the western provinces were much interested in the work and the Junior Specialist of the Federal Department of Labour was authorized by the province of Manitoba to proceed with a survey of the employment of junior workers in Winnipeg under the direction of the Committee on Junior Employment of that city. The report of this survey covering information received from over 1,400 industrial establishments and business houses was submitted to the Deputy Minister of Education of the province in September, 1920.

At the second meeting of the Employment Service Council of Canada the committee on specialized service recommended that the junior employment survey be continued and that all information gained be made available to the other provinces in order that these provinces might proceed with the development of Junior Departments upon a sound and tested basis. In October the province of Manitoba authorized the opening of a junior office in Winnipeg and since then the Junior Specialist has devoted much of his time to assisting in the organization and work of that office.

In Calgary, also, junior employment work is receiving attention. At the time of writing a survey of opportunities for junior workers in the city is being conducted, largely by means of questionnaires forwarded to industrial establishments. A Junior

Branch has recently been opened in the employment office and a special officer assigned to the work. The co-operation of local school authorities has been secured and each school principal has been supplied with forms which are forwarded to the Junior Branch when a boy or girl is leaving school.

Provincial and Local Employment Service Councils

The regulations issued under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act provide for the establishment of provincial and local employment service councils to assist in an advisory capacity in the administration of the Employment Service. The establishment of these advisory bodies has been endorsed by the Employment Service Council of Canada, and the present form of agreement with the provinces calls for the organization of a provincial council in each province signing the agreement and of local councils in connection with the Employment Service in every city having a population of 25,000 or over. Legislation providing for the establishment of provincial employment service councils has already been enacted in Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario. The Employment Service Council of Alberta held its organization meeting in February, 1921, and it is expected that councils will be organized very soon in the other provinces also. Legislation with regard to the establishment of local councils has also been enacted by Alberta and Ontario, and a number of such local councils has already been formed throughout Canada. At the end of the fiscal year under consideration local employment service councils were functioning in connection with the following employment offices: Moncton, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Employment Service Council of Canada the following statement of duties for provincial and local employment service councils was drawn up to be submitted to the provincial authorities for consideration:—

DUTIES OF PROVINCIAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCILS

1. To make recommendations to the minister of the province with regard to general policy in such matters as the number and type of offices to be established, the location, premises and equipment of such offices, qualifications for positions in the provincial employment service, training of personnel, zoning of the province and publicity.

2. To advise on the organization of the provincial employment service, including appointment of persons in charge of local offices, changes in such appointments, and generally to promote efficiency in its administration.

3. To advise on the bringing into or sending out of the province by the provincial employment service of any considerable body of labour.

4. To secure the co-operation of provincial organizations of employers and employees in the use of the Employment Service.

5. To consider methods and devise plans for preventing and alleviating unemployment in the province and to enlist the co-operation of provincial organizations of employers and employees, the provincial authorities and other interested persons and organizations in the promotion of such plans.

DUTIES OF LOCAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCILS

1. To make recommendations with regard to location, premises, alterations and equipment of the local employment offices and with regard to the establishment of new divisions.

2. To advise on the organization of the local office, including appointments and changes in staff, the business hours, and in general to promote efficiency in its administration.

3. To advise on the bringing into or sending out of the locality by the local employment office of any considerable body of labour.

4. To secure the co-operation of employers and employees in the use of the local office, and to investigate complaints.

5. To recommend plans for advertising the work of the local office.

6. To appoint special committees for junior, handicap and professional and business work and such other matters as may be deemed advisable.

7. To consider methods and devise plans for the prevention and alleviation of unemployment in the locality and to enlist the co-operation of employers and employees, the municipal authorities and other interested persons and organizations in the promotion of such plans.

This statement of duties was approved by the minister, who suggested the following addition with regard to the procedure of employment service councils:—

The recommendations of employment service councils will in general fall in one of the following classes: (1) recommendations primarily for the attention of the municipal councils or local organizations, (2) the Provincial Governments or provincial organizations, (3) the Dominion Government or national organizations.

Most recommendations of local employment service councils will fall in class (1). Recommendations of this class should be brought to the attention of the municipal government or other local body concerned by the local council direct. Recommendations of classes (2) and (3) passed by local councils should be forwarded to the employment service council of the province. Recommendations of class (2) received in this way should be considered by the provincial council, co-ordinated with the recommendations of other local councils in as far as possible and brought to the attention of the Provincial Government or other provincial body concerned with or without endorsation or expression of opinion as the provincial council may think desirable. Recommendations of class (3) should be forwarded by the provincial council for the attention of the Employment Service Council of Canada and the representative of the province on the Employment Service Council of Canada should be instructed to present the views of the provincial council with regard to such recommendation at the next meeting of the national council.

Recommendations of class (1) originating with a provincial employment service council should be forwarded to the local councils of the province for their consideration and for their action if approved. The provincial council should bring its own recommendations of class (2) to the attention of the Provincial Government or other provincial bodies concerned. Recommendations of class (3) passed by the provincial council should be forwarded to the Employment Service Council of Canada as above.

Recommendations of classes (1) and (2) passed by the Employment Service Council of Canada should be forwarded to the provincial councils for presentation if approved to local councils in the case of class (1) recommendations or to the Provincial Government or other provincial bodies concerned in the case of class (2) recommendations.

The provincial representatives on the Employment Service Council of Canada should present to the provincial councils and through them to the local councils the views of the national council with regard to such recommendations. The Employment Service Council of Canada will bring its own recommendations of class (3) to the attention of the Dominion Government or other Dominion bodies concerned.

Co-operation with the Civil Service Commission

A system of co-operation with the Civil Service Commission of Canada in the placement of temporary workers in Dominion Government employ was inaugurated early in 1921. Formerly, the Commission, with the machinery at its disposal, had experienced considerable difficulty and delay in selecting and assigning workers to fill temporary vacancies in places other than Ottawa. Under the arrangement now in force, temporary vacancies for such workers as letter-carriers, postal clerks, elevator men, chauffeurs, garage men and cleaners are notified direct to the local office of the Employment Service and the office acts as the agent of the commission in selecting the persons required. Persons in localities other than Ottawa applying to the Civil Service Commission for temporary positions similar to those noted above are requested to register at the local office of the service. As the offices maintain up-to-date lists of applicants available for employment, classified by occupations, the labour requirements of local Government officers can be satisfied without delay. In filling vacancies of this kind the offices are governed by the order of selection prescribed by the commission whereby priority of appointment is granted to returned soldiers, to applicants qualified for permanent appointment, etc. Lists of such applicants qualified by examination or otherwise for positions in the service are forwarded to the local offices from time to time by the commission in order that these may receive preference if they signify to the office their desire for temporary work. A test of the new procedure was made recently at Toronto in the selection of temporary help to substitute during the summer vacation in the post office and very satisfactory results have been reported.

Unemployment Relief

The policy of the Dominion Government in regard to emergency relief to meet the unemployment situation which developed in Canada towards the close of 1920 was announced in a memorandum issued under date of December 24, 1920. Copies of this memorandum were forwarded to the premiers of each province, to members of Parliament, and to the mayors of every municipality in which employment offices have been established under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. The memorandum urged that the situation should be met to the utmost possible extent by the provision of work instead of relief. It stated, however, that if emergency measures became necessary by reason of utterly unavoidable shortage of employment, the Federal Government was willing to co-operate on the following basis: "The organization for determining where relief must go and for distributing the same shall be provided by the municipal authorities, and in each case before relief is given and as relief is continued a certificate must be obtained from the Government Employment Service, showing that the applicant cannot be given employment. The general system and details and the safeguards adopted must be approved by, or on behalf of, the Federal Government. If this is done the Federal Government is willing to contribute in places where relief on any substantial scale appears to be necessary one-third of the amount actually disbursed on this relief provided the other two-thirds is either paid by the municipality, or paid by the municipality and the province jointly." Copies of the form

to be used in connection with the relief funds, together with a circular containing instructions as to procedure, accompanied the memorandum.

Steps along the lines suggested were immediately taken to relieve the situation in several municipalities, and during the winter as unemployment became more acute in other districts, additional municipalities applied for grants. Up to the time of writing the total amount paid to municipalities by the Dominion Government for unemployment relief was $431,540.59.

Of this amount $217,714.59 was paid out in Ontario, payments being made as follows: Toronto, $179,291.53; York, $2,444.10; Peterborough, $1,315.73; Owen Sound, $224.63; Etobicoke, $814.27; Oshawa, $911.29; Paris, $37.78; Brantford, $816.50; St. Catharines, $588.10; Grantham, $25.39; Walkerville, $40.75; Scarborough, $266.27; Hamilton, $30,938.25.

In Manitoba the following disbursements were made: Winnipeg, $57,690.19; St. James $1,418.52; Rosser, $358.18; total, $59,466.89.

The amount paid to municipalities in Saskatchewan was $19,526.16, distributed as follows: Moose Jaw, $7,505.10; Saskatoon, $1,480.72; Regina, $10,540.24.

Disbursements in British Columbia totalled $122,156.90, the following payments being made: New Westminster, $112.30; West Kildonan, $999.88; Burnaby, $140; Nelson, $150.51; Prince Rupert, $1,936..95; Vancouver, $108,920.14; Cumberland, $26.21; Victoria, $1,132.98; District of South Vancouver, $8,737.93.

In addition $2,176.13 was paid to the municipality of Amherst, N.S. and $10,545.02 to the City of Montreal, P.Q.

The offices of the Employment Service also assisted in a scheme initiated by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for the purpose of extending relief to disabled soldiers unable to secure employment. This scheme applied both to former members of the forces pensioned for a disability and to members vocationally trained under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Regulations under the Order-in-Council authorizing this relief (P. C. 43 of January 10, 1921), required each applicant for relief in all towns in which a Government employment office was operating to obtain a certificate from the employment office stating that no suitable employment was available. In certain districts in which the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment had no offices in operation, a co-operative arrangement was entered into with offices of the Employment Service by which the representative of the department engaged in carrying out this scheme of relief was given accommodation in the local office of the service.

Job Analysis

At the first meeting of the Employment Service Council of Canada in May, 1919, it was recommended that the Department of Labour should furnish each province with a job analysis, giving the description of each occupation with a code word or number for each, the qualifications and training necessary and also the disabilities which would permit employment in the occupation without serious handicap. Owing to the pressure of organization work the Employment Service was unable to give immediate attention to this recommendation. Early in 1920, however, the study of methods of job anaylsis and experience in this work elsewhere was begun and an outline of procedure was completed in July. At the second meeting of the Employment Service Council held in September, 1920, the report of the committee on administration and technique commented favourably upon the progress which had been made and urged that a complete report on the subject should be issued as soon as ppssible. In November in connection with field work on job analysis and preparatory to the compilation of data for job specifications a "suggested form of job analysis" was prepared. This was followed by the drafting of job specifications for domestic workers, copies of which have been forwarded to the various employment officers in the service, which deal with women workers in order that they may offer suggestions or criticisms if

desired. In line with the recommendations of the Employment Service Council, descriptions of occupations in the mining and lumbering industries have been prepared and those covering the printing trades are in course of preparation. The latter are being undertaken in conjunction with the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour.

Commercial Employment Offices

At the first meeting of the Employment Service Council of Canada, the opinion was expressed that commercial employment agencies were retarding rather than promoting the efficient distribution of labour and that full benefits could not be derived from the Government system of employment offices while private agencies continued to exist. The council recommended, therefore, that effort should be directed to the elimination of private employment agencies as soon as the laws of the respective Provincial Governments permitted. Several of the provinces acted on this recommendation during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920. Legislation abolishing commercial employment agencies was brought into effect in Manitoba and Saskatchewan in June and in Alberta in November, 1919. In the province of Ontario, legislation was passed at the 1919 session of the legislature by which the number of commercial employment agencies in the province was greatly reduced.

Further progress in the elimination of private employment agencies was made during the fiscal year under review. Legislation prohibiting the operation of fee-charging employment agencies was put into effect in British Columbia on July 1 and in Nova Scotia on October 1, 1920. Further legislation on this subject was enacted in British Columbia in March, 1921. The two special features of this recent law are, that private agencies placing public school teachers are definitely brought within the scope of the act and that all private employment offices acting as hiring agencies for employers shall be required to furnish to the general superintendent of the province complete records of their transactions.

The province of Quebec has enacted legislation for the abolition of commercial employment agencies, which empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to order the closing of all employment bureaus kept or controlled by individuals, companies or other persons in such places as he shall specify. Under authority of this legislation, the number of licenses issued to private employment agencies in the province of Quebec has recently been somewhat reduced, and the Federal Department of Labour has been advised that several other licenses will be cancelled within a short time. Among the offices which the provincial authorities intend to close are several female registry offices. In Montreal these offices have until recently been controlled by the civic authorities, but the clause in the city charter permitting the licensing of employment agencies was struck out at the last session of the legislature, leaving the province a clear field for the management of employment bureaus. It is understood that a law will shortly be passed in the province of New Brunswick making the operation of fee-charging agencies illegal.

At the second meeting of the Employment Service Council of Canada held in September, 1920, the steps taken by various provinces since the previous meeting of the Council to close all private employment agencies within their boundaries were noted with satisfaction, and it was strongly recommended that the provinces in which private agencies still existed should take similar action as soon as practicable.

X. REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Prof. L. W. Gill, Director of Technical Education for Canada, reports as follows:—

Introduction

The purpose and provisions of the Technical Education Act and the character and scope of the education or training which the Federal Government is assisting the provinces to develop, were explained in the first annual report. The growth and extent of vocational education throughout the Dominion were briefly outlined and it was predicted that the next few years would witness a decided development in the work.

The growth of the past year is indicated by the fact that the total amount earned by the provinces has increased from $273,787.99 to $665,167.11. Every province is now actively engaged in developing a system of vocational training and the provinces of Alberta and Ontario are already earning more than their full appropriations from the federal grant.

Expenditures from the Federal Grant

The money available and the amounts earned by the various provinces for work done during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, are shown in table I. It will be noted that the total unexpended balance from the previous year was carried forward. Although the provinces of Alberta and Ontario earned the full available amount, returns for the last quarter of the fiscal year were not received until after the books were closed and grants for work done during the period January to March have been charged against the accounts for the current year. The federal, provincial and municipal expenditures for the school year on work coming within the scope of the Act are given in table II. The growth in the work is further indicated by the increase in the total expenditures made by the provincial governments. These figures show an increase of from $826,990.09 to $1,241,243.11, or 50 per cent over the previous year.

Attention is drawn to the fact that these two tables show the expenditures incurred for work done during the past fiscal year, not the actual payments made. Returns are made half yearly and payments from the federal and provincial funds are not made for several months after the work is performed, consequently payments from the federal grant cover work done during the last half of the previous year and the first half of the year reported. Payments during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, were $580,635.43, and for the previous year $196,500.49.

Vocational Schools in the Dominion

The nature and extent of the work being carried on by each province is indicated by table III. The total number of schools, 262, does not represent the number of school buildings devoted exclusively to vocational education. Buildings in which both day and evening clases are conducted are counted as two separate schools, and in Ontario the commercial classes are regarded as separate schools whether conducted in the same building as the industrial classes or not. The two branches of the work have different staffs and are operated separately. Where classes under one principal are conducted in two or more buildings the group of classes is counted as one school.

The number of day schools has increased from 41 to 69 or 63·4 per cent over the previous year, and the evening schools from 127 to 193 or 52 per cent. A corresponding increase has taken place in the numbers of teachers and pupils enrolled, but for some of the provinces the figures for these columns have been compiled from incomplete returns.

Policy of the Department

Owing to the different methods and systems of conducting the work in the various provinces, it has been found as yet impossible to obtain uniform reports of the work done and expenditures made. The director is endeavouring to make satisfactory arrangements with all of the provinces which will enable him to present complete figures showing the extent and nature of the work being done in every province during the same period of time.

In administering the provisions and requirements of the Technical Education Act the following policy has been adopted:—

1. To accept the work already done by each province and to co-operate with the provincial officials in developing the system of education already established. By this procedure, the work in the various provinces may be gradually unified and placed on the most efficient basis.

2. To give advice freely, but only when solicited.

3. To direct the attention of the provinces to the importance of training for citizenship as well as for employment.

4. To cultivate a spirit of good-will and mutual confidence not only between the department and the province, but also between the provinces, to the end that there may be a national co-operation in educational effort.

5. To secure through every possible agency the continued sympathy and co-operation of our industrial and labour organizations.

National Conference on Technical Education

In October, 1920, the leading representatives of the departments of education in the provinces met together in Ottawa to discuss the following questions in their relation to vocational education: (1) Teacher training, (2) Prevocational classes and vocational guidance, (3) Courses of study, (4) Text-books, (5) Condition for entrance to technical classes, (6) Length of school day, (7) Length of school year, (8) Educational reports, method of preparing, (9) General supply of teachers. The director was appointed secretary of the conference and has issued a complete report of the proceedings.* A copy of the nine resolutions adopted is presented in appendix 1.

Following the conference seven of the nine provinces signified their willingness to co-operate in the establishment of a central teacher training institute for the Dominion, but the Federal Government considered that the additional expenditures involved were not warranted at the present time. No important developments have yet resulted from the conference, but it has helped to promote national co-operation in educational efforts.

Appointment of Assistant to the Director

In order to properly carry out the provisions of the Act it is essential that the director should be familiar with the work in every province and that he should keep in close touch with all new developments in vocational education. This necessitates considerable travelling and much work which is not directly connected with the

*Bulletin No. 1, Vocational Education Series. Proceedings of the First National Conference on Technical Education.

distribution of the federal grant. It was found that the director could not alone attend to all the technical work involved, and in November, 1920, Mr. A. W. Crawford was appointed by the Civil Service Commission to assist the director.

Character of the Work Being Done

On his visits to the provinces the director has found that the character and quality of the work being done is not entirely satisfactory. If a reasonable standard of efficiency were demanded before payments of federal money were made, about one-half of the work which is now receiving a benefit from the grant would be excluded. The principal reason for this lack of efficiency is that none of the provinces have provided adequate training facilities for teachers. The province of New Brunswick conducts a summer school for those already engaged in the work and teachers are also given financial assistance to enable them to attend training schools in the United States; Ontario provides special lectures for those teachers who have not had previous teacher training and has planned to conduct a summer school this year; but no provision has been made for training new teachers specially for this work. The necessity for strict economy in all expenditures of public money is perhaps the chief reason for the failure of the provinces to provide adequate training for both teachers and pupils. Until more money is available for this work, it will be impossible to meet the rapidly growing demands of the public for efficient industrial, commercial and agricultural training. There is much room for improvement in both the character of the work performed and the methods of providing the desired training, but the progress and developments of the past year show that the provinces fully realize the importance of the work and are earnestly striving to develop it along efficient and practical lines.

Important Developments During the Year

The establishment of the Agricultural and Technical High School in Charlottetown, P.E.I., in November, 1920, marked the first step in the development of vocational education in that province. The director took an active part in the work of organizing this school and in arranging the courses of study so that both the agricultural and industrial interests would receive adequate attention.

The province of Nova Scotia has resumed its correspondence department and is preparing for extensive work among the miners of that province.

The inauguration of itinerant classes for fishermen is an important development of the work in New Brunswick. The travelling instructor is provided with a motion-picture projector, charts, engine parts and all the necessary class equipment for conducting a practical course in gas engine work, and has given valuable instruction to 265 fishermen and others along the coast.

The resignation of Mr. Macheras, Director of Technical Education for Quebec, has retarded development in that province, but two fine buildings have been erected in Three Rivers and Hull and new classes opened in six centres.

In Ontario additional evening classes have been started in thirteen centres and seven new schools have been opened during the year. By increasing the provincial legislative grants on buildings and equipment, the province has stimulated building operations and four new schools are now in various stages of construction and three others have been approved for construction. A special feature of the year's work was the organization of slack-time day classes for mechanics who were temporarily unemployed. The service rendered to local school boards by the provincial department includes comprehensive surveys of those municipalities contemplating the organization of vocational classes. Full details of these surveys are included in the annual report of the provincial director of technical education for 1920. The Adolescent

School Attendance Act which comes into force in September, 1921, is expected to greatly increase attendance in all classes.

Attendance in the evening classes in Manitoba has increased nearly 100 per cent over that for the previous year. There is a growing conviction among the public of that province that compulsory part-time attendance between the ages of fourteen and sixteen is advisable and necessary.

Vocational education was started in Saskatchewan in 1919 in the Regina Collegiate Institute. During the past year three other schools have undertaken the work and are receiving grants under the provincial and federal Acts.

One of the most interesting and promising features of the work in Alberta is the prevocational and junior industrial education given in Calgary and Edmonton. Classes for students in the early adolescent period are organized to stimulate new interest and effort on the part of backward pupils and to give an insight into certain industrial and commercial fields which will enable the students, with the assistance of teachers and parents, to choose suitable vocations and more advanced courses of training.

The Provincial Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary was opened in November, 1920, and offers a variety of day, evening and correspondence courses to the young people of the rural and urban centres of the province. The aim of this institution is to co-operate with the basic industries of the province in providing suitable training for the future foremen and superintendents of the plants and mines.

During the year new school buildings have been opened in Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C., and additional day schools have been opened in seven centres. Additional evening classes were organized in eleven places, an increase of more than 100 per cent over the previous year.

Fuller descriptions of the work being organized and developed by the various provinces are contained in the summarized reports of provincial directors which are included as part of this report. Any one desiring more complete information is referred to the annual reports of the various directors prepared for the provincial governments.

TABLE I.—Money Available and Money Earned by Provinces Under Technical Education Act, for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1921.

Province	Annual Appropriation	Balance from Past Year	Total Amount Available	Amount Earned by Province
	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts.
*British Columbia	48,812 58	23,938 23	72,750 81	29,093 90
Alberta	47,050 66	18,458 14	65,508 80	65,508 80
Saskatchewan	58,696 90	51,029 00	109,725 90	7,027 18
*Manitoba	55,055 94	44,222 61	99,278 55	10,154 45
Ontario	259,528 10	112,632 24	372,160 34	372,160 34
Quebec	208,100 83	85,482 34	293,583 17	137,730 49
New Brunswick	44,798 51	35,335 53	80,134 04	16,577 59
Nova Scotia	58,687 67	37,150 57	95,838 24	22,771 11
Prince Edward Island	19,268 81	17,963 35	37,232 16	4,143 25
Totals	800,000 00	426,212 01	1,226,212 01	665,167 11

*Returns for British Columbia and Manitoba are complete to Dec. 31, 1920, others to March 31, 1921.

TABLE II.—Summary of Federal and Provincial Expenditures Incurred During School Year Ending June 30, 1921.

Province	Expenditures made by Local Boards			Expenditures made by Provincial Governments							Federal Grant Approved
							Grants to Local Boards				
	Capital Expenditures	Teachers' Salaries	Maintenance and Supplies	Administration	Teacher Training	Instruction by Correspondence	On Capital Account	On Teachers' Salaries	On Maintenance, etc.	Total	
	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts
*British Columbia.	79,781 17	88,484 90	. . .	4,088 64	Nil.	1,787 46	31,715 73	20,595 89	Nil.	52,311 62	29,093 86
Alberta	173,187 01	126,432 06	23,396 42	7,572 66	Nil.	8,762 96	169,924 02	44,575 26	23,396 42	237,895 70	95,031 43
Saskatchewan	11,015 44	26,944 75	. .	210 40	Nil.	Nil.	5,032 81	13,242 38	Nil.	18,275 39	8,910 08
*Manitoba	. . .	46,645 39		2,186 07	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	11,635 80	Nil.	11,635 80	6,910 93
Ontario	580,503 37	341,654 93		19,718 51	Nil.	Nil.	367,691 95	230,359 68	Nil.	598,051 63	308,873 82
†Quebec	282,345 36	101,445 84	115,954 74	6,610 04	Nil.	Nil.	. .		. .	180,500 00	93,555 02
New Brunswick	2,738 83	16,764 33	. .	8,020 46	5,955 14	‡2,641 90	1,063 80	11,048 33	Nil.	12,112 19	14,384 88
Nova Scotia	2,181 70	26,785 00	2,876 52	13,472 71	Nil.	1,664 19	2,181 70	26,785 00	2,876 52	31,843 22	23,490 06
Prince Edward Is.	5,796 86	6,015 67	3 613 12	500 77	Nil.	Nil.	5 796 86	6,015 67	3,613 12	15,425 65	5,219 35
Totals	1,137,549 74	781,172 87	145,840 80	62,380 26	5,955 14	14,856 51	583,406 93	364,258 01	29,886 06	1,158,051 20	585,469 43

*British Columbia and Manitoba figures are for period April 1 to December 31, 1920.
†Provincial grants to school boards in Quebec are for all purposes. Returns from local school boards not complete.
‡New Brunswick itinerant classes in gas engines are included under correspondence departments.

NOTE.—Expenditutes by local boards include all expenditures on provincial institutions.

TABLE III.—Vocational Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada. School Year Ending June 30, 1921.

Province	Number of Schools			Number of Teachers				Pupils Enrolled			
	Day	Evening	Total	Day	Evening	Correspondence Dept.	Total	Day	Evening	Correspondence, Dept.	Total
British Columbia	10	21	31	75	135	1	211	1,441	3,197	135	4,773
Alberta	7	21	28	72	101	2	175	1,860	2,069	220	4,149
Saskatchewan	4	4	8	55	52		107	250	825		1,075
Manitoba	9	4	13	47	98		145	2,173	3,592		5,765
Ontario	15	73	88	177	845		1,022	4,790	26,527		31,317
Quebec	21	20	41	133	153		286	1,078	3,933		5,011
New Brunswick	1	13	14	7	63	1	70	56	1,434	265	1,755
Nova Scotia	1	36	37		151		151		2,754		2,754
Prince Edward Island	1	1	2	7	7		14	35	110		145
Totals	69	193	262	573	1,605	4	2,181	11,683	44,441	620	56,744

NOTE.—Schools conducting both day and evening classes are included under both headings. Teachers engaged in both day and evening work are also shown twice. Enrolments are the maximum number reported during the year. In Ontario the commercial classes in each locality are shown as separate schools.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

A brief summary of the work being done by the new Agricultural and Technical High School at Charlottetown, is contained in the following statement from the principal.

Under the provisions of the Technical Education Act the province of Prince Edward Island established the Agricultural and Technical School in Charlottetown in November, 1920. The Act providing for its establishment and administration is presented in appendix II. The control and management of the school are in the hands of the Commissioner of Agriculture, but the Superintendent of Education is authorized to visit and inspect it and to advise and assist those in charge. Conditions for entrance, courses of instruction, fees, terms, etc., are regulated by orders and regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The school has been organized to meet the special needs of the province and the first six months of its operation have shown it to be well adapted to those needs.

By a special arrangement with the Federal Government a grant of two-thirds of the cost of establishing and maintaining the school is provided. One-third of the cost is borne by the province, one-third by the federal agricultural instruction grant and one-third by the grant under the Technical Education Act. Such an arrangement was rendered necessary by the fact that the institution is a combined agricultural and vocational school and therefore entitled to benefit under both of the federal grants.

Agriculture is the basic industry in Prince Edward Island. The increased use of power machinery—the car, the gas-engine, the tractor, the motor-truck—has rendered instruction in the use of these appliances imperative. The disappearance of the rural blacksmith has rendered a course in blacksmithing a necessity. Farm carpentry—the use and care of tools, the making of necessary repairs to buildings, the principles of building construction, the use of concrete—these are subjects upon which valuable instruction may be given in a vocational school of this kind.

In the new school two distinct courses are provided; first, day classes for full-time students; second, evening classes for part-time students. To the full-time students is given a course in motor mechanics, blacksmithing, farm carpentry and farm engineering, agricultural chemistry and physics, live stock and field crops. Students taking evening classes receive instruction in such subjects as English, arithmetic, motor mechanics, blacksmithing, mechanical drawing and wireless telegraphy.

The total enrolment for the first year was 145; day classes, 35, evening classes, 110.

In addition to day and evening classes short courses of three or four weeks were given during the months of January and February. The subjects stressed were motor mechanics, cheese and buttermaking, wool grading and marketing, seed selection, plant diseases, stock breeding, feeding and judging. Eighty-five students attended these courses last winter.

While there is as yet no urgent demand for instruction in engineering, machine shop practice or commercial subjects, yet it is the policy of the school to establish courses and provide instruction whenever the need arises, provided only that such instruction comes within the scope of the technical education requirements.

NOVA SCOTIA

The character of the work being carried on in the province of Nova Scotia is indicated by the following extracts from the annual report of the Provincial Director of Technical Education, for the year ended July 31, 1920.

SCHOOL OF NAVIGATION

This school, which is run in conjunction with the Department of Marine in Ottawa, continued to render satisfactory service. With the decline in activity in the

mercantile marine the world over and the reduction in freight rates, the number of men seeking instruction for marine certificates was proportionately lowered. At the same time the appearance of the Canadian Government steamship service offered opportunities for Canadian sailors that had never existed before. With the higher standard of scholarship and knowledge enforced by the British Board of Trade for certificated positions in the merchant marine after the war, it was felt that the Canadian Government would also increase their requirements. If this change takes place, it may be necessary to add to the instructing staff in the Halifax Navigation School, because it is manifestly impossible for a single teacher to handle a diversified list of subjects such as arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, spherical trigonometry, seamanship, astronomy, navigation, elementary physics and chemistry, shipbuilding construction, and mechanics. During the year twenty men secured certificates in Government examinations.

COMMERCIAL SPANISH

The Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the Halifax Board of Trade combined to guarantee the salary of a professor of commercial Spanish for a period of three years. Extension classes were arranged for bank clerks, business men, clerks, stenographers, etc., and over 100 students were enrolled in this subject alone.

Classes were also organized at Dalhousie University and the Halifax County Academy. The pupils made extraordinarily rapid progress and some of the employees of the banks were proficient enough at the end of seven months to take positions of responsibility in Spanish-American countries. The Canadian banking institutions which participated in establishing this chair of Spanish have given a large number of business men and their employees the opportunity to become proficient in this language so that they could materially assist in developing our Canadian commerce with the West Indies and South America.

SHORT COURSES

The large numbers of returned soldiers who were being trained at the college for various occupations taxed the facilities of the institution to such a great extent that the short courses, which had proved of such great value in previous years, had to be omitted from the regular programme of work.

SECONDARY TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

This year saw the actual functioning of assistance from the federal treasury to the provinces for secondary technical education under the Dominion Act for the Promotion of Technical Education passed by the Dominion Parliament on July 7, 1919. The Dominion Government reimbursed the province for one-half of the amount it had expended on technical education, except for those moneys spent for training of a college or university grade. This will assist the province materially to realize cherished plans for extending vocational education into new lines of work which had not been undertaken previously because of lack of funds.

The seriousness of the inadequate supply of well-trained vocational teachers is more apparent than the crying need of regular teachers for the public schools. It is almost impossible for the province alone to provide teacher-training facilities for vocational education, yet the work cannot be made broader or more effective until some provision is made for this purpose. It is clearly evident that Nova Scotia must co-operate with some or all of the other provinces to establish an adequate teacher-training institution before many further radical developments can be undertaken.

INDUSTRIAL CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

The Evening Technical Schools are of the type generally known as industrial continuation schools, and the classes offered are held for the most part in the evening. For purposes of administration the schools are classified under two heads, viz.: (*a*) Coal Mining and Engineering Schools and (*b*) Evening Technical Schools.

The first class of school ministers to those in coal mining communities who desire to prepare themselves for Government certificates of competency necessary in order to hold responsible positions in collieries as officials or stationary engineers. The second class offers advantages of technical instruction to those in industrial communities who wish to increase their knowledge and efficiency in business industry, or in the home.

COAL MINING AND ENGINEERING SCHOOLS.

It is a pleasure to chronicle a decided increase in the number of schools and the number of students in this division of secondary technical education. The attendance has not yet come back to the pre-war level, but there are definite signs that the men who are connected with coal production are again seeking vocational education in order to advance themselves. The operating companies are trying to get men for official positions who have a more complete and thorough technical training in order to meet the increasingly difficult problems arising with deeper mining, submarine operations etc.

EVENING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

These schools consist of groups of evening technical classes in the principal industrial communities arranged to suit the needs of the workers in the dominant industries. The local school boards agree to furnish rooms, heat, light, janitor care and one-half of the cost of the instruction staff, while the province undertakes the other half of the cost of teachers, and provides the special equipment needed. Two new centres applied for organized technical classes, viz.: Westville and Kentville.

In the regular evening classes the following courses were offered, the work in each centre varying with the size and dominant industries of the town or city:—

Practical arithmetic
Business English
Practical algebra and geometry
Book-keeping
Stenography
Typewriting
Mechanical drawing
Machine drawing
Machine design
Architectural drawing
Building construction drawing
Architectural design
Building construction estimating
Car building design
Structural steel drafting
Elements of electricity
Direct current machinery
Alternating current machinery
Gasoline engines
Automobile running and repairing
Elements of chemistry
Technical chemical analysis
Metallurgical chemistry
Dressmaking
Skirt making
Garment making
Millinery
Cooking
Home economy
French conversation
French composition

Prizes.—In order to promote the efficiency of the classes and to stimulate individual effort, a certificate of merit was awarded to the person in each class who made the most progress during the year. In Halifax, the Board of Trade offered $250 in cash prizes, which was divided up and awarded on the same basis. This generous action on the part of the business men and manufacturers had a notable effect in producing a keen competition among the classes in Halifax.

ADVISORY BOARDS AND STAFFS.

In each community where the evening technical schools are held, there is a committee of business men and manufacturers who co-operate with the school board and the Department of Technical Education in the general conduct of the school. The advice and co-operation of these men have been invaluable in the success of these schools and in securing the attendance of employees in evening classes, and in working out the details of the actual instruction offered so that it would be vital and practical to the large variety of students who were striving to improve themselves.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The first school to operate under the New Brunswick Vocational Act, 1918, opened its doors in October, 1919. The following extracts from the second annual report of the New Brunswick Vocational Education Board covers the work done from that time to October 31, 1920. Much of the work of this year was referred to in a previous report written at the end of 1919.

It will be noted that the main development has taken place in evening vocational schools. This is because these utilize the spare time of existing school plants and the leisure of the people. This means economy; and because it gives technical knowledge to the workers which they can immediately put into practice, it is regarded as a most efficient form of vocational training. The night school is capable of great development. Complete high school and even university courses are now being given in the evenings elsewhere.

Day vocational schools are much needed, and there is evidence that these will be developed in several cities and towns as departments of the present high schools. The lack of teachers and the expense entailed will make growth slow in this connection. The generous Government aid and the teacher training policies will doubtless induce development eventually, however. Just now building programmes are everywhere being delayed in the hope that costs will recede.

Much of the work in the initiation of any movement must partake of the nature of organization and propaganda; the real results of which do not appear till later. The first year's work under the Vocational Act, however, shows substantial progress. The evening school has already become quite general, and one successful day school has been established.

DAY SCHOOLS.

Woodstock and Carleton County have the honour of establishing the first day vocational school in New Brunswick. It was the only one in operation during the year. This institution is really three schools, as it carries on separate courses in agriculture, commercial work, and home economics. Each course demands the full time of the students enrolled therein.

The Carleton County Vocational School is maintained jointly by the town of Woodstock and the county of Carleton on a fifty-fifty basis. Its day enrolment, first year, was fifty-two. It represents a type of institution which in method of support, plan of organization, and general objective may be copied with profit in other counties of the province.

While ten New Brunswick communities adopted the Vocational Act in 1920, three of these failed to get classes in actual operation for lack of accommodation, teachers, etc. The committees of seven school boards, however, carried out very successful programmes in the following places: Fredericton, St. John, Chatham, Newcastle, Woodstock, Milltown and McAdam. Teachers employed in the evening schools are persons living in the community where the work is carried on, who possess an expert practical knowledge of the subject handled.

The object of the evening vocational school is to give adults an opportunity to procure training which they had no chance to get earlier, and which will help them in their daily employment. A good beginning has been made and the outlook is that evening classes will be widely adopted throughout the province within the next few years. The great difficulty in the smaller places is to procure suitable teachers. The supply of these, however, and the effectiveness of the courses will increase as the movement grows.

ITINERANT SCHOOLS

There are many people engaged in the fishing industry of this province. The gas engine has revolutionized the fisherman's job of the past decade and a half. Countless new problems of science and mechanics now confront him for solution. If he is less at the mercy of winds and calm, he has become dependent upon an intricate machine for locomotion. To assist him and others using the gas-engine in their work with this new problem, the Vocational Board engaged Mr. A. H. Whitman, B. Sc., a technical expert, to conduct short courses in small communities along the coast and inland during the spring and early summer of 1920.

Mr. Whitman was supplied with a light moving-picture machine, films, charts, engine parts, etc. This equipment he carried into eleven of the communities of the province and conducted short intensive three-day courses, on the principles, operation and repair of the various types of gas-engines. He organized and carried out this service in Grand Harbour, Woodard's Cove, North Head, Seal Cove, Martsville, Stanley, Bayfield, Port Elgin, Shediac, Buctouche and Rexton. In all, 265 men received instruction.

This is a branch of vocational work for which the need is new and insistent. With the almost universal use of the motor-car and the rapid spread of truck and tractor, it will soon be necessary for the majority of our people to have at least some knowledge of the gas-engine. It is therefore proposed to extend and develop vocational courses in this field.

TEACHER TRAINING

The greatest single need in the development of vocational education not only in this province, but throughout Canada, is an adequate supply of competent teachers.

As will be noted in the report of the Ottawa National Conference on Technical Education, an effort is being made by the provinces to co-operate in the establishment of a central teacher training institution. New Brunswick has already officially agreed to enter upon this undertaking.

In addition to technical knowledge and skill, the vocational teacher must possess professional knowledge and ability to teach. Those who are now qualified technically and practically will be professionally prepared at the central institution. They will probably have to be paid while taking courses. New York State gives scholarships of $2,000 each, to a certain number of selected workers from the trades to enable them to prepare to teach in vocational schools.

The New Brunswick Vocational Board now has a policy of training teachers by subsidizing selected ones to study abroad, and through its annual summer school which was held at Woodstock this year from July 6 to August 5.

Summary of Accomplishments

During the first year's operation the New Brunswick Vocational Act has provided a day vocational service in one county, evening schools in seven communities, and short gas-engine courses in eleven other districts. Definite day courses have been taken by fifty-two pupils. Evening and short courses have been completed by 1,699 men and women.

Seventy teachers have been employed, eighty-one prospective vocational teachers have been given an intensive summer course, and fifteen have been assisted to take more extensive courses abroad.

It is evident therefore that if as much new ground can be broken annually during succeeding years, vocational training will soon cover the province.

Prospective Results

Education is always a slow process. The main returns for the expenditure of money and energy in vocational education during 1920 have not yet had time to appear, and will not fully emerge for years.

In the establishment of any service many expenditures must be made which will not soon recur. For example, equipment now paid for will do duty for ten or more years. In the development of vocational education much time and money will be consumed in preparing qualified teachers, which we must have in order to finally succeed.

Then there is the difficulty always attendent upon introducing new ideas. The prejudice against change, and the inertia of the public must be overcome in order to secure progress. For example, the board is anxious that day vocational schools be established. Only one is open so far. Others, however, will open sooner or later as the result of organization and propaganda work already done. In fact, notwithstanding bad financial conditions, and high costs, one, and possibly two or three additional day schools will open next year. Night schools are sure to develop.

The movement is really on the march, and the board hopes soon to be able to utilize additional agencies to make the service universally effective throughout the province.

QUEBEC

In March, 1921, Mr. A. Macheras, former Director of Technical Education for Quebec, left Canada to assume his new duties as Inspector of Technical Services to the Ministry of Pensions, Paris, France. The vacancy has not yet been filled and consequently no progress report has been received from this province.

The work in Quebec is steadily growing along sound practical lines. A very complete new school has been opened at Three Rivers and a splendid building is nearing completion at Hull. Technical schools are now in operation in Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Beauceville, and Shawinigan Falls. All of these schools are growing and it is expected that new schools will be erected at other centres in the near future. The Montreal Technical Institute and the school for higher commercial studies in the same city, also show increased enrolments over last year.

In all of these schools provision is made for instruction in both French and English. The vocational training provided in the evening classes includes such subjects as mechanical drafting, wood-working, electrical work, automobile repairing, foundry work, sheet metal work, machine shop practice, stationary engineering and general construction work. Regular four-year day technical courses, including instruction in academic and related subjects, are provided for adolescents. The pupils are grouped according to the trades or occupations which they intend to follow, such as: foundry work, machine shop, woodworking, automobile work, electrical work, etc. Special day classes for those engaged in the various industries are also provided as required.

The work conducted in the school for higher commercial studies in Montreal includes preparation for the diploma of licentiate in commercial sciences and training for expert accountants. The school is equipped with a splendid library and a growing museum containing, among other useful collections, approximately five thousand samples of various kinds of raw materials. Students in this school are taken on

visits to the principal industrial and commercial establishments of the city in order to study the methods of production and distribution and become familiar with actual working conditions.

During the year the Council of Arts and Manufacturing conducted day and evening classes in fifteen localities—an increase of five schools over the preceding year. These classes had a total enrolment of over 2,500 pupils, an increase of 27 per cent over last year. They provided instruction in the following subjects: commercial design, drafting, modelling, painting, music, woodworking, plumbing, millinery, sewing, tailoring and telegraphy. The character of this work is purely vocational and is recognized as such by both the Provincial and Federal Governments.

ONTARIO

The report of Director of Technical Education for Ontario covers the year ended June 30, 1921. The following summary of the report outlines the principal developments and shows the growth of the work during the year.

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR

The advance made in organization of vocational instruction has been very gratifying. Evening schools were organized in thirteen new centres in the academic year 1919-20. In the autumn of 1920 new schools were opened at Barrie, Fairbank, South Porcupine, Preston, Espanola, High Falls, and Kenora. The enrolment of students and the interest of the public in the new schools give promise of permanent service. Evening classes are now being conducted successfully in fifty-eight centres. The total enrolment shows an increase over last year of from 16,733 to 26,527, or 58·5 per cent. The enrolment in the day industrial classes was 1,234, practically the same as for the last year. There was an increase of over 7 per cent in the number of girls, but the figures for the boys show a decrease of over 2 per cent. The increase of boys and men in the evening classes was 85 per cent.

The growth during the year is shown also by the remarkable increase in the amounts spent on the promotion of industrial and technical education. The total receipts of the province for the purpose of technical education amounted to $1,504,968.95, an increase of 80·85 per cent over last year. The total expenditures amounting to $1,362,570.35, show an increase of 106·74 per cent. The large balance indicated is accounted for by the fact that the financial statements are for the calendar year, while the expenditures are completed at the end of the school year.

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS

Grants are paid to the local boards according to the following scheme:—

(1) *Salaries.*—A grant calculated as follows: 75 per cent of the expenditures on salaries up to and including $2,000, and the following percentages of all expenditures on salaries above that amount; 66⅔ per cent of the expenditure above $2,000, and up to and including $5,000; 50 per cent of the expenditure above $5,000, and up to and including $10,000; 33⅓ per cent of the expenditure above $10,000, and up to and including $15,000; 25 per cent of the expenditure above $15,000.

(2) *Equipment.*—Fifty per cent of the cost of equipment specially provided in any one year for evening or day Industrial, Technical or Art Schools and approved by the Minister.

(3) *Buildings.*—Fifty per cent of the cost of buildings especially constructed for day or evening Industrial, Technical or Art Schools and approved by the Minister.

(4) *Equipment and Buildings in the Districts.*—The yearly grant provided in (2) and (3) is 75 per cent in each case.

This scheme of paying grants affords substantial aid to local municipalities in erecting and equipping special industrial, technical and art schools. The year 1920 is the first full calendar year in which this scheme has been in force. The effect of the grants on capital expenditure in stimulating local school authorities to provide vocational education is seen in the large grants on equipment and on buildings earned during the year. (See table II.)

BUILDING OPERATIONS

As has been pointed out in previous reports, the extension of day and evening vocational work in the province has been limited by the lack of suitable buildings and equipment. To remove this obstacle the department, in reconstructing the scheme of grants when the Dominion funds became available for vocational education, provided for liberal assistance to municipalities that would undertake to provide satisfactory accommodation for vocational classes. Assistance is given in accordance with an agreement made between the municipality and the Minister of Education, in which the municipality promises on its part to promote diligently the work of vocational education, to endeavour to use the building or portion of the building set aside for vocational education to its fullest capacity, and to provide such management, teaching staff and equipment as meet the approval of the minister.

The liberal grants available under such agreements have had a marked effect in stimulating building operations during the year. Niagara Falls has completed a building, erected on the grounds of the Collegiate Institute, for vocational education. The building has two stories, without basement. It provides for classrooms, a woodworking shop, a machine shop, a mechanics' laboratory, and electrical laboratory, a draughting room, a cooking laboratory, and a dressmaking room. A special feature is the electrical laboratory, which has been designed to provide accommodation and equipment for training the numerous electrical workers in the district in the management and maintenance of equipment used for the generation and transmission of electrical energy. The building was occupied in January, 1921.

In Sudbury the new Technical School building has been completed. This building has three stories, without basement, and is of reinforced concrete and brick construction. It is specially designed for teaching mining classes and is generously provided with the necessary laboratories, shop and milling rooms for efficient instruction in both day and evening classes in the mining and related industries. This building will be equipped, ready for occupancy, in September, 1921.

The erection of the new Technical School wing of the Fort William Collegiate Institute has proceeded rapidly, and the building will be ready for use in September, 1921. It is of reinforced concrete and brick, of the same design as the new Collegiate Institute wing recently erected, and is provided with shops and a specially-designed electrical laboratory.

A new building for the Ontario College of Art has been erected by the Ontario Government, under the Industrial Education Act, on a site adjacent to the Art Gallery. In this new building the College of Art will have greatly improved facilities for carrying on its work, and particularly that directly related to industrial design and applied art.

A referendum on the question of co-operation in the building of a technical school was carried by large majorities in Windsor and Walkerville. The necessary legislation has been secured and a joint board or commission formed to push forward the project. The referendum approved a proposal for a building costing approximately $500,000.

The Advisory Industrial Committee of the Board of Education of Toronto has submitted and received approval of plans for a new branch technical school in the east end of the city. The committee of the Hamilton Board has also submitted and

received approval of plans for the erection of the main building of the Hamilton Technical School.

INTERESTING FEATURES IN THE EXTENSION OF THE WORK

The reports of the organizers of their visits of organization or inspection furnish many interesting illustrations of the importance of the work and of the means taken to extend it. For example, the report on Sudbury instances the case of a young man who had attended the 1919-20 classes in mathematics in Sudbury and was transferred during the summer to High Falls. Appreciating the value of the instruction received in the class and desiring to continue his study, he personally organized a class among the men in the power plant at High Falls. This class, thirteen in number, included all the men in the plant. This class was reported to the Department of Education and was placed under the charge of the Sudbury Advisory Industrial Committee.

A novel feature of the evening class work in connection with commercial classes in Fort William during the season 1920-21 is a course of lectures on modern business given by the leading business men of the city. These lectures are free and no enrolment is required of the persons attending them. Each of the lectures has been attended by about seventy persons, including not only prominent business men but juniors from the banks, offices and shops.

It is stated by persons who attended the lectures that they are interesting, practical and instructive. The success of this feature of the Fort William evening class work suggests that such a course of lectures might be organized in other centres, not only on commercial subjects, but on industrial or other vocational subjects. A course of lectures on modern industry, for managers, superintendents, foremen and men, might include such subjects as the following: shop management, employment management, raw materials, transportation, exchange, markets, group insurance, Compensation Act, Factory Acts, industrial relations, adolescents in factories and in schools.

Another special feature of the year's work has been the applications from unemployed persons for instruction in slack-time day classes. In several of the technical schools—Hamilton, London, Ottawa—arrangements have been made for the admission of such applicants and for providing the instruction desired.

THE APPOINTMENT OF AN ORGANIZER FOR GIRLS' AND WOMEN'S WORK

The increasing demands for instruction made it advisable to appoint an officer to take charge of the organization of the home-making and the trade and industrial classes for girls and women. Miss Elsie I. McKim, who has had a thorough training and wide experience in all branches of the work, was given charge of this department. She entered upon her duties in September and has visited most of the schools. She has been of great assistance to the principals and teachers in organizing their courses and in improving the methods of instruction.

PREPARATION FOR THE OPERATION OF THE ADOLESCENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE ACT

School boards have been seriously considering the preparations which should be made for the operation of the Adolescent School Attendance Act. The necessity for offering a variety of courses to meet the needs of those who will be required, by the terms of the Act, to remain in school under either part-time or full-time instruction, is presenting many new problems.

Advisory committees are concerned with providing the courses and the accommodations for those who will desire to take vocational as well as academic instruction. These committees in a number of cities have asked for assistance from the Department of Education in ascertaining their needs and in forming plans to meet them.

In most cases the assistance asked for could not be given until certain facts bearing upon local situations were ascertained. To obtain these facts surveys have been made in a number of centres by officers of the department.

*INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION SURVEYS

The following surveys were made during the year: The border cities (Ford, Walkerville, Windsor, Sandwich, Ojibway), and St. Thomas, by Dr. J. C. Miller; Galt, Guelph, Peterborough, Timmins, St. Catharines and Belleville, by Dr. Miller and F. S. Rutherford; Fort William, Chatham and Kenora, by F. P. Gavin; Brantford, by Dr. Miller and F. P. Gavin.

The information required in most cases relates to the following questions:—

(1) Is the need for vocational education in the community concerned sufficient to justify the establishment of a day vocational school, under the provisions of the Industrial Education Act?

(2) If established, what should be the range of work undertaken by such a school?

(3) What accommodation should be provided and within what general area should such a school be located?

The making of these surveys was greatly facilitated by the co-operation of the local organizations representing employers and employees, the municipal officials, the members of the school boards and advisory industrial committees, the school principals and inspectors. The individual employers and their executive officers were invariably willing to give the information desired, to show the agents of the department through their plants, and to discuss with them in a helpful fashion the ways in which the preparatory and supplementary training which can be given in a vocational school would be of value to the industries.

In general, the information required to answer the questions proposed includes the following:—

(1) Adolescents attending school classified as to age and grade.

(2) Adolescents not attending school—estimated as closely as available data permitted.

(3) General employment classification—industrial and commercial.

(4) Employment classification of girls and women.

(5) Employment classification of adolescents.

(6) Growth and distribution of population and schools.

(7) Lines of traffic—streets and street cars, etc.

(8) Financial status of municipality—assessment, tax rate, indebtedness.

(9) Best judgment of those engaged in industrial and commercial work regarding (*a*) the most suitable preparatory training before employment, and (*b*) the most suitable supplementary training during employment.

(10) Preliminary information regarding the operative and manipulative skills and the relative knowledge required for successful participation in the various occupations.

NUMBER OF ADOLESCENTS FOR WHOM INSTRUCTION MUST BE PROVIDED

School boards are particularly interested at the present time in obtaining information regarding the number of pupils for whom full time and part time instruction must be provided under Section 3 of the Adolescent School Attendance Act. Calculations have been made from actuarial tables and the returns of the Dominion Census, and the results have been compared carefully with the information obtained in the

*The report on the Peterborough survey is included in the provincial director's report to the Minister of Education.

surveys made by the officers of the department. The general conclusion is that adolescents between fourteen and sixteen years of age constitute about 3·5 per cent of the population in urban centres, and that of the total number of adolescents within these age limits, from 50 to 60 per cent are already in attendance at school. While the numbers may vary in different municipalities, the figures are sufficiently accurate to give boards a fair idea of the number of pupils to be provided for under a strict enforcement of the Act.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL SUBJECTS

Arrangements have been made for conducting summer school classes from July 4 to August 5 for teachers of trade or vocational subjects, who have not had any teacher-training. At present many of these hold only Temporary Certificates. All teachers holding only Temporary Certificates will be required to qualify for Interim Certificates not later than September, 1924. Such Interim Certificates will be granted to all teachers who complete the prescribed work and pass the examination tests of two summer sessions.

The courses of study to be taken by all the students are:—

"Aims of Education."

"General Methods."

"Principles of Teaching."

"Lesson Plans."

In addition to this work the students will be organized into trade groups for preparation of "Courses of Study" and conferences relating to the particular subject they teach.

Travelling expenses and a living allowance of $1.25 per diem will be paid to the teachers finishing the course, provided they are teaching in one of the vocational schools of Ontario.

MANITOBA

The following statement from the Director of Technical Education for Manitoba covers the period from March 31, to December 30, 1920.

Technical education in Manitoba has had continued development in both day and evening classes. In the day classes work has been given in the commercial course, practical arts course for boys, practical arts course for girls and part-time courses in printing.

The greatest progress, however, has been made in the evening classes. In the Winnipeg evening schools the attendance has jumped from one thousand eight hundred and eigthy-eight in 1919 to three thousand five hundred and seventy-one in 1920, showing a gain of nearly one hundred per cent in attendance. Courses were given in blacksmithing, tool smithing, machine shop, electrical engineering, practical mathematics, electrical license, electrical salesman, armature winding, magnetism, wireless, automobile electricity, telegraphy, mechanical drawing, elementary woodwork, advanced woodwork, carpentry, wood-turning, pattern-making, architectural drawing, machine drawing, design, sign-writing, printing, estimating, civil service, building construction, tinsmithing, book-keeping, stenography, advanced stenography, typewriting shorthand (Russell, Greig and Pitman), English, arithmetic, dressmaking, domestic science, plain sewing, millinery and advanced housekeeping, and in practically all cases an exceptionally high average attendance was maintained throughout the year.

Evening courses in drawing and mathematics were introduced and successfully conducted in Transcona. Selkirk has installed an excellent equipment for home economics for women and woodwork for the men with the intention of carrying on

evening as well as day classes. Toulon, Balmoral and Gunton have introduced home economics and woodwork into their schools and employ a homemaking expert on a circuit basis. Courses in woodworking and agriculture are carried on in a similar manner. In Brandon home economics and commercial courses have been carried on as usual and the same amount of time has been devoted to home economics in Virden, Dauphin and Stonewall. Portage la Prairie has engaged teachers of home economics and woodworking for the coming year and will install equipment suitable for day and evening work immediately.

Part-time education is receiving serious consideration in public opinion and the feeling is growing that compulsory part-time attendance between the ages of fourteen and sixteen is advisable and necessary.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Vocational education in Saskatchewan has not been sufficiently developed to require the services of a director. As there are few manufacturing industries in the province, the problem of the urban centres is not one of training artisans, but rather one of providing suitable instruction which will retain the interest of adolescents after they leave the elementary public schools.

Day vocational schools are now being operated in Regina, Weyburn, Moose Jaw and Yorkton. The vocational work in these schools is principally commercial subjects, home economics, and woodworking, although in Regina additional classes are provided in metal working, drafting, motor mechanics and tractor work.

Evening classes are conducted in each of the schools and courses are provided in the following subjects: business English, applied mathematics, physics, applied chemistry, commercial subjects, higher accountancy, painting and showcard writing, drafting, carpentry, machine shop practice, motor mechanics, electrical work, plumbing, domestic science, dietetics, dressmaking and millinery.

Reports have not been received giving the attendance in the different schools and classes, but the rapid growth of the work in this province along the lines indicated is evident when it is stated that last year's report showed only one day school and no evening classes.

ALBERTA.

The progress and development of vocational education in the province of Alberta for the year ended June 30, 1921 are outlined in the following summarized report of the Provincial Director of Technical Education.

During the year 1920-21 vocational instruction was given in twenty-one centres in the province. The cities provided day as well as evening instruction and extended the work considerably. Courses in cookery, millinery, dressmaking and sheet-metal pattern drafting were organized in Calgary, in addition to the work given the previous year in the evening classes. In Edmonton a class in steam engineering was organized for the first time. All of the work given the previous year was continued. In Lethbridge a considerable development took place. The new work undertaken included motor mechanics, mining science and steam engineering. The volume of work was increased in all these cities.

There was the same number of centres carrying on night classes for miners. The organization of courses for steam engineers was followed by the opening of classes in steam engineering in five of the larger centres in the province. Motor engineering was undertaken in seven centres. Four of these classes were organized in the larger towns and the enrolment included near-by farmers who are operating tractors.

PREVOCATIONAL AND JUNIOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The cities of Calgary and Edmonton have established prevocational courses of study. The work is carried on in the Victoria Prevocational School in Calgary and as a department of the Technical School in Edmonton. The pupils in attendance at these courses in the two cities are enrolled from grades 7 and 8. A course equivalent to grade 9 is given also at the school in Calgary. Half of the school day is devoted to academic studies and half to practical work in industrial and home economics subjects. Commercial work in shorthand and typewriting is also given at the Calgary school. In both schools the enrolment has grown rapidly, and further accommodation and expansion are an immediate necessity, in order that all desiring to take advantage of this new and successful method of education may do so.

To the course as given in Edmonton only pupils who have reached the age of fifteen years or over are admitted. The main purpose, as indicated by a standard of grade 7 and an age of fifteen years or over, is to reach and especially benefit the boy or girl who has fallen behind in the ordinary school work. These students are initiated into a programme of work richer in industrial and manipulative material than that in the regular school. The new experience stimulates them to new interest and effort with the result that a fresh start is made at school tasks. The new work gives the boy or girl an insight into and experience in certain industrial and commercial fields which have both a cultural and economic value in the business world and for this reason appeals to both parents and children as strong grounds for better and longer school attendance.

The subjects of study covering two years' work are as follows in Edmonton:—

Academic.	*Practical.*
English	Mechanical drawing
Arithmetic	Woodwork
History and civics	Printing
Geography	Machine shop practice
Penmanship	Household arts
Art	Household science
Science	

In the Prevocational School at Calgary the pupils are admitted at grade 7 irrespective of age.

The academic subjects are those given above.

The practical subjects are as follows: woodwork, forgework, sheet-metal work, leather work, printing, household science, household arts, shorthand, typewriting.

The list of practical subjects is greater than in the Edmonton prevocational course since the main purpose is different. The avowed intention of the course is not to help retarded pupils mainly, but to allow them to try out courses of study and to enable them through knowledge and sampling of courses to make a more intelligent selection of some gainful occupation suited to their tastes and capacities. These courses enable a student to find out what he likes and also what he dislikes. The enrolment of students when grade 7 is reached irrespective of age permits students to undertake a kind of school work which appeals more strongly to them, and undoubtedly this plan will prevent the retardation which takes place so often between the ages of 12 to 15 years.

The effects upon the students are similar in both schools since the fundamental conditions are so similar. The teachers are of the same type, the programme in both cases gives half time to practical subjects, and a useful product is made.

The pupils make good progress in their ordinary studies and they finish the course with a training in drafting and shopwork which is of economic value in making a start in life. Those who complete the printing course in Calgary school

are given one year's credit on their apprenticeship. All the boys have gained a good knowledge of drafting, which is the universal language of the artisan, and this knowledge will be of value to them in reading blue prints, and in estimating quantities should they decide to enter the building trades or become contractors. The courses given to the girls have a commercial, homemaking, and also a trade-preparatory value.

Both of these special school courses accomplish the following good results: They stimulate the pupils to renewed energy, very often upon the regular school subjects. They retain longer in school, pupils who have found school tasks irksome. They assist pupils to make a more intelligent choice of a vocation. They offer useful training, preparatory to entrance upon homemaking or industrial and commercial employment. They provide the foundation work for higher academic and particularly higher technical and vocational instruction.

THE EDMONTON TECHNICAL SCHOOL

The two main functions of this school are the preparation of students for entrance into the faculties of engineering and home economics at the university, and for entrance into industrial life with an adequate training for a larger field of usefulness. Another important function of the school is dealt with under the heading "Prevocational Education."

The courses offered are well balanced and ensure a sound education in English, mathematics, science, history, civics and geography, and, in addition, a good basic training of a vocational character in wood, metal and power for the boys, and in homemaking and industrial work for the girls.

PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND ART

This branch of the activities of the Department of Education was first organized in 1916 by the establishment at Calgary of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art in the Colonel Walker School. As the most pressing need at the time was the retraining of soldiers, the buildings and equipment were transferred to the Federal Government for that purpose.

On October 1, 1920, the property was returned to the province, together with all the new equipment which had been purchased by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. This equipment is in use at the present time and is valued at $100,000. The department, on reassuming control, immediately appointed a staff of specialists, organized the various courses and opened the first classes on November 8, 1920, with an initial enrolment of 279. The total enrolment for the year was as follows:—

Day classes	189
Correspondence classes	220
Evening classes	227
Total	636

The students, with the exception of those in the evening classes, were mostly from the rural districts of the province.

The Day's Programme.—One aim of the institute is practical co-operation with the basic industries of the province. For this reason the courses are as practical as is possible in an educational institution. Special attention is given to the shop-work instruction. The school day is six hours and at least half of each day is spent at shop-work, and this shop period is devoted entirely to practical work. The remainder of the day is devoted to science, theory and academic work.

Technical Leaders.—As organized at present the institute is endeavouring to train students to become the practical and technical leaders in the industries of the province. It is the hope and aim that its graduates will in a few years be in demand as foremen and superintendents. In addition to increased remuneration for his work, the student who gains a technical knowledge of the fundamentals of his trade or occupation should take a greater interest in his work and become a more permanent unit in the industrial and commercial life of the province.

Courses Organized.—The classes organized during 1920-21 were as follows:

Day	*Correspondence*	*Evening*
Steam engineering	Mining engineering—	Steam engineering
Electrical engineering	First class	Electrical engineering
Tractor engineering	Second class	Motor mechanics
Motor mechanics	Third class	Car owners
Drafting—	Steam engineering—	Drafting—
Architectural	First class	Architectural
Mechanical	Second class	Mechanical
Railway	Third class	Telegraphy
Special tractor engineering (5 weeks)		Machine shop practice
		Armature winding
		Battery and ignition
		Applied mathematics

Other courses will be organized when the need for them is shown.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

This form of vocational education is definitely recognized by the department as necessary to prepare young people for entrance into the business world. At present commercial education is given at Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge as a branch of the activities of the school boards in these cities. The courses offered extend over one and two years. The students receive instruction in shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping, and in such subjects as commercial geography, commercial law and office practice. The study of English, arithmetic, and history is continued.

These courses are open to students of high school standing, and are intended to equip them with a special business training and also to advance their general education.

A special one-year course is also available for those who find themselves unable to take the full two-year course. In the former course two options are given. The students may specialize in either shorthand and typewriting or in book-keeping. Both courses are attractive to students, and the business community is absorbing the students with the longer and also with the more limited training.

The introduction into the business world of such machines as the comptometer, adding machine, dictaphone, multigraph, addressing machine, and billing machine is bringing about modifications in the courses offered to students seeking more practical knowledge and mechanical skill as a preparation for office work.

The standard of work in the schools compare favourably with those of similar schools elsewhere and their graduates are receiving recognition by business managements in the three cities where they are established. The Department of Education assists the schools financially and grants diplomas to successful students. It also makes special grants for business education given in the evening classes for adults organized in the cities of Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge.

In 1920-21, 513 pupils were enrolled in the commercial courses. Of these there were 262 in Calgary, 212 in Edmonton, and 39 in Lethbridge. It is expected that commercial work will be organized in Medicine Hat at an early date.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The work of the past school year in the province of British Columbia is briefly outlined in the following report from the Provincial Organizer of Technical Education.

Day technical schools are now organized in the cities of New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria. The course of study is composed of the following subjects: English, citizenship, economics, mathematics, mechanics, physics, electricity, drawing and design, woodwork, chemistry, sheet-metal work, forge-work and machine shop work.

The Department of Education has granted the sum of $12,000 to the city of New Westminster to complete the remodelling of the T. J. Trapp Technical School and $1,825.51 towards purchasing additional equipment. To Vancouver city a grant of $10,211.11 has been paid to further the equipping of this technical school, and to the city of Victoria the sum of $3,074.35 has been granted for the same purpose.

The following table shows the number of students attending these schools, the staffs engaged in the work of instruction, and also the number of students taking commercial work in seven other cities in the province.

DAY SCHOOLS

Schools	Students			Teaching Staff		
	Technical Courses.	Commercial Courses	Home Economics Courses	Technical	Commercial	Home Economics
Technical—						
New Westminster..	68	113	16	1 full time 6 part time.	1 full time.. 5 part time.	1 full time 4 part time
Vancouver.....	287	386	66	15 full time.	14 full time.	2 full time 5 part time
Victoria.....	88	168		2 full time 6 part time.	6 full time.. 7 part time.	
Commercial—						
Kamloops.....		26				
Ladysmith....		19				
North Vancouver.....		48				
Nelson.....		33				
Point Grey...		28				
Revelstoke.....		27				
South Vancouver.....		68				
Totals.....	443	916	82	18 full time. 12 part time	21 full time. 12 part time	3 full time 9 part time

NIGHT SCHOOLS

Night schools are conducted in twenty-one cities and municipalities in the province, with an attendance of 3,197 students. The names of these places with the number in attendance, are as follows:—

Place	Students	Courses of Study
Bevan	19	2
Chilliwack	45	6
Coal Creek	6	1
Colwood	11	1
Duncan	77	3
Chemanius	15	1
Granby Bay	221	10
Happy Valley	16	1
Merritt	28	3
Michel	17	2
Mission	76	5
Metchosin	13	1
Nanaimo	42	6
New Westminster	107	8
North Vancouver	86	6
Revelstoke	60	3
Saanich	87	3
South Vancouver	261	8
Thrums	9	1
Vancouver	1,436	29
Victoria	564	21
Total	3,197	

The courses of study embrace the following:—

Business English and arithmetic	Book-keeping
Accounting	Commercial law
Typewriting	Shorthand
Salesmanship	Economics
Stationary engineering	Mechanical drawing
Mathematics	Electrical engineering
Automobile engineering	Ignition
Navigation	Carpentry and Joinery
Shipbuilding	Cabinetmaking
Plumbing	Dressmaking
Millinery	Cookery
Drawing and design	Showcard writing.
Pharmacy	

The instructors are invariably men and women who are practising their crafts in the daytime and who are considered efficient therein.

Correspondence Classes in Coal-Mining and Mine-Surveying

Correspondence courses in coal-mining and mine-surveying are conducted by the Department of Education, and 135 students are enrolled.

The instructor holds papers not only from British Columbia but also from Alberta and Nova Scotia. He has proved himself to be an excellent mine manager and engineer and believes that the co-operation of night school tutorial classes with the correspondence courses is proving a successful way of providing effective tuition to men who work under the disadvantages of the three shift system.

The courses of study are as follows:—

No. 1. Preparatory Mining Course for boys over fourteen years of age, who have left school.

No. 2. Course in Arithmetic and Mathematics.

No. 3. Course for Fire Boss, Shift Boss, or Shotlighters' Papers (third class).

No. 4. Course for Overman's Papers (second class).

No. 5. Course for Mine Managers' Papers (first class).

No. 6. Course in Mine Survey Work.

A gradual development of the work of technical education is taking place in the province and next year will see an additional school at Trail, a city situated amidst mining activity in the Kootenay country.

Considerable progress has yet to be made with the organizing of intensive trade courses in Vancouver, and before long we hope to have a general linking up of the schools and industrial plants in that city.

APPENDIX I

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION, OTTAWA, OCTOBER 25-26, 1920

I. Whereas the supreme need in the proper and efficient development of technical education throughout the Dominion of Canada is an adequate supply of specially trained and skilled teachers;

And whereas, only a very small number of thoroughly trained vocational instructors has been found in any and all of the provinces;

And whereas, no institution exists in Canada for the preparation and training of teachers of vocational subjects;

And whereas, the work of training such teachers can be done more economically and more efficiently by interprovincial co-operation than by independent efforts;

And whereas, such co-operative action will aid in the development of broader conceptions on the part of the individual teachers and a more intense national spirit;

Be it resolved that the representatives of the Departments of Education of the several provinces of the Dominion in conference assembled urge that immediate action be taken in the following direction:—

(1) That the Federal Government and the various provinces co-operate to establish and maintain one central institution for the adequate training of special teachers for vocational education.

(2) That the basis of co-operation should be as stated hereunder:—

(*a*) That the Federal Government provide the accommodation and equipment and one-half the cost of maintenance.

(*b*) That the Provincial Governments combine to bear the other half of the maintenance costs in proportion to the urban population of each province, included in towns and cities having over 3,000 inhabitants.

(*c*) That the ownership and management of the institution be vested in a board of governors with condition that the ownership shall revert to the Federal Government in case the property should no longer be required for the designated purpose; the members of said board to be appointed as follows: Three by the province of Quebec, three by the province of Ontario, one by each of the other provinces, and two by the Federal Government; members to be appointed for three years, one-third to be retired each year; the board to select its own chairman.

(*d*) That the institution have a dual staff—French and English.

(*e*) That transportation of teachers-in-training be paid for by the training institution.

II. Resolved, that the secretary be instructed,—

(1) To forward a copy of resolution *re* teacher-training to each of the Provincial Governments, and, on behalf of the conference, ask them to co-operate in giving effect to the resolution.

(2) To secure replies from the various provinces as soon as possible, and, in case he finds that six or more provinces signify their willingness to pass the necessary legislation and co-operate in giving effect to the proposal, to ask the Minister of Labour to endeavour to secure the co-operation of the Federal Government.

III. Whereas, it is desirable that children should have more opportunities to obtain an educational development which is suitable to their native ability and aptitudes;

Resolved, that junior industrial courses should be established for children who have completed grade VI, such courses to extend over a period of three years and to have a decided bias toward one or other of the main divisions of industrial activity, viz., commercial, manufacturing, trades, agriculture, household.

IV. Resolved, that a committee, consisting of the federal director and the provincial directors, or other representatives, be appointed to formulate a system of vocational guidance.

V. Resolved, that the conference ask the Federal Department of Labour to issue from time to time suggestive courses of study, texts, pamphlets, bulletins, monographs, and other material which would assist provincial officers in the problems of organization, development and administration of technical education.

VI. Resolved, that, in the opinion of this conference, the school year for full-time technical classes should be of the same length as the ordinary school year; and, further, that the school year as at present observed is too short.

VII. Resolved, that university authorities be urged to prescribe a special matriculation course and examination for pupils attending technical schools who desire to enter the faculties of engineering or home economics.

VIII. Whereas the custom duties imposed on machines and equipment required in technical schools for educational purpose unduly discriminate against the technical school in comparison with other educational institutions for which scientific equipment is admitted free of duty;

Resolved, that this conference ask the Minister of Labour to interview the Minister of Customs with the view of securing either a more liberal interpretation of the present tariff clause relating to scientific apparatus or an amendment of the same, so that technical school equipment may be admitted free of duty.

IX. Whereas, the education of our new Canadians of foreign origin cannot be accomplished without the regular operation of the schools in non-English settlements:

And whereas this problem is one of national responsibility and national importance, quite beyond the ordinary financial possibilities of the provinces;

Resolved, that this conference is strongly of the opinion that the Federal Government should, without delay, provide financial assistance to the provinces, so that an adequate supply of specially selected teachers may be trained for this work, and provided in rural districts with permanent and attractive homes;

Resolved further, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Premier of Canada, to the Minister of Labour and to the Minister of Colonization.

APPENDIX II

AN ACT RELATING TO THE PROVINCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Assented to April 27, 1921

Whereas, under the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of Canada intitled the Technical Education Act, the Government of Canada offered to extend financial aid to enable this province to establish a vocational school and it has been deemed expedient to accept such offer and to establish and operate such school;

Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Legislative Assembly of the province of Prince Edward Island as follows:—

1. The Provincial Agricultural and Technical School heretofore operated by the Department of Agriculture under the provisions of said agreement shall continue to be carried on under said department.

2. The said school shall be conducted in such places or buildings as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall from time to time provide.

3. The Commissioner of Agriculture for this province shall, under the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, have the control and management of said school.

4. It shall be the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Education of this province and he is hereby authorized to visit and inspect the said school or such departments or classes thereof as the said Commissioner of Agriculture may require; to advise with and assist the said Commissioner of Agriculture in directing the operation of the said school; and to include in his annual report such information and recommendations relating to said school as the Chief Superintendent of Education may deem proper.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint and at pleasure remove the principal and such instructors, lecturers, and demonstrators for the said school as may be required, and fix their salaries.

6. The moneys required for the payment of salaries, and all costs and expenses of, and incidental to the establishment, maintenance and operation of the said school shall be provided in part out of the ordinary revenue of this province, and in part out of moneys placed at the disposal of the Government of this province by the Government of Canada for the purposes of agricultural and technical instruction, as may be mutually arranged between the said Government of this province and the Government of Canada.

7. The said Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby empowered to receive and give receipts for such financial aid as from time to time may be obtained from the Government of Canada for the purposes referred to in the last preceding section.

8. The Provincial Treasurer of this province may collect or sue in his own name for all the tuition fees and all the moneys owing by way of debt, damages, or penalty for any cause in respect of the said school or in connection with the management or operation of the same.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make orders and regulations in respect of the matters following: the examinations to be passed, or other conditions for entrance to the classes of the said school; the courses of instruction to be provided therein; the fees to be paid by students attending the said school; certificates or diplomas to be granted to successful students of the said school, and the terms and conditions upon which the same shall be granted; the provision for scholarships, bursaries, prizes, exemptions from fees, and other assistance for the aid and encouragement of students of the said school and generally for the maintenance, operation and management of the said school, and for more effectually carrying out any of the provisions of this Act.

XI. THE DOMINION-PROVINCIAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO CONSIDER UNIFORMITY OF LABOUR LAWS

At the National Industrial Conference called by the Minister of Labour and which held its sessions at Ottawa in September, 1919, the desirability of a greater degree of uniformity in the labour laws of the Dominion and the provinces was urged and a recommendation as to action to be taken was made in the following resolution:—

> That the advantage of uniformity in the laws relating to the welfare of those engaged in industrial work in the several provinces of the Dominion of Canada be brought to the attention of the Government of Canada and of the Governments of the several provinces respectively; and, that this National Industrial Conference suggests the following as a means towards the end desired, namely:—
>
> The appointment of a board composed as follows:—
>
> (1) As respects the Dominion:—
>
> (*a*) A representative of the Government.
>
> (*b*) A representative of the employers.
>
> (*c*) A representative of the employees.
>
> (2) As respects each of the provinces:—
>
> (*a*) A representative of the Government.
>
> (*b*) A representative of the employers.
>
> (*c*) A representative of the employees.
>
> And that the Dominion Government be requested to ask the Government of each of the provinces to select or have selected representatives in respect of the province as above set forth.

The subject-matter of this resolution was taken up by the Minister of Labour with the Dominion Government and with the Governments of the several provinces, with the result that a commission was appointed on the lines laid down.

The commission convened at Ottawa on Monday, April 26, 1920, the Dominion and all the provinces being represented. Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, and representing the Dominion Government at the conference, was appointed chairman. The proceedings of the commission lasted six days. Committees were appointed to take up for consideration and necessary action each of the four following subjects:—

(1) Workmen's Compensation;

(2) Inspection and Regulation of Factories, Shops and Office Buildings;

(3) Regulations of Mines;

(4) Minimum Wages.

A committee was also appointed to consider and deal with the subject of legislation with respect to industrial disputes so far as this matter was deemed to be before the commission. Each of these committees reported and their respective findings were made a portion of the report of the commission and are hereto attached.

A further committee was appointed to consider the question of the establishment of an organization deemed likely to be of benefit for the promotion of the uniformity

of labour legislation. The committee submitted a document as a basis of discussion and not as its findings, but owing to variance of opinion the whole matter was laid on the table.

Report of Committee on Workmen's Compensation Legislation

The report of the Committee on Workmen's Compensation Legislation recommended as follows:—

1. That all provinces adopt the idea of exclusive state insurance to be administered by a board.

2. That all workmen, not specially exempted under the Act, who work in an industry which comes within the scope of the Act, shall be under the Act, regardless of the amount of their remuneration.

3. That all employees of Provincial Governments and of municipalities, including police and firemen, be included within the scope of the Act.

4. That the scope of Compensation Acts be extended as far as practicable to include industries not now covered by the Acts.

5. That in all provinces contributions to the accident fund shall be borne exclusively by the employer.

6. That all medical, surgical and hospital attention be supplied in cases of injury or industrial diseases.

7. That in every province there should be a time limit within which claims for compensation should be filed.

8. That except in special cases payment of compensation shall be made periodically direct to the claimant by the board.

9. That injuries due to disease or accident arising out of and in the course of employment should be considered as coming within the scope of the Acts.

10. That the cost of administration of workmen's compensation in each province be borne by the Government of that province.

11. That rules and regulations for prevention of accidents be made by the board in each province, and safety committees composed of employers and employees be established in the various places of employment, and further that first aid appliances be installed at the various plants; all the foregoing to be under the direction of the board.

12. Where under any Compensation Act the employer has the right to bring his employees under the Act by election, the employees should have the same right where a majority so decide.

13. That in cases of death or injury all provinces should adopt a uniform scale of compensation.

14. Your committee beg leave to call attention to the comparative table of workmen's compensation legislation in the different provinces, which is produced herewith. (The table is not here reprinted.)

Report of Committee on Factory Laws

The report of the Committee on Factory Laws was as follows:—

1. In view of the limitations, in certain provinces, of the operations of the Factories Act to the industrial establishments where not less than a certain number of persons are employed, we would recommend:—

"All industrial establishments in which one or more persons are employed where articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed, shall be subject to inspection."

2. Employment of boys and girls:—

No boy under 14 years of age or no girl under 15 years shall be employed in an industrial establishment.

3. Hours of employment for boys, girls and women:—

In keeping with the draft convention of the Washington Conference limiting the hours of labour, we recommend that women, girls and boys shall not be employed for more than 48 hours in any one week, nor before six o'clock in the morning nor later than ten o'clock in the evening, nor more than ten hours in any one day, *including overtime.*

Boy shall mean a male person between the ages of 14 and 16 years.

4. That all laws at present existing in any province dealing with the improvement of sanitation or the protection of life should be made general to such other industries as may be possible throughout the Dominion.

(NOTE.—A schedule of Factory Act legislation in Canada was attached to the report and published in the *Labour Gazette,* May, 1920.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING LAWS

The report of the Committee on Mines and Mining Laws was as follows:—

Your committee appointed to investigate the regulations of mines in Canada, and keeping in mind P.C. 722, being our guidance, have investigated the folio on mining laws, item by item for each and every province, and after very extended deliberations, and considering the interests of all concerned, beg leave to report the results of our investigations and deliberations.

We find that many minor provisions exist in the various Acts throughout Canada which are made necessary by local conditions and concerning which no practicable uniformity is possible. The committee have, therefore, directed their attention to those principles or provisions of a general character which are applicable to all provinces.

We are pleased to report that we have been unanimous in all findings with the exception of one, and also pray that the commission may approve of our work.

That we recommend that the mining laws be unified as follows:—

1. That the age of 14 be the minimum age for boys working around mines (above ground), and that no boy be allowed to work beneath the surface unless he has attained the age of 16.

2. That we recommend:—

That no boy under 18 years of age shall be in charge of or operating any power machinery used for moving material in a mine and no person other than a man of 21 years of age or over shall operate any power machinery used for raising or lowering persons in a mine.

3. In order to bring uniformity in mining laws, we recommend that all provinces should insert regulations in mining laws providing for not more than 8 hours as a legal day's limit of the work, as incorporated already wholly or partly in the existing laws of Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and the Yukon.

4. That your committee recommends:—

That payment of wages at least semi-monthly be made compulsory by law in all provinces where such legislation is not already in existence, such payment to be made by cheque or currency. Payment of wages on hotel premises

and the cashing of pay-cheques in or at a hotel or bar where intoxicating liquors are sold to be prohibited by law in all provinces.

5. That your committee recommends:—

That legislation providing for miners' liens be enacted in all provinces where such legislation is not already in existence, applying to mines, mining claims, mining lands or work connected therewith, and that every person who performs labour for wages shall have a lien thereon.

6. That your committee recommends:—

That legislation be enacted in all provinces where legislation is not already in existence, providing that no amount may be retained from wages of an employee except sums due for powder, coal, oil, rent, and such doctors' and hospital fees as may be approved by the Workmen's Compensation Board, and supplies necessary to the execution of the work carried on by such employee, nor shall an employer apply the wages of an employee to payment of a debt without the written consent of the employee given individually or by collective agreement.

7. That where, in any province, examinations are required for certificates of competency for mine managers, pit-bosses, and other working officials, such examinations shall be conducted by a board composed of a government inspector, a working miner and a mine manager.

8. We would recommend that all candidates for certificates as mine managers, pit-bosses, etc., shall have at least five years' mining experience, produce evidence of ability, sobriety and good conduct, and be at least 23 years of age.

9. Mine inspectors shall be holders of mine manager's certificates, with at least seven years' mining experience in the class of mines of which he is made inspector. He shall not be interested in mines in his district, either directly or indirectly.

10. We recommend that, without limiting the powers of inspectors, an inspector shall have power to enter, inspect and examine any mine or any part thereof at all reasonable times by day or night, to examine into and make enquiry respecting the state and condition of the mine, the ventilation and safety of mines, to give notice in writing of any matter, thing or practice which he considers dangerous or defective, and of its immediate remedy. If disagreement follows, the defect shall be referred to a board of arbitration consisting of a judge and representatives of interested parties, the decision of this tribunal to be final.

11. Resolved, that all mines shall have an adequate amount of ventilation passing therein, and that all mines be examined before the workmen enter the mine, and that a report of such inspection be made in a book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and such report shall be available to any workman employed in mine.

12. The question of health of employees in mining camps is now being examined into by the different provinces concerned, with a view to fully protecting the workers and as far as possible unifying the laws, and we submit that this matter be referred to this tribunal for action.

13. Resolved, that the present laws with reference to special investigations which are in existence in several provinces be continued, and that the same provisions be made to extend to provinces where such laws are not in operation.

14. Resolved, that the Workmen's Compensation Board in each province where such board exists shall make provision for the administration of first

aid and mine rescue work, and that where no boards are in existence, specific provisions be made.

Report of Committee on Minimum Wages for Women and Girls

The Committee on Minimum Wages for Women and Girls reported as follows:—

We approve the principle of a minimum wage for women and girls, and recommend that a competent authority be created in each province in the Dominion to establish a minimum wage adequate to maintain self-support for women and girls, and such authority shall be empowered to fix the hours of employment for such women and girls not already provided for by legislation, and further recommend that such hours of employment should not exceed 48 per week, except of employees engaged in domestic or agricultural employment.

Report of Committee on Industrial Disputes Legislation

The Committee on Industrial Disputes Legislation reported as follows:—

The committee has examined the existing legislation of the Dominion and provinces with respect to industrial disputes, and is of the view that to secure a reasonable degree of uniformity with regard to the same it is desirable the following principles should be observed:—

1. That disputes in mines and public utilities should be dealt with exclusively by federal legislation.

2. That federal legislation should be held to apply to public utilities under the control of a province or municipality or other public or private authority.

3. That, whereas, in some cases provincial legislation has been enacted respecting industrial disputes which applies to all occupations giving rise to the relations of employer and employee and which therefore include policemen and firemen, it should be provided that all disputes affecting policemen or firemen in all parts of Canada should come within the jurisdiction of the federal law.

4. The committee lacks information enabling it to decide upon the advisability of the extension of the present federal law to other industries, and therefore makes no recommendation.

XII. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE—LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year 1919-20 gave particulars of the First International Labour Conference, convened under the authority of the Treaty of Peace, and held in Washington, D.C., October 29 to November 29, 1919. The agenda of this conference had been fixed in the Peace Treaty and matters under consideration related to the permanent organization of the International Labour Body and the following specific subjects of reference, namely: (1) the application in the countries represented of the principle of the eight-hour day or forty-eight hour week; (2) the question of preventing or providing against unemployment; (3) and (4) various proposals relating to the employment of women and children, and (5) the prohibition of the use of white phosphorous in the manufacture of matches.

The proceedings of the conference resulted in the adoption of six draft conventions, six recommendations and a number of miscellaneous resolutions. Draft conventions and recommendations of the conference related to these various matters as follows:—

Draft Conventions.—Limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week: unemployment; the employment of women before and after childbirth; the employment of women during the night; fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment; the night work of young persons employed in industry.

Recommendations.—Unemployment; reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers; the prevention of anthrax; the protection of women and children against lead poisoning; the establishment of Government health services; the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

A comprehensive article on the proceedings of the first International Labour Conference appeared in the December, 1919, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

The Second International Labour Conference, convened under the authority of the Treaty of Peace, was held in Genoa, Italy, June 15, 1920, to discuss matters relating to seamen. As is now generally understood, each member of the International Labour Organization is, under the terms of the Labour Sections of the Treaty of Peace, entitled to four representatives, two as representing the Government and one each to be appointed as representing employers and workmen respectively, it being required that the employer and workmen delegates shall be named in agreement with the organizations (when such exist) most representative of the classes respectively concerned.

The Canadian delegation to the Genoa conference was composed as follows:—Government delegates—The Honourable Philippe Roy, Commissioner General of Canada at Paris, France; Mr. G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., Ottawa, Deputy Minister of Naval Affairs. Employers' delegate—Mr. Thomas Robb, Montreal, Secretary of the Shipping Federation of Canada. Workmen's delegate—Mr. J. C. Gauthier, Montreal, President, Sailors, Firemen and Cooks' Union of Canada.

Twenty-seven countries were represented by eighty-six voting delegates and one hundred and fifty-eight technical advisers, or a total of two hundred and forty-four official representatives. Besides this, most of the countries had translators and secretaries attached to their staffs.

The following is a list of the countries represented at the conference: Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chili, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland,

Portugal, Roumania, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The conference elected as chairman, Baron Mayor des Planches (Italy), and as vice-presidents, Messrs. Arthur Fontaine (Government delegate, France), P. Nijgh (Owner delegate, Netherlands), and Havelock Wilson (Seamen delegate, Great Britain).

The agenda of the conference provided four subjects for consideration: Item 1. Hours of labour and their effect on manning and accommodation. Item 2. Unemployment, including facilities for finding employment for seamen and insurance against unemployment. Item 3. Employment of children at sea. Item 4. Seamen's codes.

The International Labour Office had circularized all the members of the League of Nations some time before the meeting and had received from them information regarding the questions on the agenda. This information was extracted and published in four pamphlets, each one relating to one of the items on the agenda.

Four special commissions were named by the conference to study the four points on the agenda, and another commission was appointed to consider questions relating to inland navigation. A guiding commission was also named to direct the general work of the conference. Canada was represented on all these commissions except the commission on minimum age of children at sea, which was a very small one and had to handle a subject which was not controversial. Mr. Thomas Robb was chosen chairman of the commission on inland navigation.

As a result of the discussions and the work of the conference, conventions were agreed to concerning: (1) Facilities for finding employment for seamen. (2) Minimum age of employment of children on board ship. (3) Unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of ship.

Recommendations were adopted regarding: (1) Hours of work in inland navigation. (2) Hours of work on board fishing vessels. (3) Unemployment insurance for seamen. (4) Establishment of national seamen's codes.

Resolutions were also adopted for the instruction and guidance of the International Labour Office concerning: (1) Prevention and treatment of venereal disease in the mercantile marine. (2) Insurance against unemployment. (3) Special clauses in articles of agreement and seamen's codes. (4) The education of children or apprenticed seamen.

The conference discussed the following questions and resolved that they should come up for final decision at the next conference. (1) Prohibition of the employment of any person under the age of 18 as a trimmer or stoker. (2) Medical examination of children before being employed on board ship. (3) Education of children.

The conference elected a joint committee of owners and seamen to advise the International Labour Office whenever needed, and as a consulting body which would be an aid to the office. The composition of this committee was as follows: Owners—Messrs. Nordborg (Sweden), Deckers (Belgium), Hori (Japan), Robb (Canada), Cuthbert Laws (Great Britain). Seamen—Messrs. Havelock Wilson (Great Britain), Rivelli (France), Giulietti (Italy), Doring (Germany), Nilson (Norway).

The conference reached agreements and conclusions on all the subjects of the agenda with the exception of the item concerning hours of labour. It also considered other subjects related to the agenda, and discussed some further subjects of interest to seamen, which will come up for final decision at future conferences. Two draft conventions regarding hours of labour were presented to the conference, but neither of these proposals obtained the necessary two-thirds majority, and the conference therefore did not agree to any convention or recommendation on this subject. The other recommendations and conventions were passed by practically a unanimous vote, and were the result of long discussion, and generally represented a compromise of the views of the different sections of the conference.

The United States, not having joined the League of Nations, was not represented at the conference. This left the Canadian delegation as the only representatives from North America and made their position a delicate one in many cases. Many of the questions relating to the employment of seamen affect Canada and the United States in a similar manner, and on the Great Lakes and the boundary waters their interests are similar, and it would be difficult for Canada to adhere to a convention which would obligate it to conditions which would not be recognized by the United States. The argument was admitted by the conference and the resolutions regarding inland waters have been drafted with a view to meeting this situation.

Mr. G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Naval Affairs, Ottawa, Canadian Government delegate, laid before the Minister of Labour a report of the proceedings of the conference, including the list of the various draft conventions, resolutions and motions adopted by the conference; this report was published in the October, 1920, *Labour Gazette*.

Looking somewhat beyond the end of the fiscal year, it may be noted that the draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference held at Washington, D.C., from October 29 to November 29, 1919, and at Genoa, Italy, from June 15 to July 10, 1920, were formally laid before the Dominion Parliament by the Minister of Justice on May 28, 1921, together with an expression of view as to whether the power competent to legislate was federal or provincial. The statement of the Minister of Justice was printed in the *Labour Gazette* for June, 1921, and copies of the statement were forwarded also for the consideration of the Provincial Governments.

The Governing Body

It will be recalled that the terms of the Peace Treaty provide that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall be composed of twelve members representing the various Governments, together with six others representing employers and six representing workers. When the Governing Body was organized at Washington it was decided that the government representatives should be nominated by the following countries: Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Argentina, Canada, Poland, and, pending the appointment of a representative of the United States, Denmark. The Honourable G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, was appointed representative of the Government of Canada on the Governing Body. Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was elected as one of the workers' representatives on the Governing Body. M. Arthur Fontaine (France) was chosen as chairman of the Governing Body, and M. Albert Thomas (France) was elected as provisional director.

The Second and Third Meetings of the Governing Body were held in Paris, France, on January 26-28, 1920, and in London, England, on March 22-25, 1920, respectively. Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, was appointed to attend these meetings on behalf of the Minister of Labour, who, on account of his parliamentary duties, had found it impossible to leave Canada at that time. At the Paris meeting of the Governing Body the appointment of M. Albert Thomas as director was confirmed, and Mr. H. B. Butler, who had acted as secretary-general at the Washington Conference, was appointed assistant director. A comprehensive report by the Deputy Minister of Labour on the meetings of the Governing Body in Paris and London respectively appeared in the July, 1920, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

The Fourth Meeting of the Governing Body was held at Genoa, Italy, June 8-12, 1920, the Chairman, M. Arthur Fontaine, presiding. The Honourable Philippe Roy, Commissioner-General for Canada at Paris, attended as substitute representative of the Dominion Government, the Minister of Labour not being able to be present. Following the recommendation of the Washington conference for the appointment of an international commission on unemployment, the Governing Body proceeded to

appoint a commission consisting of six members, with Mr. Louis Varlez, the officer of the International Labour Office charged with the section on Unemployment and Immigration, as secretary. This meeting of the Governing Body was reported in the *Labour Gazette* for September, 1920.

The Fifth Meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Geneva, Switzerland, on October 6-7, 1920, under the chairmanship of M. Arthur Fontaine. This was the first meeting of the Governing Body at the permanent headquarters of the International organization at Geneva. Eleven of the twelve Government delegates were in attendance, together with a full representation of the employers' organizations and workers' associations. Mr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, attended as substitute Government delegate for Canada on behalf of the Minister of Labour, who was unable to be present. Mr. E. W. A. O'Dell, of Hamilton, Ont., attended as workers' delegate on behalf of Mr. P. M. Draper, of Ottawa, who was unable to be present. Details of the matters dealt with at this meeting were reported in the December, 1920, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

The Sixth Meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Geneva, Switzerland, on January 11-13, 1921. Each of the twelve Governments holding seats on the Governing Body were represented, excepting Argentina, while the full number of representatives from both the employers' and workers' organizations were in attendance. The Canadian Government was represented by Mr. L. C. Christie, legal adviser of the Department of External Affairs, who was appointed to attend this meeting in substitution for the Minister of Labour, who was unable to be present. Mr. H. J. Halford, of Hamilton, Ont., attended as a member of the workers' group, in substitution for Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, who, it will have been noted, holds a seat on behalf of Canadian labour interests. The discussions of this session were reported in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1921.

Commissions, Questionnaires, Etc.

During the year consideration was given by the Department of Justice as to what authority or authorities are, as respects the Dominion of Canada, to be regarded as the competent authority or authorities, under the provisions of the Treaty of Peace, for the purpose of considering the draft conventions and recommendations, and also as to the action which the Dominion Government should take in order to carry out its engagement under the treaty. A report on the subject was submitted to the Governor General in Council on November 2 by the Minister of Justice, which was duly concurred in by Council and approved by his Excellency the Governor General on November 6, 1920. The report of the Minister of Justice referred to expresses the opinion that the obligation of the Dominion Government in these matters will be fully carried out by bringing the different conventions and recommendations before competent authority, Dominion or provincial, accordingly as it may appear, having regard to the scope and objects, the true intent and character of the legislation required. The report of the Minister of Justice further dealt with the question of legislative jurisdiction as between the Dominion and the provinces in regard to each of these conventions and recommendations referred to. The full text of the Order in Council was published in the *Labour Gazette* of November, 1920.

It has devolved upon the Department of Labour to conduct considerable correspondence with the International Labour Office, with other departments of the Dominion Government, with the provinces and with workers' and employers' organizations, in connection with the collection and transmission of information of various kinds at the request of the International Labour Office, and also to prepare the replies of the Government of Canada to questionnaires dealing with the items on the agenda of the International Labour Conference. The matters thus dealt with by the Department of Labour include those mentioned below:—

In connection with the Seamen's Conference held at Genoa, Italy, on June 15, 1920, the Department of Labour received in March of that year a copy of the questionnaire sent out by the International Labour Office in accordance with the conclusions reached at the Paris meeting of the Governing Body. Copies of the questionnaire were forwarded to officials of steamship companies, trade unions and associations, shipping federations, to the fair wage officers of the Department of Labour, and in some cases to correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, these officers of the department being instructed to interview masters, mates, pilots, shipping masters and other authorities- in a word, to cover the questionnaire exhaustively. The questionnaire was also discussed with other Government departments. The information collected was utilized in the preparation of the reply of the Canadian Government to the questionnaire.

The International Labour Conference at Washington adopted on November 25, 1919, a resolution requiring the Governing Body to set up an International Commission to study the question of regulating emigration and immigration, and of protecting the interests of wage-earners not residing in their own country, the said commission to present its report at the session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva, in 1921. The commission was composed of 18 members, 9 appointed by European Governments and 9 by Governments outside of Europe as follows: six employers' delegates, six workers' delegates and six Government delegates. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in London, was appointed the Canadian Government representative on the commission.

A questionnaire from the International Labour Office dealing with the three following points was received by the Dominion Government on September 8, 1920: (1) the actual position of immigration and emigration in the respective countries, including statistical returns showing movements of populations; (2) the existing legislation and regulations in the respective countries; and (3) questions intended to bring out an expression of the views of the respective countries on the questions involved, including the co-ordination of the legislation of the different countries, equality of treatment of foreign workers, and international co-ordination of effort for the protection of immigrants through the International Labour Office.

The reply of the Dominion Government was forwarded through Lieutenant-Colonel Obed Smith, the Canadian Government representative on the commission.

In January, 1921, an inquiry was instituted by the International Labour Office regarding experience with the three-shift system in the iron and steel industry, with particular reference to the extent to which it had superseded the two-shift system. The inquiry was limited to blast furnaces (including coke works), open-hearth furnaces and Bessemer foundries and rolling mills (including plate mills, tube works, wire works, etc.); it did not include foundry work, forging, fabricating, or any of the more refined manufacturing processes. A questionnaire was sent to all firms in Canada possibly engaged in the operations specified, and at the close of the fiscal year the Department of Labour was receiving replies to the questionnaires which in due course were embodied in a memorandum on the subject which was furnished to the International Labour Office.

The International Labour Office was instructed in June, 1920, by the Governing Body to conduct an inquiry into the problem of industrial production throughout the world, for the purpose of bringing out the various factors which might influence production, and, by defining the part coming to each one, prepare the way for an improvement in the situation. The International Labour Office, after consulting with the various Governments and receiving their suggestions, prepared a questionnaire relative to the inquiry, copy of which was received by the Department of Labour March 29, 1921. At the close of the fiscal year the Department of Labour was securing information from various sources and in due course replies to the questionnaire were forwarded to the International Labour Office.

Agenda of the 1921 Conference

Questionnaires covering the items on the agenda for the third meeting of the General Conference of the International Labour Organization, which was called for April 4, 1921, but subsequently postponed to October 25, 1921, were received by the Department of Labour during February and March, 1921. At the close of the fiscal year the Department of Labour was preparing replies to the questions which related to the following matters:—

1. Reform of Constitution of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

2. Adaptation to agricultural labour of the Washington decisions concerning the regulations of the hours of work.

3. Adaptation to agricultural labour of the Washington decisions concerning,—

(*a*) measures for the prevention of, or providing against, unemployment;

(*b*) protection of women and children.

4. Special measures for the protection of agricultural workers,—

(*a*) technical agricultural education;

(*b*) living-in conditions of agricultural workers;

(*c*) guarantee of the rights of association and combination;

(*d*) protection against accident, sickness, invalidity and old age.

5. Disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores.

6. Prohibition of the use of white lead in painting.

7. The weekly rest-day in industrial and commercial employment.

8. (*a*) The prohibition of the employment of any person under the age of 18 years as trimmer or stoker;

(*b*) The compulsory medical examination of all children employed on board ship.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1921

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

[No. 39—1922]

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the Eleventh Annual Report of the Department of the Naval Service, being for the year ended March 31, 1921.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

C. C. BALLANTYNE,
Minister of the Naval Service.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 2, 1921.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1921

Ottawa, July 1, 1921.

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
Minister of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—I have the honour to report on the Department of the Naval Service for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, under the following headings:—

1. Royal Canadian Navy.
2. Fisheries Protection Service.
3. Survey of Tides and Currents.
4. Life-Saving Service.
5. Hydrographic Survey.
6. Financial Statement.
7. Stores.
8. Radiotelegraph Service.
9. General.

I. ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE OF CANADA

The Royal Naval College of Canada was established in 1910. Its object as defined by Act of Parliament is to impart education in naval science. The course at the Naval College, which covers a period of three years, includes theoretical and practical training in seamanship, navigation, engineering, mathematics, mechanics, physics and also the usual academic subjects.

Although the department does not guarantee naval commissions to cadets graduated from the college, it makes a limited number of appointments to the service from amongst them each year. These appointments depend upon the requirements of the service. On the other hand, cadets who are offered naval appointments are not obliged to accept. The only condition imposed upon graduated cadets is that they will join the Canadian Naval Reserve, should that force be organized.

Cadets who do not join the Naval Service, and who desire to continue their education at one of the Canadian universities, are accepted by the Universities of McGill (Montreal), Toronto (Toronto), and Queen's (Kingston, Ont.), as second-year students in their science course. Cadets who do not wish to proceed with their studies, are quite well equipped, particularly in engineering, to make their way in life. The department gives preference to graduated cadets in recommending applicants for appointment to the Hydrographic Surveys.

Cadets are required to pay annually a tuition of one hundred dollars in advance. In addition to this amount they must deposit a further sum of four hundred and fifty dollars ($450) for the first year and three hundred and twenty-five dollars ($325) for each of the second and third years, to cover necessary expenses. Unexpended amounts from deposits are refunded to the parent or guardian. Should the expenses of any cadet exceed the deposit the parent or guardian is required to pay the difference.

An allowance for travelling expenses is made at the rate of four cents per mile for excess mileage above 500 necessarily travelled by cadets on first joining the college and for the last journey from the college at the completion of the three year course. No allowance is made for travelling to and from the college for vacations.

Vacations extend from the third week in June to the second week in September, with two weeks at Christmas and five days at Easter.

The progress, both physical and mental, of cadets, is reported upon as satisfactory during the past year. The general health at the college has also been excellent.

In June, 1920, fourteen cadets were successful at the passing out examinations. Four of these were given commissions.

The annual cadetship examinations were held by the Civil Service Commission in June, 1920. Fifteen candidates were successful and joined the Naval College in September of that year. There were forty-five cadets at the Naval College during the 1920-21 school year.

PERSONNEL

The reorganization of the Naval Service begun in March, 1920, was continued during the year 1920-21. All ranks and ratings not essential to the service, or who had not the necessary qualifications for retention, were demobilized. The civilian staff at headquarters was also reduced to a peace basis. Only a sufficient naval and civilian staff was retained to efficiently carry out the essential work of the department. The reduction of staffs became effective from the 15th May, 1920, but a small number of supernumerary naval men and civilians were retained for short periods thereafter to assist in carrying out necessary readjustments or to complete the work on hand. The reorganization was completed during the year.

There remained in the service one hundred and forty-three officers of all ranks, thirty-nine of whom are undergoing training in Imperial ships.

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVAL SHIPS

H.M.C. cruiser *Aurora* and two light destroyers H.M.C.S. *Patriot* and *Patrician*, which were presented to Canada by the Imperial Government, were transferred to Canadian authorities on the 1st November, 1920, and were placed in commission in the Royal Canadian Navy. The following vessels compose the Royal Canadian Squadron: H.M.C.S. *Aurora*, H.M.C.S. *Patriot*, H.M.C.S. *Patrician*, H.M.C. submarines *C.H. 14* and *C.H. 15* and *Depot*.

H.M.C.S. Aurora.—The *Aurora* was built at Devonport Dockyard and was completed in 1914. It is a ship of 3,500 tons displacement with a length over all of 136 feet, beam 39 feet, mean draught 13½ feet, and maximum draught 15½ feet. She is fitted with Parsons turbines, eight Yarrow small tube boilers. She carries tripod masts and has a designed horse-power of 40,000. Her speed is 28.5 knots and she carries a complement of 325 officers and men. The estimated cost of construction of the *Aurora* was £289,000. The *Aurora* is commanded by Captain Henry G. H. Adams, C.B.E., R.N.

H.M.C.S. *Aurora* was attached to the General Imperial Fleet, 1914-17. It participated in the Scarborough raid on the 16th December, 1914, and in the action at Dogger Bank on the 24th January, 1915. It was the first to report the presence of the enemy and first in action. During 1918 the *Aurora* was on minelaying duties at Skagerrack and was one of the vessels comprising the outer patrol at the Zeebrugge Raid.

H.M.C.S. Patriot and *Patrician.*—These vessels were built by Messrs. Thornycroft and were completed in 1916. They have a displacement of 1,004 tons and their overall length is 271 feet and 274 feet, respectively. Their beam is 27½ feet and draught 10½ feet. They are fitted with Brown-Curtis turbines and three Yarrow boilers, and have a designed horse-power of 27,500, speed 35 knots, complement 74. The estimated cost of construction of these vessels was £105,000 each.

The *Patriot* is commanded by Lieutenant C. T. Beard, R.C.N., and the *Patrician* is commanded by Lieutenant G. C. Jones, R.C.N.

From 1916 until the close of the war the *Patriot* was engaged on various patrol duties and was attached to the General Imperial Fleet as was also the *Patrician.*

Movements.—On the 1st December, 1920, the *Aurora*, *Patriot* and *Patrician* were handed over to Canadian authorities at Plymouth. The following schedule shows their movements from that date up to the end of the fiscal year:—

[illegible]	Arrived	Left
Plymouth		December 1, 1920
Azores (Fayal)	December 6, 1920	" 8, 1920
[illegible]	" 15, 1920	" 18, 1920
Halifax	" 21, 1920	January 8, 1921
Bermuda	January 11, 1921	" 15, 1921
Trinidad	" 20, 1921	February 2, 1921
Panama	February 7, 1921	" 8, 1921
Corinto	" 11, 1921	" 12, 1921
La Libertad	" 13, 1921	" 15, 1921
San Jose	" 15, 1921	" 17, 1921
Salina Cruz	" 18, 1921	" 21, 1921
Manganello	" 23, 1921	" 25, 1921
San Diego	March 2, 1921	March 5, 1921
Esquimalt	" 9, 1921	" 11, 1921
Vancouver	" 11, 1921	" 16, 1921
Esquimalt	" 16, 1921	.....

During the journey from Plymouth to Bermuda range-finding exercises were carried out on all working days. The ships' complement also underwent training in the use of guns and firing exercises. Between Halifax and Trinidad similar training and exercises were taken. At Port of Spain H.M. ships *Calcutta* and *Constance* joined the Canadian squadron and joint operations and exercises were performed covering a period of one week.

A sports club and rifle club for the ratings have been established on board the ships of the Canadian squadron and have proved a source of valuable training to the ships' companies.

At various periods night-firing exercises and star shell and searchlight work have been performed.

En route to Corinto special exercises in tactics were performed.

On the journey from Halifax to Esquimalt various official visits were made by the officers of the Canadian squadron.

During the long cruise from Plymouth to Esquimalt lengthy tests were carried out to ascertain what speed was most economical. Tests were also carried out for fuel by using commercial oil as well as Admiralty oil with a view to adopting for use the most economical and efficient.

The health of officers and men of H.M.C. ships is reported upon by commanding officers as excellent.

BOYS' TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT

During the latter part of 1920 action was taken to establish a boys' training school at Halifax, where boys entered for service in the Royal Canadian Navy may be properly trained. It is the intention to replace, as soon as possible, Imperial ratings loaned by the Royal Navy to the Canadian service. To accomplish this an establishment must be provided to afford necessary training to boys and youths, in order that they shall be proficient in their duties when placed aboard ship. Instruction will include seamanship, gunnery, signalling, wireless telegraphy, physical training, engine-room training, ordnance training and stoker's training.

The boys trained at this school will also be given courses in the usual academic subjects up to and including second year high school.

Accommodation will be provided for one hundred boys, this being the number that it is proposed to enter in the training establishment. No difficulty is anticipated in securing full number as already over four hundred applications for entry have been received.

Entry will be made between the ages of 16 and 18½ years, except stokers, who will be entered between the ages of 18 and 25 years. Those entered will be required to sign an agreement to serve continuously for seven years, provided their services are required for that time. In the case of boys under 18 years of age, such period of service shall commence as from the date upon which they attain the age of 18. The average period of shore training is nine months, although boys possessing exceptional aptitude may qualify for transfer afloat in six months.

H. M. C. DOCKYARDS, HALIFAX AND ESQUIMALT

Concurrent with the other services of the department, a complete reorganization of the technical branches of both dockyards was effected. The management of dockyard workshops has been much simplified and has been placed under the charge of an engineer manager. The reorganization has resulted in a considerable reduction of both labour and clerical personnel and has produced a more centralized and compact system of control and operation.

A number of workshops at Halifax which were established owing to extra work during the war have been closed. These are held in reserve, and are in condition to be put in full operation at short notice.

During the year, repairs and refits, as required, have been carried out at Halifax, to ships of the Canadian Naval Service, Imperial Navy and French Navy, and also to Fisheries Protection, Hydrographic Survey and other Canadian Government vessels.

Upon the return to normal conditions the department ascertained that known and anticipated requirements for ship repairs and refits would not justify the maintenance of Esquimalt dockyard in active operation. It was, therefore, decided to close the workshops and repair plant; this was done early in the year. The shops and equipment are in readiness for reopening without delay, should they be required.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

The Department of Naval Service has now taken over from the Admiralty all intelligence work for the North American Continent. Intelligence work of the department has been placed under the charge of a trained Naval Intelligence officer. The results of this system have given complete satisfaction to the British Admiralty.

2. FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE

The Fisheries Protection Service is maintained for the purpose of protecting Canadian fisheries along the three-mile limit of the Canadian coasts and the international boundary line in the Great Lakes.

Foreign vessels are not permitted to fish within the Canadian three-mile limit or in the Canadian waters of the Great Lakes. They are, however, under the Treaty of 1818 allowed to call at Canadian ports for wood, water, shelter or repairs. The patrol of the Fisheries Protection Service is necessary to maintain observance of all Fisheries regulations by these vessels while passing through Canadian waters, as well as by vessels en route to the fishing grounds. A very close co-operation is maintained between the Fisheries officials, Customs officers and the Fisheries Protection officers, in order to ensure the strict observance of the Canadian regulations.

The mackerel fisheries along the Atlantic coast require most careful surveillance. Every spring the schools of mackerel arrive off the southwestern coast of Nova Scotia and follow the coast eastward on their way to their summer feeding grounds. United States fishing fleets follow the run of mackerel along the Nova Scotia coast and carry on their fishing operations throughout the journey. They are, however, not permitted to fish within the Canadian three-mile limit. The Fisheries Protection Service maintains a patrol which keeps close watch on the United States vessels from the time they arrive off the Canadian coasts until they return to their home ports with their catches.

In previous years our vessels interested themselves only in enforcing the regulations. During the past year, however, a new and important development of their work has been effected. In addition to their protective utility they have performed scouting operations for the purpose of locating the shoals of mackerel. The information obtained was sent by wireless to the shore and given to the Canadian fishermen. The fishermen were thus enabled to proceed immediately to the localities where the fish were and lost no time in locating them. The arrangement has proved highly satisfactory to the Canadian fishing interests, particularly as the run of fish this year did not approach the Nova Scotia coast so closely as in previous years and would, therefore, have been much more difficult to locate. It is hoped that this system may be continued and extended in the future.

On the West coast the seal patrol required closest attention. Under the terms of the Pelagic Sealing Treaty, pelagic sealing, that is seal fishing at sea, is prohibited by international arrangement. The Indians are, however, permitted to capture sufficient seals for their food supply, the seals to be killed by spearing only. Very careful patrol is necessary to ensure that the Indians do not use rifles in capturing seals. The Fisheries Protection patrol enforces, so far as possible, the regulations with reference to sealing and investigates any reported illegal seal fishing.

It also protects the Canadian salmon fisheries against foreign fishing vessels.

The West coast ships were also used, whilst on their regular patrol, for carrying supplies, etc., to the isolated Radiotelegraph Stations on the British Columbia coast.

The following is a table of the Fisheries Protection vessels in commission during the past year:—

Name of Ship.	Captain.	Size. Length.	Size. Beam.	Speed. Knots.	Station.	Remarks.
		'	' "			
C.G.S. *Arras*	J. E. Morris.	130	25	10	Northumberland Strait Division.	
Arleux....	William J. Milne.	130	25	10	Bay of Fundy.	
Hochelaga.	Clement Barkhouse.	210	278 6	14	General East Coast Service.	
Petrel	G. A. Burton....	116	22	11	Nova Scotia Coast west of Halifax.	
Bécancour..	P. C. Robinson..	100	22	13	Lake Erie, Eastern end.	
Lavaltrie..	H. P. Cousins....	91	22	9½	Lake Erie, Port Stanley Division.	
Laviolette .	E. S. Bailey..	91	22	9½	Lake Erie, Western Division.	
Armentières.	J. A. Baillies.	130	25	10	General Patrol (two months).	June-October loaned Tidal Surveys; October-March laid up.
Malaspina..	George Ford.	160	26½	14½	West Coast Vancouver Island.	
Stadacona..	Holmes Newcomb	196	33 6	12	General West Coast Patrol.	
Thiepval...	H. Adlam...	130	25	10	General West Coast Patrol.	

All the Fisheries Protection vessels during the past year were re-commissioned under the Blue Ensign. During the war these vessels were attached to the Royal Canadian Navy and had the privilege of flying the White Ensign but with their return to the Fisheries Protection Service proper, they were commissioned under the Blue Ensign.

On the East coast the *Arras*, *Arleux*, *Hochelaga* and *Petrel* were laid up in the fall, as were also the three vessels engaged on the Great Lakes.

On the West coast the *Thiepval* only was kept in commission on patrol work during the winter of 1920-21.

The department considered that in view of the necessity of economizing, the number of vessels in commission during the winter months should be reduced to the minimum for the past season. It considered that all the vessels on the East coast should be placed out of commission for the winter and that the *Thiepval* on the West coast would be sufficient to retain in commission for protective purposes.

C.G.S. Arras.—The C.G.S. *Arras* was placed in commission at Halifax on the 1st April, 1920. The vessel proceeded to Cape Sable on mackerel scouting and patrol duties. Working with C.G.S. *Hochelaga* the *Arras* met the United States mackerel seining fleet off Shelburne and continued on scouting duties along the Nova Scotian coast to the eastward, up to the 18th June, when the United States fleet left our coast. The *Arras* then proceeded to the Northumberland Strait Division and took up her station, with headquarters at Pictou. Cruising on this station was continued up to the latter part of October when the vessel returned to Halifax where she was paid off on the 31st October. During the season the vessel succeeded in refloating the schooner *Milo*, ashore near Georgetown, P.E.I., and also rendered assistance to the British steamer *Clare Hugo Steines*, ashore on Amet island shoals. The vessel reported that twelve United States mackerel seining vessels and thirty-six United States bank fishing vessels visited the Canadian coast during the season. The vessels were care-

fully watched to ensure that no infringements of the fisheries laws were made. The vessel was in commission for seven months during the year.

C.G.S. Arleux.—The C.G.S. *Arleux* had been in commission during the previous winter on ice-breaking duties and at the commencement of the season was undergoing refits. On the 17th May the *Arleux* resumed her Fisheries Protection duties, working in conjunction with the *Arras* and *Hochelaga*. The vessel sighted the schools of mackerel off Shelburne county, kept in touch with them and sent daily reports of their movements to the coast. This work was continued up to the 21st June. The *Arleux* reports that the fishing fleets made good catches but that the fish kept a long distance off shore and that the shore fishermen were not so successful. On the 23rd June the *Arleux* took up its regular station in the Bay of Fundy and approaches. Care was taken to prevent the dynamiting of fish and also, along the shores of St. John County, careful check was kept on the drift net salmon fishermen. The vessel also located a number of illegally set lobster traps which were destroyed. Assistance was rendered in putting into effect a system of registering, numbering and painting the names on all Canadian Fishing vessels operating in the district, in order that they may be easily recognized from the United States boats. This system not only aids in the detection of United States poaching vessels but is also of great assistance in the prevention of smuggling. During the season several attempts were made to float the schooner *American Eagle*, ashore on the west side of Grand Manan. These attempts were unsuccessful and the vessel became a total loss. The *Arleux* also towed the Little Wood Island lifeboat to St. John for repairs and carried out direction finding tests with the Cranberry Point and Red Head Direction Stations. The vessel reports that sardines were plentiful in St. John and Charlotte counties, but that the prices paid were small and the demand limited. This factor, together with the high cost of material, resulted in a poor year for those employed in this line of fishing. The same difficulty was found with line fishing. The vessel was paid off at the end of November. During the year it was in commission six and a half months and steamed over 7,000 miles.

C.G.S. Hochelaga.—The C.G.S. *Hochelaga* went into commission on the 1st April, 1920. On the 15th April the vessel proceeded to Blanche, N.S., with a new lifeboat and returned the old boat to Halifax. On the 3rd May the *Hochelaga* went on patrol duty in conection with the mackerel fisheries and worked in conjunction with the other Fisheries Protection vessels until the end of May. During the season the vessel performed various patrol duties on the Nova Scotian coasts and on the Northumberland Strait patrol. Work in connection with Radiotelegraph inspection and supply was carried out during the period that this ship was on patrol duties, including stations on the St. Lawrence, Labrador and Newfoundland coasts. The vessel was paid off on the 31st October. Whilst employed on the duties assigned it during the year, a close watch was kept on fishing activities. The vessel reports that the result of the mackerel scouting patrol was highly satisfactory. The vessel was in commission seven months during the year and steamed 8,462 miles.

C.G.S. Petrel.—The C.G.S. *Petrel* was commissioned on the 1st April, 1920. Cruising was taken up on the western Nova Scotian division and the ship called at various harbours for the purpose of collecting fishing information. Assistance was also rendered the Fisheries service in carrying out lobster factory inspection. During May and up to the 24th June the vessel was engaged on mackerel scouting and patrol duties, after which she returned to Halifax and thence to her regular station. The vessel was also utilized for the delivery of confidential matter to the collector of custom at Yarmouth. A sharp lookout was also kept for reported smuggling vessels. On the 1st October the vessel was ordered to proceed to the Prince Edward Island station, where cruising was carried out up to the end of October. The vessel then returned

to Halifax and was placed in winter quarters towards the end of November. The officers boarded many United States fishing vessels whose papers were examined. No poaching or illegal fishing was observed during the season. The vessel reports that lobsters were plentiful in some localities. The cod fisheries were generally good but prices were low; good catches of pollock were also made. The fall run on mackerel was good although the shore fishermen were not successful owing to the fact that the fish were well off shore. During the season assistance was rendered to the schooner *Ruby Pentz* and also to two disabled motor boats. The deck hands of the *Petrel* were given boat drill, signalling practice and seamanship lessons. During the year the vessel was in commission eight months and steamed 6,000 miles.

C.G.S. Becancour.—The C.G.S. *Becancour* was transferred to the Fisheries Protection Service from the Department of Marine and went into commission at Sorel, P.Q., on the 11th May, 1920. The vessel proceeded to lake Erie and took up its station at Port Dover on the 2nd June. From the time of arriving in lake Erie a constant watch was kept for illegal fishing along the international boundary line at the east end of the lake. The vessel remained in commission until the 31st December. During the season 344 nets were seized, mostly belonging to United States fishermen, who had set them north of the boundary line. The vessel was in commission seven and a half months and steamed 3,192 miles.

C.G.S. Lavaltrie.—The C.G.S. *Lavaltrie* went into commission at Sorel, P.Q., on the 11th May and accompanied the C.G.S. *Becancour* to lake Erie. The vessel patrolled the international boundary line along the central division of the lake. In October it was considered advisable to lay up the *Lavaltrie* as the amount of work left did not warrant keeping the vessel in commission. The *Lavaltrie* was accordingly paid off at the end of October. The vessel was in commission five and a half months during the year.

C.G.S. Laviolette.—The C.G.S. *Laviolette* was commissioned at Sorel on the 12th June and proceeded to lake Erie, western division, to take up her duties. The vessel remained on patrol duty until November, after which she undertook fish hatcheries work until the 8th December, when she was laid up at Amherstburg. As fisheries activities commence very early in the western end of lake Erie, it was arranged to have the *Laviolette* ready for commission by the middle of March, 1921. The vessel was in commission six months.

C.G.S. Armentieres.—The C.G.S. *Armentieres* was commissioned for general service on the west coast on the 1st April, 1920. She carried out general fisheries protection duties for a period of two months, after which she was loaned to the Tidal and Current Survey Branch. She remained in that service until October, when she was paid off. The vessel was in commission seven months during the year.

C.G.S. Malaspina.—The C.G.S. *Malaspina* was commissioned at Esquimalt, B.C., on the 1st April, 1920. The vessel was utilized during the month of April for inspection of wireless stations, transferring Radiotelegraph operators and landing Radiotelegraph stores at the various isolated stations. About the middle of May the vessel proceeded to the west coast of Vancouver island, where the sealing patrol operations were undertaken. The vessel continued on these duties throughout the summer and autumn, when she returned to Esquimalt and was paid off. During the winter necessary repairs and refits were carried out, in preparation for recommissioning on the 1st April 1921. During the year the vessel was in commission eight months.

C.G.S. Stadacona.—The C.G.S. *Stadacona* went into commission at Esquimalt, B.C., on the 1st April, 1920. The vessel was employed in connection with the training of Naval Cadets until the end of May, after which she carried out general patrol duties

until the end of October, when she was laid up. The vessel was in commission for a period of seven months during the year.

C.G.S. Thiepval.—The C.G.S. *Thiepval* was commissioned on the 1st April, 1921, and proceeded on Fisheries Protection duties along the west coast of Vancouver Island. The vessel returned to Esquimalt at the end of April and was placed under the direction of the Chief Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia on the 18th May, and carried out various duties under his direction until September. From September until March 21, this vessel carried out all Fisheries Protection duties on the West coast, the others having been paid off for the winter months. The vessel was in commission practically the whole year except for short periods when she was in dockyard hands making good minor defects.

3. SURVEY OF TIDES AND CURRENTS

The work of this survey has been carried on successfully and with considerable extension, during the fiscal year. Further investigations of the currents in the passes of British Columbia have been made, both on the main ocean routes of steamers and in passes used by the lumber industry. A series of new tidal stations were established during the season in Eastern Canada; and an investigation of the currents in St. John harbour was made in co-operation with the Public Works Department. The six principal stations in Eastern Canada have been maintained, as well as the six stations on the Pacific coast; although on that coast the winter has been exceptionally stormy, and some damage resulted to the tidal stations, which was temporarily repaired at the time. It is from these twelve tidal stations that tidal information is obtained as a basis for the calculation of tide tables for future years. A branch of the work, which is of much importance, is the improvement in methods of calculation, and in the data by which the turn of the current can be computed. Much has been done during the year in revising and improving the data for these purposes.

OBSERVATIONS AND METHODS OF CALCULATION

In conducting this survey, the problems of most immediate importance to navigation at the outset, were specially with regard to the time of the tide and its relation to the movements of the current. It is now becoming possible, however, to give more attention to questions regarding the rise and the range of the tide, with a view to their systematic reduction and classification. These questions are coming under the notice of international conferences; and it is important to devise some system of classification for the rise of the tide and its variations, which will accord in general with methods which can be adopted for other countries also, so that the data may be published everywhere on a uniform system.

In dealing with time values, the main problem was to find a standard port with which the differences of time for secondary harbours were reasonably constant. This has been accomplished by dividing the whole extent of our coast into regions with a suitable standard port for reference in each of them. In doing so, the endeavour was made to reduce the number of these standard ports to the fewest possible. In the case of some important harbours, it has not been possible to obtain constant time-differences with any of the principal tidal stations; and it has been necessary to calculate special tables for these. This is done for Pictou in Northumberland strait, Yarmouth, N.S., and Portage island at the entrance to Miramichi bay. For this last, the time of high water and low water are calculated separately from two independent ports of reference, by means of variable differences. During the year the data for those calculations have been thoroughly revised, and their basis extended by the reduction of further observations.

The method of dealing with slack water at the turn of the tidal streams is similar. Special tables are calculated for the Traverse on the lower St. Lawrence, and for five passes in British Columbia. These five may be considered as standard passes to which a number of others can be referred by differences of time. In this way, the time at which the current turns can be found in six other passes and narrows in southern British Columbia, and eight in the northern waters.

The principal revision of calculation values for these passes was as follows:—

First Narrows.—From farther observations obtained since the dredging to enlarge the channel-way, was completed. A comparison of the earlier and later years has enabled a slight change in time to be allowed, which has resulted from the dredging. This will make the slack water tables quite accurate under the new conditions.

Seymour Narrows. The observations obtained during a complete year, as referred to in last year's report, have afforded a basis for the revision of the values for the calculation of slack water in this important pass. The method of computation and the variations allowed for, are of a highly technical character; but the revision has shown that no appreciable change in the values would occur if further observations were incorporated as a basis for them. The method of calculation is thus as accurate as it can be made; which is a satisfactory result to arrive at, in the case of so important a pass, especially when eight other passes are referred to it by differences of time.

Active Pass.—An improvement was obtained here also, from further observations, by making allowance more accurately for the diurnal inequality in the differences of time in relation to the large tides and half tides. This is an improvement in method, although the values themselves are only altered by one minute in the revision made, which shows as before how closely correct the calculation values now are as working averages.

Nelson.—The values by which the time of low water at Nelson are computed, were also revised during the year, by incorporating further observations in the series on which they are based. The improvement resulting from all the revisions here referred to, will add to the accuracy of the tide tables for 1922, which were calculated during the past winter.

TIDAL AND CURRENT OBSERVATIONS DURING THE SEASON OF 1920

The region under investigation last season was the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia. The principal tidal station recently established at Halifax enabled a series of localities along that coast to be investigated simultaneously with it. This work was under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Jones. The tidal stations established were at Guysboro, Sonora at the mouth of St. Mary's river, Sheet Harbour, Lunenburg, Liverpool and Shelburne: a series of six stations at which tidal record was obtained simultaneously with Halifax. The time of the tide at these localities could thus be determined relatively to Halifax; and care was also taken in reducing the observations to arrive at concordant low-water datums at all these localities, which would agree with the datum already established at Halifax.

At Moncton on the Petitcodiac river, a pressure gauge was installed with two objects in view; to test the working of such a gauge, and also to determine the time of arrival of the Bore. The gauge worked by air pressure; and it was already evident from trials in previous seasons, that in the extremely muddy waters of the Bay of Fundy it is necessary to make the whole air system both air-tight and water-tight, to prevent chokage by mud. The pressure of the water was taken by an inflated rubber cushion connected by fine tubing to a registering pressure gauge. This apparatus

answered admirably in recording the time of arrival of the Bore; as within a few seconds of the passage of the breaking wave at the head of the Bore, the indicator would rise on the gauge. The time was thus indicated accurately within a small fraction of a minute, which was more closely than it could be read on the graduated paper. On the other hand, it was found impracticable to obtain the height of the tide with reference to any fixed zero line. Every day the curve representing the tide would be in a different position on the diagram according to the amount of the initial air pressure, to which the pressure of the water was added. It might be possible by means of careful comparisons with a fixed scale, to determine a datum day by day; but even with these comparisons the reduction for height proved to be complex and at times uncertain. This gauge was erected under the supervision of Mr. R. B. Lee, and the superintendent gave personal attention to the matter with a view to securing the best results, as it has long been felt that a pressure gauge would be very convenient at localities where no wharves exist; as well as in the Bay of Fundy, from the wharves which end at half tide, out to the low water mark. The result of these observations enabled better values to be arrived at for the calculation of the time of the Bore, which is published in one of our pocket editions.

During the season several of the principal tidal stations were inspected, including St. Paul Island which has now become difficult of access on account of the irregular sailings of the steamer calling there. It is important to keep this station in thorough repair and its instruments in adjustment as it commands so large an extent in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

A special investigation of the currents at the mouth of St. John harbour was undertaken to assist the Public Works Department in deciding on questions relative to the extension of breakwaters there. The points of chief importance were to determine the volume of flow at various stages of the tide in the vicinity of the main channelway inside of Partridge island, in order to estimate the probable effect upon the current of the extension of either of the breakwaters. It was soon found that surface appearances were quite misleading for on the surface the current is almost always outwards, whereas underneath a reversed current inwards may occupy a large part of the area of the channelway towards the bottom. This occurs generally during the rise of the tide. The investigation of the conditions was carried out from scows anchored in suitable positions, by means of current meters which could be lowered to any depth and which registered electrically without being disturbed. The strength of the current and its direction, whether inwards or outwards, can thus be ascertained at any depth and at any stage of the tide. This work was carried out under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Jones, during some weeks in the middle part of the season and the details were communicated to the harbour engineer in the Public Works Department at St. John.

Observations of slack water at Reversible falls, above the St. John harbour, were also obtained throughout the season. It happened that a resident engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. C. F. Draper, was at this spot in charge of the erection of the new bridge, and he kindly undertook to supervise the observations. The time at which slack water occurs was determined with reference to high and low water at St. John, as published in the tide tables, and this result will be very serviceable to navigation from the harbour into the river above. The amount of traffic here is very considerable and it is, of course, only possible at slack water. This information will therefore be quite an advantage to the river traffic.

On the Pacific coast the observations in Seymour narrows were continued throughout the winter and up to the end of June. In this way a complete year of observation was obtained for the first time, which is of special importance in this case because the particular tides which are missed in the summer are obtained in the day time in the winter. The reduction of these observations has therefore afforded

a more balanced series as a basis for the values which are used to calculate slack water in advance. The improvement in the calculation values already noted was thus obtained. Observations of the turn of the current at Dent islands, four miles above the Yuculta proper, were begun in the early summer. This is a matter of importance for the lumber industry, which takes this route more than any other. In towing booms of logs, if they can depend upon the time of slack water at Dent islands, they are able to make both the rapids there and in the main Yuculta below during one slack water period, which saves the trouble of tying up and waiting for the following low-water slack. These observations have been continued during last winter to obtain a good series. The result will be reduced to a difference of time with slack water in the main Yuculta passage, for which tables are published. In Boundary pass, on the main line of ocean traffic from Vancouver to the Pacific, an examination of the currents was made with the Government steamer *Armentieres*. It was anchored at carefully selected points in Boundary pass and Haro strait, with a view to obtaining the flood and ebb direction and the velocity of the current with current meters. Valuable information was thus obtained which has been desired by the steamship lines and pilots for some years. On the whole, the ebb was found to be strong and definite, but the flood stream was more uncertain and variable in character. To obtain complete data it will, therefore, be necessary to take further observations of the time of slack water when the current turns at the points which have been selected. Unfortunately the steamer is not available for this purpose during the coming season but it will be carried out as well as possible by the use of motor-boats from camps on shore. As it could not be ascertained in advance whether the currents in these straits would best accord in their behaviour with the time of the tide, or with slack water in another of the passes, simultaneous observations were taken in Active pass. These observations serve a double purpose, both for comparison with Boundary pass and to secure a check on the calculations of slack water as now carried out for Active pass itself. The work in these various passes on the Pacific coast, as well as the observations on the steamer, was carried on personally by Mr. S. C. Haydon or under his supervision. Tidal observations at Bedwell harbour, which opens on Boundary pass, were also continued throughout the season to obtain tidal data for comparison with the current.

An endeavour has been made in the seasons of 1919 and 1920 to obtain data for slack water on the Fraser river, at its mouth in the vicinity of Steveston, and further up at New Westminster. It has proved difficult, however, to obtain satisfactory results as observations cannot be taken with advantage during the winter rains and in summer the freshet in the river continues during the best months for good weather. During the freshet period the current continues in one direction without turning, and in the season of 1920 the level of the river remained high almost until autumn. It is proposed, therefore, to continue this endeavour until more consistent and satisfactory results can be obtained. This would be a distinct advantage to transportation, carried on by towing on the Fraser river.

HEIGHT OF THE TIDE AND TIDE LEVELS

It is becoming increasingly necessary to obtain correct data regarding the rise of the tide and its variations during the course of the month, in accordance with the position of the sun and moon. This question is occupying the attention of international conferences with a view to obtaining a uniform system for these data in the world generally. In the early days of this Survey, it was found that the rise of the tide had been determined at so many localities around our coasts during the surveys of the British Admiralty, that our new work was brought into relation with these, on the assumption that during these original chart surveys the rise of the tide had

been determined in accordance with a uniform system. We have now tidal record at so many localities, however, obtained day and night with registering instruments which give all the variations and inequalities, that it has become possible to revise the rise of the tide throughout extended regions, and to give values which are truly consistent and comparative. The first step in arriving at this result is to establish a low-water datum for each locality which has a consistent relation to the level of average low water throughout the region. In this work the old Admiralty determinations can still be utilized for comparative purposes at intermediate localities, at which later observations have not yet been obtained.

In the season of 1919, a series of tidal stations were established in the upper part of the Bay of Fundy, and at specially selected localities low water was obtained directly by instrumental levelling. From this information it was possible to revise the rise of the tide throughout the whole of the upper part of the Bay of Fundy above St. John. A low-water datum was established at this series of localities in correspondence with the datum at St. John, relatively to low water. The rise of the tide is thus made truly comparative everywhere. The leading variations throughout the course of the month are now determined and also the true ratio of the range with the principal tidal station at St. John, and are published in the Tide Tables.

The observations of last season along the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia have been dealt with in a similar way. A uniform series of low-water datums has been determined for the various localities, consistent with the low-water datum at Halifax. The rise of the tide from Louisburg to Cape Sable has been revised to obtain its true relative amount at both springs and neaps. This will bring the whole coast-line to a consistent basis, and at all the localities where observations have been obtained, permanent bench-marks have been established for reference, from which the datum and other tide levels can always be obtained correctly by instrumental levelling if required for construction purposes or for reference in dredging.

For the St. Lawrence estuary below Quebec to Anticosti, an extent of 400 miles, a large amount of information has now been obtained at a number of localities, partly through co-operation with other surveys. During last winter, the whole of this information was collated to bring all the low-water datums into harmony and to determine the rise of the tide correctly at springs and neaps, as well as its other variations during the course of the month. In this estuary the semi-monthly variation with the distance of the moon is relatively large, and the diurnal inequality between the two tides of the day is more pronounced at high water than at low water. All these variations are correctly shown in the primary tide tables published for Father Point, which is situated in the middle of the length of the estuary; but it is not easy to see how these variations in the height of the tide at other localities can readily be deduced from these tables. Meanwhile, the rise of the tide at springs and neaps has been carefully determined as an average value in each case. This will give in the tide tables for next year a consistent series of values for the St. Lawrence estuary, to indicate the amount of rise at successive localities and its increases with the progress of the tide.

It is hoped as time goes on to carry out a similar revision for other regions where this has not been done. The corresponding levels of the low-water datum which will result, will be of much value for purposes of construction and of dredging, as well as for surveys of harbours in these regions.

HUDSON BAY AND STRAIT

The only further observations that were obtained in this region were at Nelson, where a tide gauge was kept in operation throughout the season, through co-operation with the officials of the Railways and Canals Department, who reside there. From

these a revision was made of the calculation values for the time of low water at Nelson, which will improve the tide tables there for next year. During the year a tabulation and reduction was made from the observations already obtained at Churchill and results have been arrived at which will enable approximate tide tables to be calculated for that harbour if this should come to be required. Arrangements have also been completed with the Hudson's Bay Company, which has kindly offered to co-operate in obtaining tidal information at some of its posts. The most important of these is Amadjuak in Hudson strait, where it is proposed to establish a new centre for the development of Baffins land. Three recording tide gauges with complete outfit and instructions for erecting and operating them have been supplied to the Hudson's Bay Company for this locality and two others on the eastern shore of Hudson bay, where no tidal information is yet available. Captain G. E. Mack, Superintendent of Bay Transport, has kindly undertaken to see to the erection of these gauges during the coming season. This will be a valuable step towards completing the tidal information around this large water area and throughout James bay, in case of any future development in those regions, for which tidal information would be of service as one of the first requirements.

CO-OPERATION AND PUBLICATION

During the season two tide gauges were placed in the entrance to the St. Lawrence in co-operation with the Hydrographic Survey. They were at Mont Louis on the Gaspé coast, and Caribou islets on the opposite shore. In the tide tables previously there was a considerable gap between cape Chat and the extremity of the Gaspé peninsula. The points on that coast are difficult to reach over land and there is thus considerable advantage in obtaining tidal information while the hydrographic surveys are in progress. A reliable datum for the chart work is also obtained in this way from registering instruments. On the Pacific coast a tidal gauge was installed by the Hydrographic Survey at Quatsino near the northwestern end of Vancouver island. The difference of time is not great all along the outer coast of that island and the observations at Quatsino will afford a check upon the time of the tide at the extreme end of Vancouver island. It is proposed to carry on similar co-operation with the Hydrographic Survey during the coming season, which will result in maintaining the low-water datum on a consistent basis throughout each region.

Any new information obtained has been communicated to the British Hydrographic office for publication in their general tide tables. The most important items this year have been the new data for the rise of the tide along the coast of Nova Scotia, and the revision of the spring and neap rise throughout the St. Lawrence estuary as far as Anticosti. This will improve the data for these sections of our Canadian coast in the general tide tables, which are so much used by mariners.

During the year there have been, as usual, a large number of requests for information of very varied character. In some cases the information asked could be supplied by publications already available, but in many instances special calculations or reductions were required to arrive at the data desired. The results have been utilized for industrial development as well as for construction purposes.

The most important of the publications issued by this Survey are, no doubt, the tide tables which are calculated and published annually. In the tide tables for the coming year very substantial improvement has been made in the data themselves, as well as in the basis for the calculation of several of the tables, in the directions already indicated. A further extension of the information is the publication of the height of the tide at Prince Rupert, as well as the time. It was thought well to give this in full as the variation in the rise of the tide is not quite the same as at Port Simpson, to which it was formerly referred. In Miramichi bay the higher of the two

high waters in the day will be distinguished by a difference of type in the printed figures. This is a matter of importance there as the variation is much greater in high water than in low water, and consequently the available draught for vessels crossing the bar at the mouth of Miramichi bay will be more definitely known, so that vessels leaving Chatham can make choice between the day or the night tide, whichever is most advantageous.

The two main editions of the tide tables and the three abridged editions, as well as the tide tables for Hudson bay, have maintained their circulation as reported for last year, with some increase in the eastern editions. The result of the tidal observations obtained during the "Canadian Arctic Expedition" have appeared during the year in a bulletin of the expedition, with this title. There was considerable delay in its issue because of the difficulty in obtaining complete data until all the parties had returned. The issue of this publication will form a considerable contribution to the scanty information previously available in these regions.

Another publication prepared by the superintendent, although of a technical character, is of value from a practical standpoint. It is entitled, "The Interpolation of Breaks in Tide Curves from Recording Instruments." It explains a method by which breaks in the continuous record of the tide may be filled in and although the process is intricate, it is of much consequence in making available the results of tidal observations. For the main purpose in view it is essential to have a complete year at a time for analysis and if any break or interruption occurs a large part of a year may thus be lost. It is therefore evident that the method described in this publication, which makes it possible to fill in a break of a week or more, may obviate the loss of much valuable tidal record for analysis, although the record may still serve for other purposes, such as comparisons with secondary stations.

The local tide tables required by other departments were again calculated and supplied to them. A table giving the height of the tide at low water at Port Borden throughout the year, for the benefit of the train ferry service to Prince Edward island, was supplied to the Railways and Canals Department. The tide tables required for a special publication for the St. Lawrence pilots, were also prepared and supplied to the Marine Department. Advance information regarding slack water at Dent islands, in the Yuculta, B.C., was sent to the leading companies interested in water transportation by towing, on the Pacific coast.

4. THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE

The Life-Saving Service was taken over by the Department of the Naval Service on May 1, 1914. The service at the time of transfer was composed of forty-two life-saving stations, twenty-seven of which were situated on the Atlantic coast, eleven on the Great Lakes and four on the Pacific coast. In addition to the operation of life-saving stations, the department has undertaken, during the period of its jurisdiction over life-saving operations, to reward bravery for life-saving at sea. From 1914 to 1918, careful observation was made to determine what useful service each life-saving station was rendering. In this connection it should be noted that many life-saving stations, which were established in the days of sail-driven and oar-propelled fishing vessels, were not called upon to render assistance where the sailing craft and row-boats had been replaced by motor-driven craft. In the years 1918 and 1919 the following stations were closed down: Richibucto, N.B.; Pictou Island, N.S.; Port Mouton, N.S.; Whitehead, N.S.; Ucluelet, B.C.; Collingwood, Ont.; Port Hope, Ont.; Consecon, Ont., and Cheticamp, N.S. In 1919 Toronto Life-Saving Station was burned down and in place of rebuilding it an arrangement was made with the Toronto Harbour Commission whereby they would take over the operation of the station. It was agreed upon that a certain sum would be paid to the Toronto

Harbour Commission each year to cover any expenses which they might incur in protecting general navigation on lake Ontario, in which phase of operations the department was solely interested.

The abolition of these stations left, in 1920, twenty-seven life-saving stations still in operation. In the interests of economy the system of life-saving inspection was altered by the department while that service was under its administration. The inspector of life-saving stations, whose duty it had been to carry out inspection work in the life-saving service, was discharged and the inspection work was performed by the various officers of the Fisheries Protection Service patrolling in the vicinity of the life-saving stations. The Fisheries Protection officers performed the inspection duties without additional remuneration and in the ordinary course of their patrol work, so that a considerable saving was effected and the system of inspection was greatly improved. Consequent upon the reorganization of the Naval Department it was decided to allow the Life-Saving Service to revert to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Under authority off Order in Council 1316 of June 12, 1920, the service was accordingly transferred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries to date from July 1, 1920, and all unexpended balances of parliamentary appropriation for rewards for life-saving, including life-saving stations, were transferred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

5. HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY

Five parties belonging to the Hydrographic Survey were in commission during the past year, as follows:—

Atlantic coast party, under Captain F. Anderson.

Lower St. Lawrence party, under Mr. C. Savary.

Great Lakes party, under Mr. R. J. Fraser.

Pacific coast party, under Mr. H. D. Parizeau, in Hecate strait, and a detached party under Commander J. H. Knight, in Quatsino sound.

ATLANTIC COAST SURVEY

Captain F. Anderson and his assistants left Ottawa to join C.G.S. *Acadia* at Halifax on June 22, 1920. Between that date and the beginning of September the party carried out offshore soundings between Liscombe harbour and cape Canso. The object of this survey is to more accurately define the banks fronting that part of the Nova Scotia coast. This work continued throughout the clear weather as the banks are a long distance from shore but during periods when the weather was not clear and objects could not be distinguished for any great distance the party checked up and fixed the position of many of the shoals marked on the present Admiralty charts. In September the party proceeded to Magdalen islands where various reported and uncharted shoals were investigated. They were successful in finding quite a number of shoals not shown on the charts at present in use. In view of the inaccuracy of the old charts it has been decided that a detailed survey be made of the Magdalen islands and the waters surrounding them. About the middle of September work was undertaken on harbour surveys at cape Tormentine and Port Borden, as well as that portion of Northumberland strait lying between these ports. This survey was completed toward the end of October. Large scale plans of the two terminals and the strait have been prepared for the engraver and photolithograph copies will be issued shortly. During the season advantage was taken of the visit to Magdalen islands and Northumberland strait to obtain new values for the declination in those localities. A table giving the declination observed by this survey in the last few years is given at page 24. Experiments were again made with the Radio-telegraph Direction Finding Stations with the object of improving the method for

fixing the positions of ships offshore. It is hoped to use these stations for examining the banks farther off the Nova Scotia coast than land survey stations will allow. The party returned to Halifax on November 10 where the *Acadia* was laid up, the staff returning to Ottawa to work up their season's notes.

LOWER ST. LAWRENCE SURVEY

The Lower St. Lawrence party was in charge of Mr. Charles Savary and used the C.G.S. *Cartier*. The party left Quebec on May 6 and commenced work in the vicinity of Martin river with Ste. Anne des Monts as a base. A part of this survey worked from shore. A very successful season's work was carried out up to November 1 when the party returned to Quebec. The vessel was laid up for the winter there and the survey staff returned to Ottawa. During the season the shore line between Martin and Magdalen rivers was completed, using the water triangulation to fix the various points. Boat sounding and ship sounding over this part of the coast was completed to determine the 100-fathom line. On the north shore water triangulation was used to connect Pte. des Monts to Seven islands and the coast line between Pte. des Monts and Pentecote river with its offshore soundings was completed. Large scale plans have been made of mont Louis on the south shore and Shelter bay on the north shore. About 70 miles of traversing was completed during the year and 1,400 lineal miles of boat sounding, and over 1,000 miles of sounding from the ship's deck was carried out.

GREAT LAKES SURVEY

The Great Lakes Survey party under R. J. Fraser joined the C.G.S. *Bayfield* at Owen Sound on the 12th May, 1920, and proceeded to Michipicoten harbour, where they arrived on the 15th May. During the season the area between Gargantua harbour and point Isacor was charted and in addition large scale plans of Michipicoten and Gargantua harbours were made. Considerable sounding in deep water was also completed to the northeastward of Caribou island. Owing to boiler trouble it was decided to install the new boiler for the *Bayfield* at Port Arthur, and on the 23rd September *Bayfield* proceeded to that port and was laid up at Port Arthur for that purpose. During the season the weather was good for surveying operations, but owing to labour difficulties full advantage could not be taken of the opportunities afforded. The working season amounted to 18½ weeks and in that time 90 miles of traversing was completed in addition to 240 miles in shallow water and confined waters and 920 miles in deep water. On the 7th November a report was received of an obstruction in lake St. Louis. Mr. Fraser and an assistant were sent to investigate. The obstruction was located near the Melocheville range and it will be marked on the charts.

PACIFIC COAST SURVEY

Owing to the death of Lt. Commander P. C. Musgrave, R.N., on the 17th February, 1920, Mr. H. D. Parizeau, who had been in charge of the Great Lakes Division, was appointed as officer in charge of the Pacific Coast Survey and assumed his duties on the 11th March, 1920. Owing to labour difficulties the *Lillooet* was not placed in commission until the 5th June. The Pacific Coast party did not, however, wait for the commissioning of the ship but began work from boats between Race rocks and Seabird Point light on the 20th April and continued up to the 1st June, thus making a beginning on the work of charting the approach to Victoria harbour. The weather for this work was not favourable, high winds having been encountered. On the 6th June the party left Vancouver in the *Lillooet* to carry out a resurvey of First narrows, Vancouver harbour. As considerable dredging had been done in these narrows and as there was still some doubt of how well it was

cleared up, sweeping operations were undertaken with a wire drag and several lumps were located. They have since been dredged out and the channel north of Parthia shoal now seems fit for use by deep draft vessels. Work at Vancouver was completed on the 7th July and the party proceeded to Ocean Falls where some changes in the topography of the harbour were surveyed and a new shoal and beacons located. Queen Charlotte city was reached on the 16th July and work in Hecate strait taken up. A series of large buoys were moored as far offshore as circumstances would permit of their being fixed. This method of carrying the sounds across Hecate strait has proved highly satisfactory. Unfortunately, for the success of the party, the crew went on strike and almost all of them left off work on the 16th August. A new crew could not be obtained prior to the middle of September and the ship was obliged to lie idle during the whole of that time. When work was resumed it was found that all of the buoys that had been placed in Hecate strait were missing. Owing to the loss of the buoys a change of base had to be taken up and the sounding of the strait abandoned for another season. The party returned to Victoria on the 12th October and the ship was laid up. During the season the party completed 7 miles of traversing, 100 miles of sounding in shallow and confined waters, and 350 miles sounding from the deck of the ship. The weather during the season was specially good.

In addition to having the steamer *Lillooet* for work in British Columbia the Hydrographic Survey also borrowed C.G.S. *Restless*. Although small this vessel proved very useful in confined waters but is unable to undertake work on the outward coast. Whilst in commission with the Hydrographic Survey the *Restless* was in charge of Commander J. H. Knight. The *Restless* went into commission on the 1st May and reached Quatsino Sound on the 9th May. A resurvey of that important inlet where large pulp and paper mills are established at Port Alice was undertaken. The earlier and quieter part of the season was used for surveying the outer portion of the sound in the vicinity of Hecate cove, Bergh cove, Quiet cove and Koprino harbour. After the 20th August work was transferred to the south arm in which is situated Port Alice and the survey was completed on the 1st October. Tidal observations were taken northeast of Limestone island and some triangulation was taken outward beyond the summer's work in preparation for the future. The vessel returned to Esquimalt on the 15th October where she was laid up. In addition to the ordinary surveying work and the preparation of a chart two uncharted dangerous rocks were found in Quatsino sound and Notices to Mariners prepared. Labour difficulties and bad weather interfered seriously with the operation of the *Restless* party. Of the 135 working days, it was impossible to work on 22 of them and on many other days operations could only be carried on for short periods. The party traversed 81 miles of shore line and carried out 210 miles of boat sounding during the season.

AUTOMATIC GAUGES

The work of automatic gauges is under the charge of Mr. Charles A. Price. During the season there were 33 automatic gauges in operation, 22 of which were in commission during the whole year, the remainder having been operated during the summer season only. Five new gauges were installed in the St. Lawrence river for seasonal operations and the gauge at Pte. Platon was discontinued. Demands for information obtained from the operation of automatic gauges is increasing from year to year, particularly as the record of these gauges extends over a number of years and comparisons from year to year can readily be made. A table of monthly mean water surface elevations obtained from the gauges operated during 1920 is given at page 25. The daily mean records have been carefully tabulated and are compiled in such form that photostat copies can be made at short notice for persons requiring information on water levels. At the upper entrance of Lake Superior, a remarkable

seiche was recorded during the past year. Mr. Charles Price, Officer in Charge of Automatic Gauges, has prepared a comprehensive report on seiches which it is considered advisable to publish. The report is appended at page 36.

ISSUE OF CHARTS

During the past year the following new engraved charts were issued:—

No. 51—Lake St. Francis.
No. 59—Kingston Harbour.
No. 64—Kingston to False Ducks.
No. 65—Toronto Harbour
No. 110—Caribou Island to Michipicoten Island.
No. 113—Black Bay.
No. 114—Port Arthur and Fort William.
No. 142—Lake of the Woods.
No. 211—Father Point to Pte. aux Orignaux.
No. 415—Sydney Harbour.

The following new photolithographed charts were issued:—

No. 216—Halifax Harbour.

The following reprints of former issues have been published:—

No. 2—St. Lawrence river, Longue Pointe to Varennes.
No. 4—St. Lawrence river, Ile Marie to foot of Ile Bouchard.
No. 11—St. Lawrence river, Three Rivers to Becancour.
No. 20—St. Lawrence river, St. Nicholas to Quebec Bridge.
No. 21—St. Lawrence river, Quebec Harbour.
No. 22—St. Lawrence river, between Montreal and Sorel.
No. 23—St. Lawrence river, between Sorel and Batiscan.
No. 24—St. Lawrence river, between Batiscan and Quebec.
No. 54—Lake of Two Mountains, eastern portion.
No. 55—Lake of Two Mountains, western portion.
No. 92—Chantry Island to Cove Island.
No. 93—Byng Inlet and approaches.
No. 94—Little Current.
No. 96—Cape Hurd to Gull Island.
No. 103—Copper Island to Lamb Island.
No. 105—Jackfish Bay.
No. 112—Nipigon Bay.
No. 142—Lake of the Woods, two editions.
No. 201—White Island to Pointe aux Orignaux.
No. 209—Saguenay river, St. Fulgence to Shipshaw.
No. 303—Tree Bluff to Kinahan Island.
No. 405—Hudson Bay, general chart.

ATLANTIC COAST MAGNETIC DECLINATION, 1916–1920.

Station.	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	Date.	Declination.	Secular Change	Observer.
Tormentine	Cape Tormentine	N. 46 08′	W. 63 47′	1920 71	25 15 4 W.′		R. W. Bent.
Cap Meule	Magdalen I.	N. 47 23′	W. 61 51′	1920 69	26 28 3 W.′		R. W. B.
Point Edward	Sydney Harbour	N. 46 11′	W. 60 14′	1918 50	25 49.9 W.′		Capt. F. Anderson.
Mines Point	Sydney Harbour	N. 46 14′	W. 60 13′	1918.62	25 51 0 W.′		Capt. F. Anderson.
Durell I	Canso Harbour	N. 45 21′	W. 61 00′	1919.89	25 56 3 W.′		R. W. B.
Pisaniqui I	Canso Harbour	N. 45 21′	W. 60 59′	1920.84	25 57.6 W.′		R. W. B.
Pilot Point	Whitehaven Harbour	N. 45 14′	W. 61 10′	1919.87	24 20 0 W.′		R. W. B.
Brick Point	Country Harbour	N. 45 10′	W. 61 42′	1919 84	23 56.5 W.′		R. W. B.
Pye Point	Liscomb Harbour	N. 45 00′	W. 62 01′	1916 85	23 29.9 W.′		J. L. Foreman.
Pye Point	Liscomb Harbour	N. 45 00′	W. 62 01′	1919.80	23 39 9 W.′	3 38	R. W. B.
Monahan I	Sheet Harbour	N. 44 51′	W. 62 32′	1916 84	23 05 0 W.′		J. L. F.
Monahan I	Sheet Harbour	N. 44 51′	W. 62 32′	1919.78	23 15 4 W.′	3 53	R. W. B.
Day Cove	Ship Harbour	N. 44 45′	W. 62 44′	1916.75	22 38 2 W.′		J. L. F.
Jeddore Harbr	West Entrance	N. 44 43′	W. 63 01′	1916 72	22 37.9 W.′		J. L. F.
MacNab I	Halifax Harbour	N. 44 37′	W. 63 32′	1916 66	22 10.6 W.′		J. L. F.
MacNab I	Halifax Harbour	N. 44 37′	W. 63 32′	1919 84	22 18.8 W.′	2.56	R. W. B.
Sambro	Sambro Harbour	N. 44 28′	W. 63 36′	1916.63	21 53.4 W.′		J. L. F.
Sambro	Sambro Harbour	N. 44 28′	W. 63 36′	1920 46	22 09 7 W.′	4 26	R. W. B.
Hubbards Cove	St. Margarets Bay	N. 44 38′	W. 64 03′	1916.67	21 52 8 W.′		J. L. F.
Kroat Point	La Havre River	N. 44 17′	W. 64 20′	1916.78	20 58 8 W.′		J. L. F.
Sand Point	Shelburne Harbour	N. 43 42′	W. 65 19′	1916.80	19 41.4 W.′		J. L. F.
Swim Point	Clarke Harbour	N. 43 26′	W. 65 38′	1920 85	20 25 0 W.′		R. W. B.

MONTHLY Mean Water Surface Elevations of the "Great Lakes" and "St. Lawrence River," by Automatic Water Gauges in 1920.

Gauge Location.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Lake Superior	Port Arthur	601·91	601·82	601·88	602·12	602·42	602·66	602·88	602·92	602·75	602·60	602·29	602 10	602·36
	Michipicoten Harbour	601·88	601·87	601·96	602·31	602·39	602·68	602·94	602·99	602 81	602·83	602 52	602·27	602·45
St. Mary's River	Above Lock	601·56	601·30	601·24	601·75	601·78	602·04	602·30	602 17	602·13	602·15	602 01	601·73	601·85
	Below Lock	581·56	581·64	581·80	581·34	581·98	582·24	582·52	583·06	582 44	581·59	581 15	581 00	581·86
Georgian Bay	Collingwood	580·08	579·92	579·95	580·49	580·65	580·74	581·00	580·86	580·79	580·53	580 21	580 00	580 44
Lake Huron	Goderich	580·17	579·97	580·02	580·52	580·67	580·82	581·01	580 95	580 82	580·59	580 29	580·11	580 49
	Isle Aux Peches	572·64	572·80	573·44	574·35	574·83	575·04	575·24	575·27	575 00	574·74	574·46	574 36	574·35
Detroit River	Fighting Island	572·36	572·48	572·92	573·65	574·16	574·36	574·55	574·60	574 37	574·05	573·78	573·72	573·75
Lake Erie	Port Colborne	571·15	570·51	570·60	571 47	572·07	572·28	572·53	572·37	572·22	572·03	571·89	572·14	571·77
Lake Ontario	Port Dalhousie			From	22nd	245·70	245·70	245·79	245·77	245·53	245·33	245·23	245·45	Till 18
	Toronto "A"	245·43	245·09	245·18	·45·57	245·78	245·76	245·84	245·84	245·60	245·41	245·33	245·60	245·54
	Kingston	245·25	244·95	245·00	245·50	245·59	245·54	245·66	245·59	245·40	245·22	244·97	245·34	245·33
St. Lawrence River	Prescott	244·33	243·99	244·09	244·62	244·69	244·65	244·82	244·65	244·51	244·39	244·18	244·51	244·45
	Iroquois	226·58	225·96	226·27	227·74	227·75	227·71	227·91	227·74	227·51	227·30	227·04	227·51	227·25
	Lock 24	223·56	222·95	223·19	224·39	224·45	224·44	224·70	224 59	224·37	224·15	223 82	224·21	224·07
	Cornwall			From	11th	152·82	152·74	152·90	152·82	152·72	152·60	152 53	153 07	
Lake St. Francis	Summerstown			From	10th	151·80	151·71	151·85	151·79	151·70	151·57	151·58	152·04	
	Coteau Landing	151·47	151·08	151·35	151·65	151·42	151·23	151·36	151·22	151·13	151·06	150 99	151 49	151·29
St. Lawrence River	Coteau du Lac			From	8th	133·92	133·76	133·93	133·78	133 66	133·60	133·51	134·11	
	Cedars (P.P.P.)					From	24th	95·73	95·67	95 54	95·37	95·26	95·62	
Lake St. Louis	Cascades Point	71·03	72·90	74·49	70·88	69·82	68·72	68·57	68·26	67·98	67·72	67·78	68 75	69·74
Lake of Two Mountains	St. Annes	71·65	71·57	72·72	73·71	73·82	71·98	71·39	70·72	70·18	69·80	70 35	70·68	71·55
Lake St. Louis	Pointe Claire	69·35	68·12	68·52	69·88	69·55	68·43	68·25	67·90	67·66	67·48	67·52	68·36	68·42
	Lachine	68·00	66·55	66·91	68·86	68·50	67·32	67·14	66·75	66 44	66·22	66·32	67·19	67·18
St. Lawrence River	Montreal					23·21	20·89	20·41	19·74	19·37	19·10	19·32	Till	24th
	Longue Point					21·99	19·58	19·06	18·41	18·03	17·76	17 91	Till	23rd
	Varennes					20·78	18·20	17·63	16·92	16·55	16·30	16·46	Till	22nd
	Lanoraie					18·14	15·41	14·75	14·02	13·73	13·59	13·61	Till	22nd
	Sorel	15·51	17·21	19·11	20·83	17·61	14·94	14·34	13·66	13·39	13·26	13·45	15·03	15 69
Lake St. Peter	Range Light No. 2					16·23	13·58	12·85	12 00	11·75	11·75	11·86	Till	19th
St. Lawrence River	Three Rivers		From	16th	17·05	15·77	12·97	12·25	11 38	11·13	11·21	11·34	Till	18th
	Batiscan					12·64	10·34	9·67	8·90	8·71	8·82	8·91	Till	18th
	Cap à la Roche					9·91	7·96	7·39	6·79	6 75	6·63	6·67	Till	18th
	Neuville					4·01	3·15	2·68	2 46	2·85	Till	10th		

"A"—Records taken by Toronto Harbour Commission. Elevations are above Mean Sea Level.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Total revenue of the Department of the Naval Service for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921	$ 154,730 81
Demobilization refunds, previous years	299,546 54
Total	$ 454,277 35
Net expenditure for the year on departmental appropriations	$3,891,697 05
Value of work done and materials supplied for account of other Canadian Government departments, British Admiralty and Foreign Governments	1,883,332 61
Gross disbursements for the year	$5,775,029 66

The attached financial statements show expenditure under the financial appropriations, and also give details of revenue and expenditure.

Department of the Naval Service

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1921

Royal Naval College—College fees		$ 4,500 00
Casual revenue		79,251 88
Wireless apparatus licenses		896 00
Wireless operators' examination fees		418 40
Premium, discount, and exchange		1,092 40
Miscellaneous revenue		1,158 71
Radiotelegraph service—		
Alert Bay	$ 9,230 72	
Cape Lazo	759 82	
Dead Tree Point	2,324 78	
Digby Island	8,665 88	
Estevan Point	3,850 66	
Gonzales Hill	6,306 92	
Ikeda Head	248 46	
Pachena Point	91 33	
Point Grey	11,100 43	
Triangle Island	7,887 62	
F.P.S. *Stadacona*	0 88	
" *Cirenchy*	2 40	
" *Thiepval*	0 54	
Camperdown	56 46	
North Sydney	163 74	
Sable Island	93 00	
Barrington Passage	13,328 12	
*Magdalen Islands (Grindstone)	2,953 35	
*Kingston	6 03	
*Midland	36 75	
*Point Edward	40 20	
*Port Arthur	40 58	
*Port Burwell	28 79	
*Sault Ste. Marie	148 13	
*Tobermory	13 35	
*Toronto	34 48	
		$154,730 81
Demobilization (previous year)		299,546 54
		$454,277 35

*Revenue for past 3 years.

SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS

SHOWING value of work done and material supplied for account of other Canadian Government departments, British Admiralty and Foreign Governments.

	Dr.	Cr.	Balance Transferred to 1921–22.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
British Admiralty	500,456 23	281,303 96	219,152 27
British Admiralty Naval Prize Fund	125,520 05		125,520 05
British Ministry of Shipping	210,834 63	189,138 73	21,695 90
Air Board	39,488 43	29,811 21	9,677 22
Department of Marine and Fisheries	57,313 86	40,921 60	16,392 26
Department of Customs	21,778 84	21,286 17	492 67
Department of Militia and Defence	22,323 84	18,779 41	3,544 43
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	1,597 06	651 29	945 77
French Government	3,170 29	755 47	2,414 82
Canadian Government Merchant Marine Limited	3,249 12	2,348 38	900 74
Department of Interior	11,663 96	8,345 27	3,318 69
Department of Public Works	1,382 45	1,320 28	62 17
Miscellaneous	877,234 98	840,990 16	36,244 82
Allotments (Balance)	5,433 00		5,433 00
Sundry Advances (Balance)	1,885 87		1,885 87
	1,883,332 61	1,435,651 93	447,680 68

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1920-21

	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Naval Service	2,000,000 00	1,999,362 42	637 58
Fisheries Protection Service	420,000 00	419,950 24	49 76
Hydrographic Surveys	315,000 00	314,984 06	15 94
Radiotelegraph Service	495,000 00	385,835 81	109,164 19
Tidal Service	30,000 00	30,000 00	
Patrol Northern Waters of Canada	15,000 00	15,000 00	
Customs Dues	500 00	87 26	412 74
Demobilization	240,000 00	239,329 46	670 54
Pay of temporary officers and clerks	60,000 00	60,005 49	*5 49
	3,575,500 00	3,464,554 74	110,945 26

*Grant exceeded.

Civil Government salaries	272,340 00	218,619 23	53,720 77
Contingencies	50,000 00	46,225 79	3,774 21

RECAPITULATION.

Naval Service	3,575,500 00	3,464,554 74	110,945 26
Civil Government	272,340 00	218,619 23	53,720 77
Contingencies	50,000 00	46,225 79	3,774 21
	3,897,840 00	3,729,399 76	168,440 24
Imperial Government (Special Account)—			
Disbursements $836,810 91			
Less:			
Reimbursements $470,442 69			
Transferred to 1921–22 366,368 22			
$836,810 91			
Unforeseen expenses		1,092 24	
Provisional Bonus Allowance Vote 363		117,767 88	
Re-Classification Vote 558		43,437 17	
		3,891,697 05	

STATEMENT of Expenditure under the Naval Appropriation for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1921.

Ship or Establishment.	Pay and Allowances.	Stores and Allowances.	Medical Services.	Boys Training and Recruiting.	Repairs and Maintenance.	Works, Lands, Building.	Miscellaneous Effective Services.	Non-Effective Pay.	Total.	Grand Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts
H.M.C.S. *Aurora*	147,645 81	172,002 64	557 41	3,726 69	2,157 28		18,206 05		344,275 88	
" " fuel		176,664 05							176,664 05	
" " alterations					77,897 51				77,897 51	598,837 44
" *Patriot*	40,354 36	39,284 51	94 75	6 49	1,163 08		1,379 69		82,282 88	
" " fuel		71,720 27							71,720 27	
" " alterations					51,030 52				51,030 52	205,033 67
" *Patrician*	35,942 25	43,350 51	54 25		3,608 58		1,244 82		81,200 11	
" " fuel		67,866 09							67,866 09	
" " alterations					46,282 53				46,282 53	198,349 03
Royal Naval College	114,041 95	35,588 75	4,315 37	368 62	3,564 14		34,431 32	3,939 56		196,249 71
Headquarters	36,997 54	6,545 73	121 50	261 08			14,878 81	1,727 01		60,531 67
Submarines *C.H. 14* and *C.H. 15* and *Depot*	20,089 00	20,388 88	134 50		28,224 22		8,933 70			77,770 30
H.M.C.S. *Guelph* Depot	36,320 04	29,371 72	210 50	197 49	2,021 89		4,046 82	6,763 39		78,931 85
H.M.C.S. *Naden Depot*	4,213 05	(Credit 89 46)	121 26	9 60	160 00	(Martial Law 91 50)	3,052 53	145 95		7,704 43
C.G.S. *Hochelaga*	4,185 34	9,385 25	16 00				407 11	1,038 12		15,031 82
General account		41,061 60	76 00	943 20			13,840 78	280 00		56,201 58
Halifax Dockyard						2,608 96				2,608 96
Stores		137,019 98								137,019 98
Supply Base Dr. operating expenses		89,256 09			45,229 54		5,248 12	590 70	140,324 45	
Cr. Percentages		(Credit 52,762 66)							(Credit 52,762 66)	87,561 79
Repair Base—Dr. operating expenses			1 35		104,216 55		5,864 15	804 51	110,886 56	
Cr. Percentages					(Credit 71,873 84)				(Credit 71,873 84)	39,012 72
Fleet General		1,594 00			26,147 75		3,169 47	590 70		31,501 92
Armament Supply Depot	313 25	18,811 42			7,788 93		2,027 78			28,941 38
Torpedo Depot		397 20			420 41		1 05			818 66
Esquimalt Dockyard	1,694 35	96,679 30			57,717 90		4,996 82	375 92	161,464 29	
Cr. Percentages		(Credit 11,558 85)			(Credit 6,949 70				(Credit 18,508 55)	142,955 74

Armament Supply Depot..		8,523 01			1,724 69	. .	106 21	. .	.	10,353 91
Tug *W. H. Lee*.. .	2,827 52	2,643 54	13 09	. .	28,378 82	. . . .	423 25	. .	.	34,286 13
	444,601 46	1,003,743 57	5,715 89	5,513 17	408,910 80	(Martial Law 91 50 2,608 96)	122,258 48	16,255 86		2,009,702 69
Less—										
Halifax Arisings.... . .									1,581 76	
Suspense.....									2,044 86	
Esquimalt--Arisings..									6,713 65	10,340 27
										1,999,362 42

7. STORES

The activities of the Stores Branch during the past year have been similar in most respects to those of the preceding years immediately following the war. Summarized briefly, the main activities consisted in the purchase and supply of stores for the vessels of the naval and auxiliary services, the disposal of surplus war stocks and of ships no longer required under present conditions, as well as the reorganization of the branch as a whole, both as regards personnel and methods of procedure.

Early in May, 1920, reorganization of the branch to a peace basis was drawn up. This could not be made immediately effective on account of large quantities of naval stores still in process of return from the various naval ships and establishments being paid off at that time. In the public interest it was highly essential that the routine work of surveying, checking, cleaning, etc., of these stores should be satisfactorily completed before the staffs concerned were finally disbanded. However, a systematized gradual diminution of civilian staffs was put into operation until the number of employees was finally reduced to the normal authorized staffs.

Ships surplus to the requirements of H.M. Canadian Naval Service have been disposed of as rapidly as markets could be found. Seventeen vessels of sorts (including motor boats) were sold for an aggregate of $223,848. All sales were duly advertised in the public press and the fullest opportunity afforded for every interested person to inspect the vessels. The highest quotations were accepted in all cases.

In connection with ships belonging to the Admiralty which remained in Canadian waters after conclusion of the war, successful arrangements were made during the present year for the disposal of ten trawlers and 26 drifters. The value of the vessels sold in this connection amounts to more than three quarters of a million dollars. In addition, forty-six other trawlers and forty nine drifters were outfitted and turned over to a representative of the Admiralty at Halifax, N.S.

The cruiser *Aurora* and torpedo-boat destroyers *Patriot* and *Patrician*, having arrived at Halifax, N.S., on December 21, 1920, have been furnished with stores in all departments. A system of centralized storekeeping has been introduced in the former ship which, it was anticipated, will effect considerable economy. The system has been applied in the British and United States navies with excellent results.

Besides these three vessels, service has been rendered to eighty-five ships and establishments of the Royal Canadian Naval Service, including small craft, and seven Imperial ships and establishments other than trawlers and drifters. Also to sixty-five miscellaneous branches of other departments of the Canadian Government. Included in the former category are the auxiliary services connected with the Department of the Naval Service, such as the Fisheries Protection Service, the Hydrographic Surveys Branch, the Radiotelegraph Service and the Tidal and Current Surveys Branch. The latter category comprises the Departments of Marine and Fisheries, R.C.M. Police, Customs, Public Works, Militia and Defence, Public Health, etc., at various agencies or branches. Occasional service was also rendered to the Navy League of Canada, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Service, the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, etc., etc.

Included in the ships and establishments of the Imperial Government to whom service has been given are the Royal Victualling Yards at Kowloon (Hong Kong) and Bermuda, to whom large supplies have been issued and for whom contracts have been placed and purchases made in Canada to a considerable extent. There were also supplies furnished to the Admiralty for Imperial trawlers and drifters sold or sent to England aggregating nearly $400,000.

Efforts to dispose of all surplus stocks have been continued. During the fiscal year naval and victualling stores, aggregating nearly $91,000, have been disposed of out of the estimated surpluses, and the moneys collected credited to casual revenue.

In addition, sales by auction of unserviceable stores have been carried out at both dockyards which realized approximately $27,000. Considerable quantities of stores of all sections, especially clothing, have also been supplied to other Departments of the Canadian Government.

Stocks of naval and victualling stores were maintained to a value of approximately $3,567,000. The value of store transactions under these divisions at H.M.C. dockyards for the year were: Receipts (returns of stores from ships and establishments on demobilization, etc., and articles obtained by purchase), $661,000; issues, $893,000. Except for armament stores and lubricating oils, practically all stores belonging to the Admiralty have now been disposed of, either by issue to H.M. ships or by sales as requested by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Reserve stocks of fuel oil as required by H.M.C. ships are maintained at Halifax, N.S., and Vancouver, B.C.

Arrangements have been completed for the British Government to provide the required reserves of ammunition and other armament stores for H.M. Canadian ships and establishments in common with those for H.M. ships on the North Atlantic and Pacific stations, the care and issue of which will be at the responsibility of this department. This is of considerable importance in that Canadian reserve requirements roughly approximate $1,500,000, about one-third of which is of an explosive nature and continuously and unavoidably deteriorating, sometimes very rapidly, and liable to become a total loss at any time when the prescribed periodical tests denote that destruction is necessary in the public safety. In future such deterioration will be charged against Canada only on explosives, etc., actually carried on board H.M. Canadian ships. The value of armament stores still remaining on Canadian charge is $420,000, the value of Imperial Government stocks in the custody of this department is approximately $600,000.

The purchasing work of the branch has consisted principally in providing miscellaneous minor articles where the requirements of H.M. Canadian naval and auxiliary ships and establishments could not be met out of existing stocks. Consequently the number of purchases were relatively greater to the monetary value involved than during any other year of the department. Practically the only exception was the provision of reserve stocks of fuel oil for the new fleet. The total value of purchases consummated was $1,103,965.37, which was divided amongst the different classes or sections of stores as follows: Provisions, $247,129.94; clothing, $11,854.25; medical stores, $367.56; fuel oil and coals, $536,773.69; and naval stores, $307,839.93. The last-named section comprises timber, metals and metal stores, textiles, electrical stores, scientific, navigation and meteorological instruments; paints, lubricating oils; packings, and miscellaneous articles of ships' equipment in all departments. It is observed that a considerable percentage of these purchases were made on behalf of the British Government, from whom reimbursement is being obtained in the usual course.

Standing contracts for fresh provisions, etc., have been maintained at all ports of call for vessels of the naval and auxiliary services. These include fresh vegetables, fresh and frozen meats and fish, bacon and lard, butter, bread and ice, and other miscellaneous perishables; laundry work; fresh water; bunker coals; making up uniforms, etc. At Atlantic and Pacific ports these contracts may be taken advantage of by visiting British warships if they so desire, purchases thereunder being made direct by the ships concerned. This has proven itself a satisfactory and economical system of obtaining these items.

The system of general messing whereby the complements of vessels of the naval and auxiliary services are victualled by the department direct has been continued with very satisfactory results. A thorough audit of the store accounts involved as well as of accounts of all other supplies is conducted in the branch, as a check on the efficient and economical handling and use of the various stores used.

8. RADIOTELEGRAPH BRANCH

The work of the Radiotelegraph Branch comprises the design, construction and operation of stations on the East coast, Great Lakes, Hudson bay and West coast; the licensing of all private radio stations in Canada and on Canadian ships; the inspection of all licensed stations in Canada and ships plying to Canadian ports to see that they are complying with the International and Canadian regulations and in the case of ships to see that they comply with the section of the Radiotelegraph Act which calls for the compulsory equipment on certain classes of passenger vessels irrespective of nationality carrying Canadian passengers; the examination of all commercial and amateur operators for certificates of proficiency in radiotelegraphy and the administration of the Radiotelegraph Act.

The primary object of the Government Radiotelegraph Service is to provide facilities for communication with ships at sea and thus assist in their navigation and the safeguarding of the lives of the people they carry; it also provides means of communication with points not reached by existing land telegraph. The service also undertake the handling of commercial messages with ships, commercial interstation communication between its stations, direct commercial service to Bermuda together with the auditing, rendering and collection of all accounts for same, also the auditing, rendering and collection of accounts to various operating companies and foreign administrations for radiotelegrams exchanged by foreign ships through Canadian coast stations and by ships of Canadian registry through foreign coast stations.

All land stations are inspected at least once a year and all ships whenever they are in port. For this purpose inspectors and staffs are maintained at Ottawa, Montreal (summer), St. John (winter), Halifax and Victoria, B.C. Examinations of operators are held at the above points and at other centres when a reasonable number of candidates can be gathered together. The total number of stations in operation in the Dominion and on ships registered therein during the year was 904.

With the exception of the small station at Pictou, N.S., all of the forty-seven coast stations (forty-three coast and four D F) in the Dominion (that is stations communicating with ships at sea) are owned by the Government. Those on the Pacific coast, Hudson bay, Barrington Passage, N.S. Halifax Dockyard and the four Direction Finding stations on the East coast, eighteen in all, are operated directly by the Department of the Naval Service. The stations on the Great Lakes and the remaining stations on the East coast, thirty in all, which work on a wavelength of 600 metres, whilst owned by the Government, are operated under contract by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited.

The Government owned and operated station at Barrington Passage, N.S., continues to provide a commercial service with Bermuda on a wavelength of 4,200 metres C.W. and a long-distance commercial service with ships at sea. This station maintains continuous watch on 2,200 metres C.W. except during commercial traffic routines with Bermuda at 12.30, 4.30 and 8.30 a.m. and p.m. G.M.T. and during H.M. ship watch routines on 2,400 metres for fifteen minutes commencing 0345 G.M.T. and every subsequent four hours. Barrington also transmits weather forecasts on 1,600 metres spark at 1.30 and 13.30 G.M.T.

Pacific Coast.—The work of dividing the coast station service operated by the Government on the Pacific coast into two groups, one to handle ship to shore business and the other inter-station or ordinary telegraph business, is proceeding satisfactorily. Under this scheme the Ikeda head station was closed on the 15th September, 1920, and the Pachena Point station temporarily closed on the 23rd October, 1920. Construction work on the Bull Harbour station, to replace the existing station at Triangle Island was commenced in January, 1921. Considerable work was done before the close of the fiscal year and it is expected that all work will be completed and

the new station placed in commission at an early date. Construction work in connection with the increased power at the Estevan station to provide adequate facilities for communication with transpacific ships has been commenced and is progressing satisfactorily. The installation of an arc equipment at the Aberdeen Lake station was completed and is now in successful operation. Improved valve receiving equipment has been installed in all stations and special receiving aerials have been erected at several stations with an appreciable increase in efficiency of reception.

Direction-Finding Stations.—A new direction-finding station was erected at Red Head, St. John, N.B., and was officially placed in commission on the 1st March, 1921. This station fully covers navigation in the Bay of Fundy. The department continues to receive very encouraging reports from mariners of results obtained from all four direction-finding stations on the east coast. During the past year the four stations gave out 5,352 bearings. The establishment of a direction-finding station on the west coast is still under consideration.

During the past year 483 operators were examined for certificates of proficiency in radiotelegraphy and 172 certificates have been issued to date. There were 581 amateur radiotelegraph stations licensed in the Dominion during the year. Under the regulations, the maximum power an amateur may use is one-half K.W., the wave-length varying with the distance between the licensed station and any commercial coast or land station or a route of navigation, viz:—

Within 5 miles	150 metres
Between 5 and 15 miles	200 "
Between 15 and 75 miles	150 "
More than 75 miles	200 "

The total number of radiotelegraph stations in operation in the Dominion and on ships registered therein is as follows:—

Coast stations	43
Government Land stations	1
Direction Finding Stations	4
Government Ship stations	46
Licensed Ship stations	181
Licensed Public Commercial stations	6
Licensed Private Commercial stations	12
Licensed Radiotelegraph training schools	18
Licensed Experimental stations	11
Licensed Amateur Experimental stations	581
Licensed Limited Coast stations	1
Total	904

Operation of the Coast Station Service.—The total number of messages and words handled during the year is as follows:—

	Messages	Words
East Coast	205,413	3,766,863
Great Lakes	24,339	398,234
West Coast	185,191	3,069,116
Hudson Bay	Nil	Nil

The amount of business handled by the East Coast system shows an increase from last year's business amounting to 58,205 messages, containing 906,042 words. The Great Lakes system (operated by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, under contract) shows an increase of 4,182 messages with an increase of 28,313 words. The West Coast system (operated directly by this department) shows an increase of 11,223 messages with an increase of 170,968 words.

The Hudson Bay system was not in operation during the year.

Revenue.—The total revenue collected during the year amounted to $64,978.61, as against $51,464.68 in 1919-20.

Examinations for Certificates of Proficiency.—483 operators were examined during the year, including 218 re-examinations. 291 candidates were successful and 282 failed.

Assistance rendered to Ships.—Assistance was rendered by the Government Radiotelegraph Service during the year to the following vessels in distress:—

WEST COAST

SS. *Prince John*
U.S. schooner *Lyons*
SS. *James Carruthers*
Motor ship *Pacific*
U.S. schooner *Evolution*
SS. *Princess Beatrice*

EAST COAST AND GREAT LAKES

SS. *Zaca*
" *Marcella*
" ***Clare Hugo Stinnes***
" *Bradshaw*
" *Gladstone*
" *Manitoba*
" ***Schoolcraft***
" *T. E. Morse*
" *West Portsaid*
" *Lake Elsie*
" ***Bristol City***
" *Lyons*
" ***City of Colombo***
SS. *Canadian Voyager*
" ***Chicago City***
" *Ontadoc*
" ***Victoricux***
" ***Baltic***
" ***Frances Wilder***
" *Rosedale Lord*
" *Elsa*
" ***Mystic***
" *Willowmere*
" ***Portia***
" *Bassan*

Direction Finding Stations, East Coast.—The Direction Finding stations continue to render valuable assistance to navigators. The following is a summary of bearings given to ships by the few stations on the East coast during the past year:—

Station	Single Bearings	Cross Bearings 2 Stations	Cross Bearings 3 Stations	Total
Chebucto Head	948	521	10	1,469
Canso	1,020	385	13	1,418
Cape Race	2,236	72	10	2,318
St. John	147	....	....	147
	4,341	978	33	5,352

NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS

WEST COAST

Digby Island.—A detector and two-step amplifier were installed which greatly helped in the reception of weak signals. Possible sites for a station in Prince Rupert were visited.

Dead Tree Point.—Receiving tests were carried out with the Point Grey station, the latter using arc equipment.

Estevan Point.—A two-step amplifier was installed. Sites were selected for the new power-house and bungalows. Contracts for all material have been placed and the new construction work has been commenced.

Pachena.—This station was temporarily closed on October 23, 1920, and left in the hands of a caretaker pending the opening of the new station at Estevan.

Ucluelet Bay.—Receiving tests were carried out with valve detectors and amplifiers. Repairs were made to the track and buildings. A 10-horse-power gasoline engine and arc equipment were installed and tests carried out with Point Grey, with satisfactory results.

Point Grey.—Receiving and transmitting tests were made on C.W. with amplifiers and loop aerial with Alert bay, Dead Tree point, Digby island and Bull harbour.

Bull Harbour.—A site was chosen for a new station at Bull harbour, Hope island, to replace the existing station at Triangle island which, owing to its extreme isolation, has always been a very difficult station to maintain. The site, which consists of twenty-three acres of land, was secured from the Indian Department and is considered desirable in every way. Construction has been commenced and the new station will be placed in commission early in the next fiscal year.

Ikeda.—This station was closed and dismantled on the 15th September, 1920. The buildings were practically moved to Bull harbour and there used as construction bunk-houses. All of the gear and what remained of the dwelling-house equipment was shipped to Esquimalt for storage.

EAST COAST

Chebucto Head D.F.—A one and a half story bungalow was built to provide accommodation for the officer in charge and family. The masts and rigging were overhauled and put in first-class condition.

Canso D.F.—Additional storage space for coal was obtained by excavating a large room under the station building. The station buildings were repainted.

Cape Race D.F.—Alterations were made to make connections at back of main switchboard easily accessible. A hot wire ammeter was installed.

St. John, N.B. D.F.—A decision was made to establish a direction finding station in the vicinity of St. John, N.B., as an aid to navigation to vessels making that port. After exhaustive preliminary tests to determine suitability of available possible sites a site was finally selected at Red Head, on the eastern side of the harbour. This site comprising approximately five acres of land, together with a dwelling-house and barn, was purchased from Oliver Gibson for the sum of $5,000. A standard D.F. station operating house was erected together with 130 ft. mast, with the necessary jury masts for the Bellini-Tesi system of direction finding. This station is complete with all up-to-date receiving equipment and spark transmitting equipment. The station was officially placed in commission on the 1st March, 1921, and has since rendered valuable assistance to shipping.

PERSONNEL

	Government				Commercial.			
	Headquarters.	Coast Stations.	Land Stations.	Ship Stations.	Headquarters.	Coast Stations.	Land Stations.	Ship Stations.
Engineers and officers in charge	4	15	7	10	10	30	8	200
Operators		45	5			65	17	9
Other employees	13	7	17		38	5	22	
Executive officials and inspectors	4		7		8	5		
	21	67	36	10	56	105	47	209

Total Personnel—551.

9. GENERAL

The reorganization of the Naval Department on a peace basis became effective on the 15th May, 1920. Officers, men and civilian employees entered for war service were discharged and the various branches, which were expanded to meet war conditions, were reduced to their pre-war status.

The Fisheries Branch and Life Saving Service, which were placed under the administration of the Naval Department in 1914, were transferred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, this transfer to date from July 1, 1920. Officials and employees of the department have rendered excellent service throughout the year.

I have the honour to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister.

10. "SEICHES OF LAKE SUPERIOR"

(By Chas. Price)

Seiches, or oscillations of the water levels of the Great Lakes, are of common occurrence, and can easily be registered on an automatic gauge of the graphic type.

The automatic gauges maintained by the Canadian Hydrographic Survey are situated at Port Arthur and Michipicoten harbour, on lake Superior, and above the lock at Sault Ste. Marie, on the St. Mary's river. These gauges are of the Haskell type and, because of the large scale, allow an excellent opportunity to study the different seiche actions at these points. These three gauges all show a continual oscillation of the lake surface outside of wave action which is eliminated from the float chamber by using a small intake.

The first report of anything in the nature of a seiche on lake Superior, seems to be in the following paragraph, which is taken from Alexander Mackenzie's Voyages.

> "A very curious phenomenon was observed some years ago at the Grande portage, for which no obvious cause could be assigned. The water withdrew with great precipitation, leaving the ground dry that had never before been visible, the fall being equal to four perpendicular feet, and rushing back with great velocity above the common mark. It continued thus falling and rising for several hours, gradually decreasing till it stopped at its usual height. There is frequently an irregular influx and deflux, which does not exceed ten inches, and is attributed to the wind."

A slightly larger seiche, than that reported by Alexander Mackenzie occurred above the lock, at Sault Ste. Marie, on the St. Mary's river on June 10, 1920. The gauge records at this time at Sault Ste. Marie and at Port Arthur have been reduced and are shown on the accompanying profile.

The meteorological report for lake Superior was: June 10, "Barometer 30.00, light to moderate variable winds"; June 11, "Barometer 29.90, moderate to fresh easterly winds." Therefore there was neither undue barometric pressure nor heavy winds to which the sudden variation at Sault Ste. Marie can be attributed.

The daily mean water surface elevation, by hourly readings, at Sault Ste. Marie, was on June 10, 601.98, and on June 11, 601.86. These elevations are above mean sea-level and are referred to the United States Lake Survey datum of 1903 adjustment.

The water at Sault Ste. Marie first rose 1.48 feet then in exactly two hours fell 4.18 feet, and again rose 4.44 feet in one hour and forty-five minutes; then three

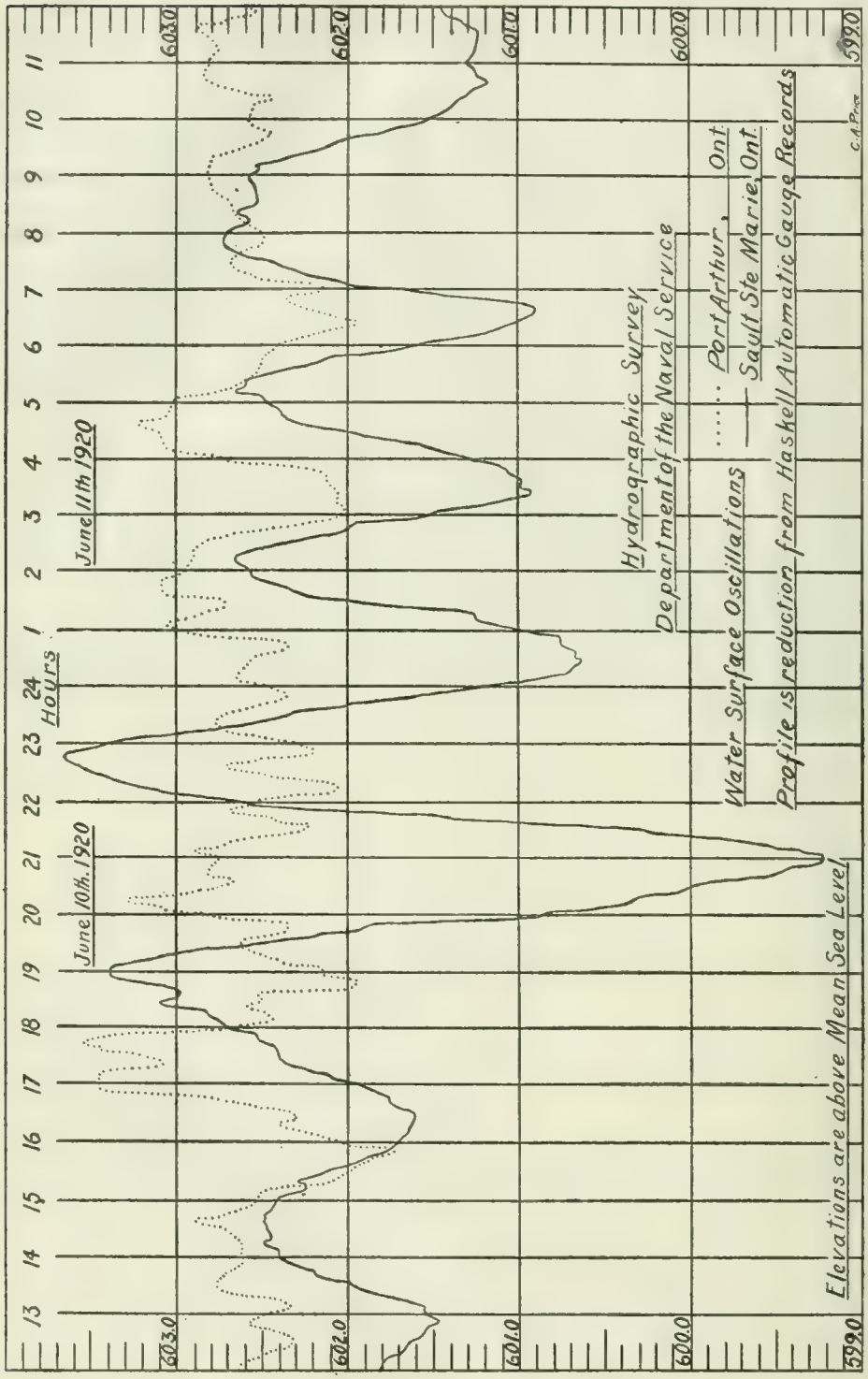
smaller seiches occurred at fairly regular intervals of three hours, for a rise and fall of about 1.75 feet. After the three regular seiches the water surfaces gradually returned to its usual seiche action of, from a few inches to a foot at irregular intervals.

Seiches, above the lock, at Sault Ste. Marie, are carried down from lake Superior, and the vertical variation is increased by contraction into the narrowness of the St. Mary's river. The compensation works, for the control of lake Superior, are a short way below the automatic gauge site, and also are an aid in increasing the vertical variation of seiches, above the range formerly recorded at this point. The amount of increased variation caused by the compensation works would vary according to the number of sluice gates being open or closed at the time a seiche occurs.

The quickest acting seiche, recorded by this survey, was at Michipicoten Harbour on August 27, 1917. With a strong southwest wind the seiches gradually increased, in five hours from a range of a few inches, till a seiche occurred in which the water level fell 1.00 foot in ten minutes, then rose 2.56 feet in nine minutes, after which it again fell 1.84 feet in eight minutes, and continued a series of rapidly occurring seiches, with a range of from six inches to a foot, for fourteen hours, before the lake surface oscillations again became normal.

During storms the wind action on the lake causes the surface water to pile on to the lee shore faster than the undercurrents can carry it back to the weather shore. This causes a gradual rise above normal level on the lee shore, during which sudden seiches, caused by varying strengths of the wind, occur. During calm weather, gradual seiches occur and the only cause to which they can be attributed is varying barometric pressure on different parts of the lake surface.

Records, of lake Superior water surface obtained by this survey during the past ten years, would indicate: that seiches caused by winds are of sudden variations and seldom last over ten to twenty minutes for a single seiche; that seiches caused by barometric pressure are of gradual variation and take from one to five hours for a single seiche action.


Hydrographic Survey
Department of the Naval Service
Water Surface Oscillations ..... Port Arthur, Ont.
—— Sault Ste Marie, Ont.
Profile is reduction from Haskell Automatic Gauge Records
Elevations are above Mean Sea Level
June 10th. 1920
June 11th 1920
Hours
24
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
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22
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603.0
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601.0
600.0
599.0
6030
6020
6010
6000
5990
C.A.P.

FIFTY-FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FISHERIES BRANCH

Department of Marine and Fisheries

FOR THE YEAR

1920

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

[No. 40—1922.]

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the fifty-fourth annual report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

C. C. BALLANTYNE.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, May, 1921.

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DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT

To the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Sir,—After a separation of six years, the Fisheries Branch was again attached to this department, and I have now the honour to submit the fifty-fourth annual report thereof. By Order in Council of the 16th of June, 1914, the Fisheries Branch was transferred from the administration of this department to that of the Naval Service, such transfer to take effect on July 1, 1914. At that time the work of that department was comparatively light, but owing to conditions that were brought about by the war, it was considered that the duties thereof will in future require the full attention of the deputy minister; also experience showed that there is really nothing in common in the duties of the Department of the Naval Service and the Fisheries Branch. On the other hand, as the shipbuilding programme of this department would soon be completed, it was found feasible for the undersigned to assume, under your direction, the responsibility for the administration of the Fisheries Branch. Hence by Order in Council of May 29, 1920, the administration of that branch was retransferred to this department to date from July 1 last, or, as above stated, after a separation of exactly six years.

It is also of importance to note that by the terms of the Order in Council retransferring the branch the title of the chief administrative officer thereof was raised from that of "General Superintendent of Fisheries" to that of "Assistant Deputy Minister of Fisheries."

This report deals with:—

Investigations into fish curing methods.
Utilization of fish offal.
Reorganized service.
Change of policy in British Columbia.
Publicity, transportation and marketing.
Scouting for mackerel.
Jurisdiction over the fisheries.
International questions.
Investigations into the natural history of the lobster.
Fishways.
Inspection of fish.
Cannery inspection.
Fisheries statistics.
Fishing bounty.
Fish culture.
Oyster culture.
Biological stations of Canada.
Review of the fisheries of 1920.

Appendices to the report include the following:—

1. Reports of Chief Inspectors of Fisheries.
2. Entries in Canadian Ports by United States Fishing Vessels.
3. Report of Fisheries Engineer.
4. Fisheries Expenditure and Revenue.
5. Summary of Licenses issued.

Investigations into Fish Curing Methods

While the curing of fish by salting has been going on for centuries there has been a most surprising lack of exactness in the operations, and a want of knowledge as to the causes of certain results. For instance the "reddening" particularly of codfish is an old difficulty from which cause serious losses have been experienced; but all the causes and how they can be avoided are not known. Investigations have shown that bacterial action is an important cause and that certain salts especially such as are obtained from sea water contain impurities that may include such bacteria. Also exact data is needed as to the rates of penetration of different kinds of salt at different temperatures, the strength of brine required for fish of different sizes and at different temperatures, the length of time fish should remain in brine, etc.

There is also need for investigation into methods of smoking fish. Neither in this country nor in any other has there been the improvement in methods, keeping in view the importance and extent of this industry, that is observed in practically all other lines of industry. There is a remarkable absence of data as to the temperatures that should obtain. Also mechanical appliances to reduce the handling of fish during smoking, etc., to a minimum, and thus lower costs of production, have not yet been introduced to any marked extent. This is obviously a matter for the consideration of a mechanical engineer rather than of a chemical expert.

Some investigations into the smoking of fish were conducted by the Biological Board some years ago, but these were not followed to a conclusion.

Utilization of Fish Offal

The conversion of fish offal into commercial products—meal for feeding animals, fish scrap for fertilizer and oils of different grades—has long since passed beyond the experimental state. Where large quantities of offal can be obtained at given centres cheaply, a successful commercial business in converting it into such products is perfectly feasible, and is now being engaged in quite extensively in different places in Canada.

We have, however, an enormous quantity of offal being produced along our shores which is going to waste on account of no sufficiently economical method of using it being known.

Arrangements were made early in the year whereby these matters were taken up by the Biological Board in conjunction with the Research Council, which latter appropriated seven thousand dollars for fish curing investigations. Good progress has been made and two interesting reports are now about ready for publication.

Reorganized Service

The reorganization of the outside service along the lines explained in last year's report has been well advanced. It has been completed in our Eastern Fisheries Division, which comprises the Maritime Provinces, and it is nearing completion in the Prairie Division. It had previously been effected in British Columbia.

The service has already been placed on a much more effective and efficient basis than the previous one. Underpaid part-time officers have been replaced by an intelligent group of young active men, who are devoting their whole time and thought to their duties. This is not only resulting in a determination on the part of each officer to have his district as nearly as possible above reproach from the standpoint of observance of the fishery laws, as these young men are already becoming enthusiastic about the possibilities of the fishing industry, as well as in the natural history of the various fishes. There seems every reason for confidence that in a few years these officers will not only be law enforcers, but they will be able to be generally helpful to those engaging

in the industry. To fit them to be such, a kind of summer school has been started. In September last all the officers in the Eastern Division were gathered at Truro, N.S., when they received a preliminary course of instructions. The Assistant Deputy Minister of Fisheries and the chief inspector for the division dealt with administrative topics. The Commissioner of Fisheries and Doctor A. G. Huntsman, of the Biological Board, gave a course of instructions in connection with fish life, and Mr. Robert Gray, Inspector of Fish Curing and Packing, dealt with the question of proper barrelmaking and packing pickled fish. These instructions occupied one week.

It is not intended to urge that a great deal of direct teaching could be done in that time; but the important point is that a start in what is a new movement has been made. The time was long enough to enable the officers to get the vision of what usefulness their positions can be made, if they do their full part in fitting themselves to properly carry through the possibilities involved.

It is intended to make this course of instructions an annual matter. To carry it out to the best advantage, it may be found desirable to call the officers together in units at suitable centres rather than as a whole. The greatest difficulty is to find a time when the officers can be spared from their districts for a considerable period and when those competent to give the needed instructions are able to arrange to do so.

Change of Policy in British Columbia

The policy of protecting the salmon fisheries of British Columbia by means of limiting the number of persons that might engage in the fisheries and the number of canneries that might operate, together with usual regulations, which method of administration had been effective at least since 1908, was changed at the end of last year to an "open-door" policy. The department had felt for years past that the "open-door" policy was the proper one; but it was so strongly contended by those engaging in the canning industry that such a policy would speedily result in depletion of the fisheries that it was not previously found feasible to make the change. Obviously the difficulties of properly protecting fisheries such as the salmon fisheries, over the coastline of some seven thousand miles in extent, and most of which is more or less remote, are exceedingly great, and these are minimized if undue competition is prevented. The department, however, felt assured that even with the "open-door" policy the task of adequately protecting the different runs of salmon would not be an impossible one for it, and the experience of the past year has shown beyond dispute that it can do this. During the past season the Assistant Deputy Minister of Fisheries, accompanied by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries for the province went over the whole coast. He found the protection of the fisheries to be thoroughly in hand in every portion of the division, and that the organization was so complete that violations of the law could not go on to any important extent. It was also apparent on all hands that the change in policy was giving general satisfaction. The cannery managers without exception favoured it and the agitation amongst those desiring to engage in the industry, but who previously had been prevented from doing so, had disappeared.

The wisdom of the change is unquestionable and there seems little room for doubt that in the course of a year or two a request for reversion to the old policy would find no support amongst those engaging in the industry.

New Division of Publicity, Transportation and Marketing

The Publicity, Transportation and Marketing Division completed the first year of its organization on December 15 last. During the fifteen and a half months of its existence—up to the close of the fiscal year, March 31, 1921—this division has developed satisfactorily and in its various ramifications has proved of marked value to those commercially engaged in the fishing industry. The work of the three subdivisions is hereinafter discussed.

Publicity.—The fact was early appreciated that our Canadian citizens and people of foreign countries required information as to the extent and importance of our fishing industry and enlightenment as to the comparative food value of fish and the economy of a diet with fish judicially incorporated. At the production end of the industry propaganda is also required to impress upon fishermen, packers, etc., that certain standards must be maintained to satisfy consumers at home and abroad.

Since July, 1920, a Press Bulletin has been published monthly and distributed to newspapers throughout the country for the purpose of keeping Canadians advised regarding conditions, etc., in the industry. In addition, special illustrated articles have been supplied to different publications. Upon the occasion of National Fish Day the division exerted special energy to keep the newspapers posted and a series of special articles were sent out, together with appeals over your signature.

For some time there has been a want of literature in the form of pamphlets for the information of the layman and arrangements have been made for the publication of a series of these. Already two have been received from the printer—"Canada's Fishing Industry" and "Fish and Chip Shops"—and they are being distributed to advantage.

During the year competitions were in progress among school pupils throughout the Dominion and also among students in household economy. The prize winners in these competitions have not yet been announced.

Educational propaganda among the fishermen included a campaign to induce them to desist from using a fork in handling fish. A large display card pointing out by illustration and otherwise the evil results of such a practice was posted conspicuously at points where fishermen operate.

During the summer of 1920 photographers were engaged to take moving pictures and still photographs of various phases of the fishing industry in the maritime provinces. As a result of their work about 190 excellent still pictures and approximately 5,000 feet of film have been added to the department's collection. The moving pictures are already in circulation throughout the Dominion and later will be sent to foreign countries. Many of the still photographs are being put on lantern slides and will be circulated broadcast with appropriate lectures.

The retail trade has been urged to give more attention to advertising. Repeated efforts have been made to impress upon them the vital part which consistent advertising plays in the system of business.

Transportation.—Improved transportation is one of the vital necessities of the industry in Canada. During the past year many individual complaints have been received about inefficient freight and express service and discriminate rates. These complaints have come from the Pacific coast, the Atlantic coast and the district surrounding the Great Lakes. In the majority of cases satisfactory adjustments have been made and some cases are still pending.

In addition, efforts were made to improve the fast freight service from the Atlantic coast to Montreal and Toronto. The prevailing express rates and unsatisfactory service in many instances, have converted many to the idea that the satisfactory provisioning of these markets must depend upon regular fast freight service. As a result of a recent conference with Canadian National Railway and Grand Trunk officials, assurance has been received that the Canadian National Railway fast freight from Halifax and Mulgrave will adhere to schedule—that is, sixty-four hours and fifteen minutes from Halifax and approximately seventy-two hours from Mulgrave. Grand Trunk officials have furthermore given assurance that shipments for Toronto will be promptly picked up and made available for delivery in Toronto within thirty-six hours after leaving Montreal.

Marketing.—Concerning the marketing of fish in Canada there are many matters to be considered. The per capita consumption is not more than twenty pounds per

annum, which is exceedingly low considering Canada's position in the fish-producing world. It is doubtful if any fish-producing country of importance has a smaller per capita consumption. It is quite obvious, however, that people will not buy fish in large quantities at high prices. While the amounts paid the fishermen have declined in recent months to almost a pre-war level, there has not been a corresponding drop in the retail prices. The reason for this, apparently, is the increased cost of transportation, labour and general operations which have shown little or no inclination toward lower levels. It appears that there is room for improvement in the matter of retail prices, but the most effective way of bringing this about is to stimulate trade and to encourage consumers to vary their fish diet in order that a greater percentage of the fisherman's catch may be utilized.

Foreign trade.—During 1920 a comprehensive survey was made of the markets of the world in regard to fish requirements and the possibility of Canadian packers and exporters successfully meeting competition.

Canadian exporters have been advised from time to time by circular letter as to the possibility of extending trade. Recently such circulars have covered the Argentine Republic, Brazil, West Indies, Australia, India, and China. The fact that practical use has been made of the information thus furnished is proved by letters which have been received from exporters. There has also been furnished to interested parties the names of fish importers in foreign countries, as well as other information which will tend toward the development of foreign trade.

Scouting for Mackerel

Arrangements were made last spring with the Department of the Naval Service to have the Fisheries Protection cruisers, detailed to follow the movements of the United States mackerel purse-seiners, endeavour to keep just in advance of the schools of mackerel and at least daily to send wireless reports to shore giving the locations of the schools of mackerel when observed, their apparent volume and the direction in which they were moving. There was a double object in this arrangement. First it was felt that a good purpose would be served by keeping the fishermen all along the coast who were interested in the mackerel fishery advised as fully as possible as to the movement and volume of the schools of fish, and in the second place information would be gained which would be of value to those studying the natural history of the mackerel.

The daily information sent by wireless from the cruisers was repeated by telegram to all points along the Atlantic coast to the fishermen who would be interested. The cost of these land telegrams was the only extra expense that was involved in the arrangement.

Cruising began off Cape Sable on the 8th of May, and the first school of mackerel was observed on the eleventh of that month forty miles east of Seal island. This school was apparently approaching from the south and was working its way north and northeast. It was then on the west edge of Brown's bank. On the 16th of May a large body of mackerel was observed thirty miles east of cape Sable. This school apparently followed along the southern edge of Brown's bank, a portion of it moving up the deep water channel on the western edge of the bank while the remainder followed the deep water on the eastern edge of that bank.

On the 17th of May another large body of fish was observed moving slowly northward. It was coming from the south and was between Brown's bank and LeHave bank. It converged with the school previously mentioned. The fish were next sighted on the 20th of May west of Roseway bank, where the school divided, a portion going north of Roseway bank and the main body going east between Roseway and LeHave banks.

The cruising was continued until the fish had passed the southeastern portion of Nova Scotia.

It is hoped that it will be found feasible to continue these observations in coming years so that the fullest information possible may be available as to the movements of the mackerel.

Jurisdiction Over the Fisheries

The question of extending the jurisdiction of the Federal Government over the fisheries in all parts of Canada has finally been settled. This was done by the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Fisheries Reference that was agreed to with the province of Quebec in 1915. As will later be shown this reference was considered by the Court of King's Bench in 1917, but owing to the conditions brought about by the war, it was not found possible to have it argued before the Judicial Committee until this year. The decision of the committee was given on November 30, 1920.

The decision finds in substance that there is a public right of fishery, over which the Federal authorities have exclusive jurisdiction, not only in the navigable tidal waters but in the non-tidal portions of the streams that are navigable as well, thus including valuable salmon and other fisheries.

The history of this question is concisely as follows:—

At the time of Confederation it was understood that by the provisions of the British North America Act, the complete jurisdiction of the fisheries in the different provinces was transferred to the Federal Government. A few years afterwards question arose as to whether this was the case. In 1882 a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada was obtained in the case known as "Queen vs. Robertson," which determined that the ownership of the fisheries in the non-tidal waters still remained vested in the provinces or in the riparian owners. This did not apply to what are now the Prairie Provinces and the territories north thereof, as the Crown Lands therein were owned by the Federal Government. Following this decision the provinces continued to press a claim to greater jurisdiction, and a reference in the premises was finally submitted to the Privy Council, the decision of which was given in 1898. This decision was in substance, except in those waters which at the Union passed to the Dominion under the third schedule of the British North America Act, 1867, that whatever proprietary rights in the fisheries were vested in the provinces at the time of Confederation remained their property subsequent thereto; but the exclusive power to regulate the fisheries, wherever they might be situated, is vested in the Federal Government. Immediately following this decision the different sea-washed provinces claimed jurisdiction over the tidal fisheries, not only in the rivers and estuaries, but in the bays and territorial waters along the seacoast as well. The Federal Government, on the other hand, maintained that there is a public right of fishery in tidal waters, and that, as such, it came within the exclusive purview of the Federal Government.

For years negotiations went on with the different provinces to settle the matter amicably; but this was not found to be possible, and finally in 1913 a reference to the courts was decided upon with British Columbia, in which the other provinces interested became intervenants. The decision in that case maintained the contention of the Federal authorities.

This settled the question in all sea-washed provinces, with the exception of Quebec, which contended that as the decision was largely based on Magna Charta, and that as Magna Charta did not apply to the province of Quebec, the decision did not affect the situation in that province.

In order to settle the matter speedily, it was finally agreed that a reference should be submitted to the Court of King's Bench in Quebec, under authority of a provincial

statute which was obtained for that purpose. The decision in that court was adverse to the Federal contention, but as above explained this decision was reversed by that of the Judicial Committee.

The Federal fishery regulations have been amended to place them in line with the law, as laid down by the Privy Council decision, so that during the approaching fishing season, the fisheries in the navigable tidal waters, as well as in the non-tidal portions of the streams in Quebec that are navigable and accessible by way of navigation from the sea, will be administered by this department, and no fishing in such waters will be allowed, excepting under license from the minister thereof.

International Questions

While the International Commission, that was appointed in 1918 to consider a settlement of outstanding questions between Canada and the United States, submitted a unanimous report to the respective Governments when they completed their work, it was not made public during the earlier stages of the negotiations following its submission. It was, however, published by both Governments concurrently on July 26 last, since which date copies of it have been available to those interested.

Fraser River Treaty.—Amongst the questions submitted to the commission for consideration was that of the rehabilitation and protection of the salmon fisheries of the Fraser River system, which include not only those of the estuary of the Fraser river and gulf of Georgia, but those of the northern portion of Puget sound and of the strait of Juan de Fuca as well. The commission recommended that a treaty be entered into between the two countries for the joint protection of this system of salmon fisheries, and to that end it submitted a draft of a proposed treaty and regulations thereunder. This draft treaty and regulations, with slight modifications not involving any change in intention of the treaty regulations, was approved by the two Governments and was signed at Washington on September 2, 1919. On the following day it was submitted by the President of the United States to the Senate thereof for ratification but when it came up for consideration in the Senate, objection arose to the wording of the last sentence of the second article, on the ground that under the wording thereof a person who was tried in one country for a violation of the regulations and was acquitted might be tried for the same offence, if he visited the other country, as he would not have been "punished for such offence" in the other country. Consequently on the 15th of January, the President requested the Senate to have the treaty returned to him for further consideration. This was done and on the 25th of May, 1920, an amended treaty was signed at Washington, which treaty was submitted by the President of the United States Senate for ratification on the 29th of that month, but action on it has not yet been taken by the Senate. Meantime effective measures for the building up of these fisheries are being delayed. This is exceedingly unfortunate. The existing position is aptly and concisely put in the following extract from the report of the Commission:—

> The fact that these fish pass through the waters of the two countries makes it impossible to properly protect them by independent action. The fishermen of either side are inclined to operate to the limit when the fish are in their waters and place the responsibility for untoward results on those of the other country.

How the fishery has declined, will be realized from the following statement of the packs of sockeye salmon for a series of years:—

YEAR.	FRASER RIVER No. Cases.	PUGET SOUND No. Cases.	TOTAL. No. Cases.
1902	293,477	372,301	665,778
1903	204,809	167,211	372,020
1904	72,688	109,264	181,952
1905	837,489	825,453	1,662,942
1906	183,007	178,748	361,755
1907	59,815	93,122	152,937
1908	63,126	170,951	234,077
1909	542,248	1,097,904	1,640,152
1910	133,045	248,014	381,059
1911	58,487	127,761	186,248
1912	108,784	184,680	293,464
1913	684,596	1,673,099	2,357,695
1914	185,483	335,230	520,713
1915	89,040	64,584	153,624
1916	27,394	84,637	112,031
1917	123,614	411,538	535,152
*1918	16,849	50,723	67,572
*1919	29,628	64,346	93,974
*1920	44,598	62,654	107,252

*Added.

Two facts are outstanding:—

1. The yearly possibilities of the Fraser river must be measured by the conditions of the "big years." All that is needed to produce the run of a "big year" any season is to have the spawning beds of the whole system seeded as plenteously in the "big years" of the past. The river is as free from pollution or artificial obstruction as it ever was, and all the conditions for successful spawning are as favourable as in early times. The only deficiency is in the spawning fish.

2. Unless drastic action is taken, internationally, to save the situation, the fishery will become commercially exhausted in a few years. The figures for 1918 clearly evidence this.

It would be an international calamity, involving almost criminal neglect, on the part of both countries if the latter condition were allowed to obtain. On the basis of the present prices, the sockeye progeny of this river should be producing, annually, a food worth over $30,000,000, this figure being based on the actual pack of the last "big year," 1913. As it is, the average value for the four years ending 1918 is about three million dollars.

Canada has left nothing undone that she could do to remedy this unfortunate condition.

Port Privileges Treaty.—No substantial progress has been made since the last annual report in the negotiations for a final settlement of the questions affecting privileges in the ports of either country to the fishing vessels of the other. Meantime the temporary arrangement for reciprocal privileges, which was made shortly after the Commission began its work, and at its instance, is being continued in both countries.

Pelagic Sealing Treaty.—The good effects of this treaty are becoming increasingly evident as the years go by. The condition of constantly diminishing herds, which at the time the treaty was entered into had reached dangerously near the point of commercial exhaustion, has been replaced by one of ever increasing herds.

The herds in which Canada is interested under the treaty are those resorting to the Pribilof islands, Behring sea, which are part of Alaska, the Commander islands, also in Behring sea, but which belong to Russia, and Robben island in the North Pacific ocean, which since the Russo-Japanese war has belonged to Japan. By far the largest herds are those resorting to the Pribilof islands.

The following statement shows the number of seals taken on the different rookeries and the revenue derived therefrom by Canada since the treaty became effective in 1912:—

Country.	Year.	Total No. of Seals Taken.	Canada's Share.	No. Sold.	Value of Canada's Share.	Total.	Net Total.
					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
United States—							
Advances with interest provided for by treaty	1912	(a) 2,427	1,000	2,427	34,672 13	258,157 36	258,157 36
	1917	1,943	1,000	1,943	55,900 00		
	1918	34,890	5,234				
	1919	27,821	4,173	(b) 13,332	137,710 41		
	1920	(c) 26,648	3,997	14,840	215,622 89	443,905 43	185,748 07
							443,905 43
Exchange							24,560 59
							468,466 02
Skins still unsold (Jan. 31, 1921)		61,187	9,178				
Russia	1917	806	121	121	3,051 40	3,051 40	3,051 40
	1918	none.					
	1919	636	96	Not yet sold			
	1920	no report.					
Japan	1912	139	14	123			
	1913	547	55	sold in 1917.	2,620 36		
	1914	537	54				
	1915	571	58	sold in 1918.	962 31		
	1916	none.					
	1917	none.					
	1918	550	55	Not yet sold			
	1919	555	56	"			
	1920	555	56	"		3,582 67	3,582 67
Cash received to date, Jan. 31, 1921							475,100 09

Unsold Skins—

From United States	9,178
From Russia	96
From Japan	167
Total	9,441

(a) 3,764 were shown in last year's report; but 1,337 of these were taken in 1911.
(b) This is the number taken up to Nov. 30th, 1920. It is possible that it may be increased slightly by skins that may have been taken in December, and which have not yet been reported.
(c) The total number sold in that year was 15,275; but 1,943 of these were taken in 1917, but as Canada, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty was paid on the basis of 1,000 skins as her share that year, these are not included in the number shown as sold.

The prices for dressed and dyed seal skins reached their high water mark at the sales held in St. Louis, Mo., in February, 1920. At these sales 9,100 skins were sold, which brought an average net price of $121.53. At the sales in May, 1920, 5,740 skins were sold. They brought an average net price of $57.84, or a drop of 52 per cent.

It seems quite probable that there will be a further serious decline in prices so that the financial returns in the future will doubtless be proportionately less than they have been to date.

International Arrangement for Deep Sea Fisheries Investigations.—The question of international co-operation in deep sea fisheries investigations was under consideration before the war, but had to be deferred on account of it.

In Europe most of the maritime countries about twenty years ago arranged for co-operation in such work and to that end they formed an association known as the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. Permanent headquarters for this council are maintained at Copenhagen.

While Canada was urged to become a member of this council, and so contribute to the cost of its maintenance, it was felt that our problems could best be solved by direct investigation on this side of the ocean; and it was feared that there was not much likelihood that such investigation here could be expected at least for many years by the council.

As such work on this side is of common interest on the Atlantic coast to Newfoundland, the United States and Canada, and on the Pacific coast to the United States and Canada, it is obviously desirable that there should be co-operation between these three Governments in carrying it out. To this end an informal conference of fisheries experts representing the Governments of the three countries was convened at Ottawa in September last, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

> *Be it Resolved That*,—It is the sense of this meeting that, on the nomination of the fishery services of the countries represented, each of the respective Governments should forthwith designate three persons to constitute an International committee on marine fishery investigations, this committee to determine what measure of International co-operation is desirable, what general investigations should be undertaken, consider definite problems that may be awaiting study, submit recommendations to their respective Governments, and co-ordinate and correlate the results of the work.
>
> It is the expectation that the respective Governments will undertake to provide the necessary ways and means for conducting such independent and co-operative investigations as may be adjudged desirable by the International committee.
>
> It is recommended that the International committee establish contact with the Permanent International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.

This resolution was subsequently approved by the three Governments. Under its provisions it will be possible to guard against unnecessary duplication of effort in the different countries and to arrange for complimentary work along certain lines, so as to assure the maximum of information to be obtained with a minimum of expenditure and in a minimum time, and without the necessity of maintaining any expensive separate organization.

The Canadian representatives on this committee are:—

Wm. A. Found, Assistant Deputy Minister of Fisheries.
Dr. A. G. Huntsman, of the Canadian Biological Board.
Mr. Loring C. Christie, LL.B., Legal Advisor of the Department of External Affairs.

The United States representatives are:—

Dr. H. F. Moore, Deputy Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Fisheries.
Dr. Robt. E. Coker, Chief of the Division of Scientific Inquiry, in the Bureau of Fisheries.
Dr. Henry B. Bigelow, Consulting Oceanographer of the Bureau of Fisheries.

Up to the moment the names of the representatives of the Government of Newfoundland have not been received; but with as little delay as possible thereafter a meeting of the committee will be held to arrange the work to be undertaken during the approaching fiscal year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 40

Investigations into the Natural History of the Lobster

Since the summer of 1914 inclusive, Dr. A. P. Knight, then of Queen's University, a member of the Marine Biological Board—he is now the chairman of that board—has spent his summers in investigating the life-history of the lobster. These investigations have been of such eminent interest and value that a summary thereof is now desirable.

Lobster rearing.—During the summer of 1914, Dr. Knight began a series of experiments to ascertain whether lobster fry could be fed and kept alive for four or five weeks after leaving the egg. Lobster hatcheries had been in yearly operation in Canada since 1891; but rearing the fry until they had become lobsterlings, that is until they were ready to sink to the bottom and adopt the life of the adult—had never been tried. This method of propagation had been in operation at Wickford, Rhode Island, from 1905 onward, and the claim was made that it was successful; hence, the demand that it should be tried out in Canada.

The method consisted in placing berried lobsters in floating boxes let down into the sea water. The boxes were ten feet long by ten feet wide by four feet deep, and had openings in the four sides, which were covered by copper wire screens. Paddles were made to revolve in each box and so cause fresh sea water to be drawn into the boxes, and the stale water forced out; thus ventilation was provided for. The fry were fed upon scrambled eggs every two hours day and night during the four weeks they were kept in confinement. They were then placed in the sea with the expectation that many more of them would grow to maturity than would be the case with newly hatched fry.

The site chosen for the repetition of the Wickford experiment in Canada was a sea pond of about five acres, which lay immediately beside the northwest end of St. Mary's bay, Digby County, N.S.

After repeated trials which extended over two summers in this location, the method was abandoned as a failure. Not a single fry had reached the third stage, though a few hundred had lived for seventeen days. The immediate cause of death was in most cases the accumulation of a large number of diatoms (microscopic plants) about the mouth parts, so that the animal was unable to eat. It is almost certain, however, that the true cause of death was the low temperature of the water. In Rhode Island waters, the temperature varied from 68° F. to 72° F.; at the west end of St. Mary's bay from 50° F. in June to a maximum of 60° F. in August.

For the next two summers the apparatus was used near Pictou on Northumberland strait. Here there was no difficulty in rearing 4 per cent of the fry until the lobsterling stage, the temperature varying around 68° F. The cost however, was out of all proportion to the number of fry that could be obtained, and hence the attempt to propagate the lobster by this method was abandoned altogether.

Lobster Mating.—While the experiments in St. Mary's bay turned out to be a failure, there grew out of them a discovery that may yet be of great importance in lobster propagation. Dr. Knight's discovery was that if mature male and female lobsters be confined in compartments during the breeding season, many more of the females will become egg bearers than is the case when they roam at large in the sea. This discovery was a matter of accident, and was rendered possible by the facilities afforded by the pound which the department had erected in the Long Beach pond for the retention of egg-bearing lobsters during the legal fishing season for liberation when such season had ended. The discovery came about in this way. Up to 1914 the prevalent opinion among lobster experts was that females which bore eggs, say in the summer of 1914, would not again produce eggs until the summer of 1916. They would cast their shells in the summer of 1915 but bear no eggs.

To test the accuracy of this opinion 47 females and 15 males were placed in a latticed pen in the pond. The pen was only twenty feet long by ten feet wide. This was about the middle of June. On August 12, the whole 62 were dipped up to see

what condition they were in. Much to the surprise of everyone, 36 per cent of the females carried eggs. The surprise was not lessened when it was discoverd that by the end of September the percentage had increased to 64: that is 30 of the 47 females carried eggs. The 17 which had not extruded eggs were the smaller ones.

Careful inquiries amongst nearly all the lobster fishermen at the west end of St. Mary's bay, and on the south shore of the Bay of Fundy elicited the fact that not over one per cent of the females which were caught in lobster traps ever carried eggs.

However, the Biological Board realized that inquiries amongst fishermen and mere speculation were not going to settle the question of the percentage of berried lobsters occurring naturally in the seed. Accordingly at the request of the board, the department sent out its naturalist, Mr. Andrew Halkett, for part of each of the summers of 1916 to 1920 inclusive, with instructions to accompany lobster fishermen in their boats, and ascertain exactly what percentage of berried female lobsters were caught in traps. He visited hundreds of places along the coast of the Maritime Provinces and found that the percentage varied from zero as a minimum in some places to a maximum of 14 per cent at Pugwash, N.S. The average for the whole coast varied between four and five per cent.

Concurrently with these determinations of the percentages of berried females occurring among the lobster population of the sea, experiments were continued in St. Mary's bay, at Pictou, N.S., and at St. Andrew's, N.B., as to the results of confining male and female lobsters in latticed pens during the breeding season of 1915. In all three cases, the general results were the same—there was a marked increase of berried females, for example the percentage in the mating pens in St. Mary's bay was 25; at St. Andrew's, 36; and at Pictou, 66. In 1916 mating experiments at the same three places showed an average of 40 per cent of berried females as compared with an average of 4 per cent in the sea immediately alongside of the mating pens. At Bay View the percentage was 66.

In 1917 the St. Mary's Bay pond was selected as the place in which mating could be put to its severest test. The pond is unsuitable for the purpose. Sulphuretted hydrogen (gas) exudes from the soft slimy bottom during the whole summer and algae growths soon accumulate upon the animals. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, it turned out that out of 1,000 females placed in the pond, 40 extruded eggs. How does this compare with the percentage of egg bearers in St. Mary's bay? Fishermen's traps showed a percentage of 1.22. That is, mating in lobster pens in the sea pond showed an increase of 330 per cent over the percentage naturally occurring in St. Mary's bay.

In 1918 mating experiments were continued in what is usually considered two of the most favourable localities in Northumberland strait, viz., at Tormentine and cape Traverse. At Tormentine out of 21 females which were mated with 21 males, 12 extruded eggs, or 57 per cent. At cape Traverse 24 females were mated with 24 males, and 12 extruded eggs, or 50 per cent.

To sum up then, during the five summers that mating experiments were carried on in latticed pens, the results show a very great increase of egg bearers over the numbers found to occur naturally at sea. What is the explanation? It would appear to be this. Mating in the sea at the present time would seem to be largely a matter of accident. It is said that the male does not seek out and immediately recognize a female. He, therefore, like the male crab, "tries" every lobster he meets—male and female alike. If a female does not chance to meet a male, her eggs are extruded just the same, but being unfertilized they "go bad" and of course produce no larvae. The fewer lobsters there are and the wider range over which they are distributed, the less the chances for mating and the fewer the numbers of berried females. In fact the same law operates in the sea as on the land. As the forest becomes cut down the wild animals which inhabit it become more and more scattered, and the production of young is decreased. Notwithstanding the indirect advantage that would

result to the lobster industry if mating were systematically carried on by fishermen in areas that are especially suitable for lobster production, it is nevertheless true that neither fishermen nor canners have shown any disposition to put mating into practice. This is not to be wondered at. Hitherto nature has furnished immense numbers of animals without labour and without cost and as long as the natural supply keeps up men will catch all they can, until the numbers dwindle and fishing becomes unprofitable, or at any rate less profitable than fishing for other species. Should that point ever be reached in the lobster fishery, then the fishermen will no doubt turn to the mating of lobsters and co-operate with the Department in other practical forms of restoration and conservation. But that time has not yet come and with the close protection the fishery is now receiving, which has been made possible by the reorganized service, and with the evident good results in the way of the preservation of the berried lobster by the fishermen themselves, following the educational campaign carried on amongst the fishermen and canners, there is excellent reason to believe that such time will never come. Not only has the decline in the number of lobsters been permanently arrested, but a building-up process has been begun.

Educational Campaign.—The beneficial results that followed the educational campaign that was carried on amongst the lobster canners and fishermen in 1918 and again in 1919 were explained in the last annual report. These campaigns were followed during the winter of 1920 by a series of illustrated addresses by the department's naturalist, Mr. Andrew Halkett, in western Nova Scotia. Much interest was manifested by the fishermen in these addresses and helpful discussions followed them. Similar work is being carried on by him in Prince Edward Island during the present winter.

It is hoped that by such methods not only will the fisherman's knowledge of the natural history of the lobster be much enlarged but that his active sympathy and co-operation will be secured in affording the fishery the protection it must have if it is to be built up to a maximum of productivity.

Observations on the Scallop at Mahone Bay, N.S., and Digby Basin, N.S.—Mr. Andrew Halkett, naturalist of the department, continued his observations on the scallop at Mahone bay. These were similar to those made in the preceding year and published in the report for that year.

The observations at Digby basin led to the conclusion that important scallop beds exist therein.

Fishways

For many years one of the most difficult problems with which the department has had to deal in the protection of our anadromous fishes, and particularly salmon, shad and gaspereau, in our Atlantic rivers, has been the damming of such rivers for power purposes. This problem is beginning to be experienced to some extent in British Columbia, and it will no doubt grow there. With the increasing demand for water power the problem is becoming greater, as larger and higher dams are being built. Not only are these higher dams more difficult to equip with fishways that ascending fish will readily take, but as soon as the time of high water is over they frequently require the full flow of the stream for their power wheels, thus leaving the fishway and sometimes a stretch of the river bed below it so nearly high and dry as to be useless for the purpose intended.

The owners of dams built across important streams have for years been required to equip them with fishways. While these fishways seemed to afford a ready and easy means of ascent for fish, as a general thing it was found that fish were using them to a very limited extent. Hence the fish were being largely prevented from reaching their natural spawning grounds.

During the past three years the department has been having its fisheries engineer devote special attention to the fishway problem. The results are highly promising.

A report by the engineer dealing fully with the work done in this connection during the year is appended hereto.

Inspection of Fish

During the season of 1920 the inspection of pickled fish and barrels was carried on as in the preceding year under authority of the Act of 1914. There were employed one inspector in Nova Scotia, one in New Brunswick, and one during the winter herring season in British Columbia. Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the markets for all cured fish, and the high price of barrels and salt, the pack of pickled fish in 1920 was much below normal. Inspection was, of course, optional, and while the number of packers who took advantage of it in the past season was greater than in the preceding one, the number of barrels submitted for inspection was slightly less. The following table shows the number of packers who presented their fish for inspection, and the number of barrels inspected annually since the inspection was made available:—

Year.	Packers	Barrels inspected
1915	16	1,320
1916	73	7,213
1917	80	8,977
1918	110	20,664
1919	82	8,730
1920	105	8,082

While our educative and persuasive efforts under an optional inspection Act have on the whole accomplished a good deal in the way of inducing the trade to use better barrels, and to pack better fish, experience has made it clear that the means provided by such an Act were not suited for securing speedy general improvement. A system of inspection which requires inspecting officers to plead with packers to submit their product for inspection is very far from being a satisfactory one, because it makes it difficult for them to condemn the inspected product if not quite in accordance with the requirements of the Act. It was realized that so long as inspecting officers are without authority to insist on at least some of the essential points in the construction of packages, and the packing and marking of fish being complied with, the bulk of the Canadian output would continue to be marketed as poor grade stuff in inferior packages, and result in the nullification of the efforts of those packers who are endeavouring to build up a name for Canadian goods by producing a higher grade article. The department was driven to the conclusion, therefore, that the Act of 1914 required amending in order to give power to the inspecting officers to compel all coopers and packers to comply with its provisions. In this the department had the strong backing of the Canadian Fisheries Association, the Halifax Board of Trade, the Vancouver Board of Trade, the Commissioner of Fisheries for British Columbia, the now defunct Canada Food Board, and of many individual fishermen, coopers, packers and dealers.

Under the Act of 1914, when a packer desired to have his fish inspected, he notified an inspector, who visited his curing place, carried out the inspection there, and put an official stamp on such of the fish as may have been worthy of it. The experience of the past few years led to the belief, however, that that system of inspecting and branding could not be satisfactorily carried out under a compulsory standard of packing except by the employment of a very large and expensive staff of inspectors, owing to the enormous number of individual packers scattered over thousands of miles of coast line, and the greater quantity of fish that would, therefore, have to be dealt with. Consequently, the question as to what system would be

most acceptable, effective and economical in applying the principal of compulsion was duly discussed with those directly engaged in the business, and the conclusion was reached that a system somewhat similar to that under which the inspection of fruit is carried on should be applied to the inspection of fish.

During the last session of Parliament, therefore, the Fish Inspection Act of 1914 was amended by the Fish Inspection Act of 1920, which provides authority for carrying on the inspection of fish and packages along the lines proposed. The amended Act became operative on the Pacific coast on November 1, 1920, and on the Atlantic coast on April 1, 1921. Its main purpose is to require that all pickled fish be fit for human food; that such fish be packed in water-tight barrels of a standard size; that the barrels contain the proper weight of fish, and that the fish be as represented by the marks placed upon the barrels by the packer. Fish packed by fishermen or other persons for their own use, and not intended to be sold, are exempted from the provisions of the Act.

The following is a summary of the requirements of the Act and of the regulations made thereunder:—

1. All barrels or other containers in which pickled herring, alewives, mackerel and salmon, except mild-cured salmon, are to be packed and marketed must be made in accordance with the standards defined in the new regulations, and marked by the maker with his name and address. The length and thickness of staves are to be as defined in the regulations made under the Act of 1914. In other respects the standards of requirements for barrels, with one or two minor exceptions, are similar to those defined in the old regulations.

2. All herring, alewives, mackerel and salmon, except mild-cured salmon, packed in salt and pickle in water-tight barrels or other containers, must be cured and packed in accordance with the requirements of the new regulations.

3. On the end of each barrel or container filled with either of the above-named kinds of pickled fish must be stencilled by the packer or the first dealer who repacks or reconditions the fish his name and address, the grade and the weight of the fish in the barrel or container. Pickled fish shipped by a packer to be repacked or reconditioned by the first dealer or buyer in Canada, if ungraded, may be marked "ungraded" but the containers and fish must in other respects be in accordance with the requirements.

4. Competent inspectors will visit coopers' shops and curing places for the purpose of giving instruction and advice, but the new Act does not require them to visit such for the purpose of stamping or branding the output of coopers and packers. There will be no official brand.

5. Coopers must see to it that their barrels are properly made and that their name and address is shown thereon. Packers or repackers must likewise make sure that their fish are properly packed and that the marks they place on the containers truly and correctly represent the contents.

6. At any time or place which may be found suitable or convenient, after the barrels or containers have been packed with fish, marked and made ready for market, an inspector may examine samples of the containers and fish in order to assure himself that the containers are in accordance with the standard, and that the fish are as the marks on the containers represent them to be.

7. When an inspector finds barrels or other containers, in which pickled fish are packed, not up to the standard, he will mark such barrels or containers with the words "Container below standard," and when he finds that such barrels or containers do not show the name and address of the maker, he will hold them until such name and address is ascertained. For such violations the barrel maker becomes liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for a first offence.

8. Further, when an inspector finds that the fish are not of the grade or not of the weight shown by the marks, or not of good quality, he will mark the containers with the words "Fish below grade," "Fish below weight," or "Fish below quality," as the case may be, and the packer or repacker of such fish becomes liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for a first offence.

9. When an inspector finds that the barrels or other containers have no marks to show the grade and weight of fish, or if the name and address of the packer or repacker is not shown, he will seize and hold such fish until such name and address is ascertained, and the packer or repacker, in such a case, becomes liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for a first offence.

10. An inspector may detain, for the time necessary, to carry out an inspection, any shipment of pickled fish if he has reasonable grounds for believing that the marks on the containers constitute a violation of the Act. In such a case he will immediately notify the packer or owner.

11. Pickled fish imported into Canada for sale must be packed in barrels similar in character and equal in quality to those required under this Act. The marks on the barrels must show the kind, grade and weight of fish and the country of origin. The name of the country of origin only is required to be shown on barrels of pickled fish imported for exportation.

12. In the event of a dispute between an inspector and the packer or owner as to quality, weight or condition of the fish or the size or condition of the containers, the packer or owner may appeal to the Minister who may order a reinspection.

In order that all fishermen, coopers and packers, who are directly concerned, might be fully informed of the Act's requirements, the forgoing summary was printed and distributed to them immediately after the passing of the Act. Complete copies of the Act and the regulations made thereunder were likewise distributed as soon as such were available.

Cannery Inspection

Under authority of the Meat and Canned Foods Act the inspection of all fish and shell-fish canneries and of the packing operations therein, was carried on during the packing season of 1920, as in the past, by the department's outside staff of fishery officers.

This inspection has a twofold object: (*a*) the extension of trade, by improving the quality of the product; (*b*) the protection of the public, by preventing the packing of unsound fish and insisting that all cans of fish be correctly labelled.

On the Atlantic coast there were in operation 588 establishments canning lobsters, 2 canning sardines, 5 canning clams and scallops, and 22 canning other fish, such as mackerel, cod, haddock and herring; while on the Pacific coast there were 66 establishments canning salmon, 6 canning herring, pilchards, etc., and 1 canning crabs. There were in all 1,622 formal inspections made and reported on during the season, in addition to many more incidental visits of inspection.

A number of defects, such as unsatisfactory ventilation and drainage, defective coolers and utensils, were noted and corrected. In several cases licenses were withheld until the canners were made to comply with the standard of requirements. One cannery which was found to be without proper sanitary equipment for the use of the employees was made to provide such under threat of closure.

The Act, as amended November, 1919, provides definite weights of dried lobster meat for the various sizes of cans thereof, and was enforced for the first time during the past season. At the beginning of the lobster canning season in western Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, cans which did not contain the prescribed weight of lobster meat were found in some of the canneries. One canner was prosecuted, but the evidence showed that while some cans were under weight others were full

weight and some even over weight. In some instances it was found on a reinspection, after some weeks, that the meat had absorbed so much of the liquid as to bring it up to the full weight. As there did not appear to be any intention on the part of this packer to defraud, the case was dismissed.

The whole matter of dealing with the packing of light-weight cans of lobster was found to be a difficult one to handle, owing to certain loopholes in the Act, which came to light during its enforcement. The action taken, however, and the activities of the fishery officers in warning lobster packers against packing light weights, have done much good, inasmuch as packers, realizing that the law was being enforced in earnest, immediately began to exercise the greatest care in seeing that the proper amount of meat was put into each can, and it seems highly probable that there will be little trouble in this respect during the season of 1921.

A great deal of trouble was experienced in the course of the past year in enforcing the labelling requirements for the various kinds of canned fish. Some which were found to be wrongly labelled were held until relabelled; a quantity of salmon found on sale in British Columbia under misleading marks were seized and confiscated; several lots of canned fish, imported for sale in Canada, found to be either wrongly labelled or without labels of any kind, were refused entry until the labelling requirements had been complied with.

It is felt, however, that most of the troubles which were met with in the past year will not recur in the coming year, as packers, taken as a whole, have been found really anxious to comply with the provisions of the Act.

Fisheries Statistics

Under an arrangement between this department and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the latter now compiles and publishes the annual statistics relating to the fisheries, as Part III of its Census of Industry. The information is secured partly from manufacturing establishments, on individual schedules designed to fit in with the bureau's general scheme of securing industrial statistics, and partly by the officers of this department, from those fishermen and dealers who are not classed as manufacturers, but who market their own produce. The returns from both the manufacturers and our officers are checked in this department, and afterwards handed over to the Bureau of Statistics for publication. A general review only, made up from information obtained by the department from time to time, is given in this report.

Monthly returns of the quantities and values of sea fish landed are sent to the department, as usual, by the officers in sea-fishing districts. The returns are checked and compiled to show the landings in each county and province, and in the whole of Canada. The compiled information is then summarized in a report by the department and made public through the press, monthly.

Once every three months the monthly information is compiled to show the total landings of the various kinds of fish for the quarter by provinces and for the whole of Canada. This is printed and published in the form of a Quarterly Bulletin and distributed to the trade and all directly concerned. The Quarterly also contains summaries, made up from official monthly reports of the landings of fish in the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland and of certain kinds in Norway.

Fishing Bounty

Under the authority of "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of Fishing Vessels," the sum of $160,000 is appropriated annually by the department and paid to fishermen of the eastern Maritime Provinces. The bounty is distributed under regulations made from time to time by the Governor in Council.

For the year 1920, payment was made on the following basis:—

To owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty, $1 per registered ton; payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed $80.

To vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty, $7.60 each.

To owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel, $1 per boat.

To boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty, $6.10 each.

There were 9,671 bounty claims received and 9,664 paid. In the preceding year, 13,068 claims were received and 13,061 paid.

The total amount paid was $152,519.30, allocated as follows:—

To 612 vessels and their crews, $53,577.80.

To 9,052 boats and their crews, $98,941.50.

Provinces and Counties.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Amount Paid.	Number of Boats.	Number of Men.	Amount Paid.	Total Bounty Paid to Vessels and Boats, 1920.
					$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia—									
Annapolis	1	60	60	20	212 00	115	190	1,268 90	1,480 90
Antigonish						121	182	1,231 20	1,231 20
Cape Breton	16	212	13	64	691 00	222	385	2,556 50	3,247 50
Cumberland						2	3	20 30	20 30
Digby	4	118	30	29	338 40	319	534	3,574 40	3,912 80
Guysboro	56	877	16	248	2,736 60	619	980	6,586 80	9,323 40
Halifax	59	891	15	249	2,764 20	1,027	1,392	9,540 60	12,304 80
Hants	1	14	14	2	29 20				29 20
Inverness	22	342	16	106	1,136 80	288	569	3,759 90	4,896 70
Kings	1	11	11	3	33 80	43	61	415 10	448 90
Lunenburg	144	9,295	65	2,422	27,627 60	536	651	4,514 00	32,141 60
Pictou						39	51	344 10	344 10
Queens	12	231	19	62	697 40	158	249	1,683 00	2,380 40
Richmond	31	561	18	156	1,726 20	355	608	4,059 80	5,786 00
Shelburne	25	660	26	185	2,045 60	534	957	6,368 70	8,414 30
Victoria	12	181	15	52	576 40	236	351	2,373 10	2,949 50
Yarmouth	21	1,151	55	348	3,775 40	88	180	1,186 00	4,961 40
Total	405	14,604	36	3,946	44,390 60	4,702	7,343	49,482 40	93,873 00
New Brunswick—									
Charlotte	6	90	15	23	253 60	303	499	3,344 90	3,598 50
Gloucester	177	2,673	15	721	8,064 60	66	135	889 50	8,954 10
Kent	7	70	10	18	206 80	57	119	782 90	989 70
Northumberland	1	21	21	4	51 40	1	3	19 30	70 70
Restigouche	1	11	11	1	18 60	1	1	7 10	25 70
St John						12	19	127 90	127 90
Westmorland						1	1	7 10	7 10
Total	192	2,865	15	767	8,595 00	441	777	5,178 70	13,773 70
Prince Edward Island									
Kings	4	67	17	13	165 80	312	433	2,945 30	3,111 10
Prince	5	77	15	20	229 00	275	498	3,261 80	3,490 80
Queens	3	36	12	7	89 20	104	216	1,419 60	1,508 80
Total	12	180	15	40	484 00	691	1,147	7,626 70	8,110 70
Quebec—									
Bonaventure	1	11	11	2	26 20	216	374	2,479 50	2,505 70
Gaspe	1	10	10	4	39 20	2,182	3,982	26,250 20	26,289 40
Rimouski						50	74	501 40	501 40
Saguenay	1	20	20	3	42 80	770	1,121	7,422 60	7,465 40
Total	3	41	14	9	108 20	3,218	5,551	36,653 70	36,761 90
Grand Totals	612	17,690	29	4,762	53,577 80	9,052	14,818	98,941 50	152,519 30

Fish Culture

The fish cultural operations for the calendar year 1920 were restricted to the fresh water and anadromous species, and also were confined almost entirely to the more important commercial foodfishes such as, Atlantic salmon in the east, whitefish, cisco, salmon trout and pickerel in the interior, and the various varieties of salmon in the west.

The most of the commercial species were distributed as fry after the food sac was absorbed, on the natural spawning grounds, and largely where the eggs were collected. The sporting varieties such as, speckled trout in the east and cutthroat and rainbow trout in the west were hatched in limited numbers, and after adequate return was made to the areas where the eggs were collected were practically all deposited in public waters. A small percentage was allotted to privately controlled or leased areas, on payment of nominal prices and distribution expenses.

The feeding of salmon has been given greater attention during the past summer than formerly and the distribution of fingerlings was considerably increased. The use of natural ponds for this purpose was given particular consideration and the neighbourhood of practically all the salmon hatcheries was carefully inspected with the object of locating suitable places for such ponds on a large scale. Arrangements are sufficiently advanced to enable a considerable portion of the coming season's hatch of salmon to be retained and fed through their first summer, and unless something unforeseen occurs accommodation will be available at several hatcheries by next autumn to hold a large number of fry into their second summer, or to the age at which the majority migrate to sea, under natural conditions.

The conditions met with during the collection of eggs were most unfavourable in some areas, with a consequent decrease in the number of eggs obtained. The total collection of 1919 was exceeded, and a record was established in the number of whitefish eggs obtained, which was over two hundred million greater than in the previous year. Increases were also made in the collection of Atlantic salmon and cutthroat trout eggs.

The total collection of eggs of the different species was as follows:—

COLLECTION OF EGGS DURING 1920

Atlantic salmon	29,080,200
Quananiche	60,000
Cutthroat trout	1,061,635
Steelhead salmon	161,900
Kamloops trout	344,000
Sockeye salmon	85,368,450
Spring salmon	4,491,500
Cohoe salmon	3,866,300
Chum salmon	5,727,000
Speckled trout	502,950
Whitefish	789,605,000
Salmon trout	29,403,500
Cisco	21,380,000
Pickerel	231,384,800
	1,202,437,235

An abundance of grilse in the Atlantic salmon rivers generally during the past autumn is a most encouraging indication of a return to normal conditions after the comparatively small runs of salmon of the past two seasons. The conditions on the spawning grounds of the British Columbia rivers during the past season were also most encouraging. All the hatcheries in the province were well filled and, in addition, the natural spawning beds were well seeded. The collection of sockeye salmon eggs alone was upwards of eighty-five million, although the climatic conditions in many districts during the egg-collecting season were very unfavourable.

A modern and fully equipped hatchery was completed on Granite creek, a tributary of Lakelse lake, which in turn flows into the Skeena river, to replace the old

establishment on Coldwater creek, tributary to the same lake, which was put out of commission by abnormal freshets three years ago. The hatchery building is 110 feet long by 40 feet wide with an L 16 feet by 20 feet; walls 10 feet high and roof carried on ten trusses. The equipment includes one hundred and twenty hatching troughs having a total capacity of ten million eggs. A central floor drain, the full length of the hatchery, 6 feet wide and from 18 inches to 2 feet in depth, into which the water from the troughs discharges provides considerable space for fry, which will relieve the troughs during the hatching period. The other buildings include the superintendent's dwelling, which is a four-room bungalow, 25 feet 6 inches by 30 feet; living quarters for the staff, which is a two-storied seven-room building, 25 feet by 30 feet, and a boathouse with a landing stage. All the buildings are constructed with concrete foundations and the hatchery with concrete floor throughout. Both dwellings are modern, with basements, hot-air furnaces and sanitary plumbing. The construction was carried on by day labour, under the direct supervision of the Fisheries resident engineer for British Columbia.

There are now thirty-five main hatcheries, eleven subsidiary hatcheries and six salmon retaining ponds in operation, from which the total distributions of the different species in each province during the season of 1920 was as follows:—

HATCHERY OUTPUT BY PROVINCES OF EGGS, FRY AND OLDER FISH DURING 1920.

Nova Scotia—		
Atlantic salmon	6,487,750	
Rainbow trout	105,000	
Speckled trout	165,000	
		6,757,750
New Brunswick—		
Atlantic salmon	10,083,444	
Rainbow trout	12,500	
Speckled trout	328,403	
		10,424,347
Prince Edward Island		
Atlantic salmon	860,140	
Speckled trout	124,265	
		984,405
Quebec—		
Atlantic salmon	2,376,581	
Speckled trout	179,633	
		2,556,214
Ontario—		
Spring salmon	433,200	
Whitefish	205,662,500	
Salmon trout	20,401,252	
Cisco	40,800,000	
Pickerel	120,400,000	
		387,696,952
Manitoba—		
Whitefish	201,111,250	
Pickerel	25,353,600	
		226,464,850
Alberta—		
Rainbow trout	607,660	
Cutthroat trout	432,752	
Salmon trout	174,441	
		1,214,853
British Columbia—		
Cutthroat trout	172,075	
Steelhead salmon	107,454	
Kamloops trout	238,805	
Sockeye salmon	90,175,369	
Albino spring salmon	4	
Spring salmon	3,951,253	
Kennerly's salmon	1,034,000	
Cohoe salmon	2,243,403	
Pink salmon	4,264,050	
Chum salmon	584,000	
Speckled trout	6	
Whitefish	11,517,000	114,287,419
Total distribution		750,386,790

As above indicated, experiments have been carried on with different kinds of food for young fish, prepared in various ways and fed in different rotations. Experiments have also been made in hatching eggs in gravel under conditions as near those of nature as possible. This method has yielded most satisfactory results in some instances, but further experiments are necessary before the method can be adopted on a larger scale. Under certain conditions, it provides an efficient means of stocking isolated waters to which fry cannot be conveyed from existing hatcheries. The stocking of lakes, barren of fish life, but containing an abundance of natural food, has proven most efficient. Sockeye fry in some instances have attained, in from seven to ten weeks, a growth equal to the average growth attained by the Fraser river sockeye in one year.

The acclimatization of the better varieties of food and sporting fish has also been achieved. The eastern speckled trout and whitefish have been established in considerable areas in British Columbia, and encouraging returns are apparent from the distribution of spring salmon in certain tributaries of lake Ontario. The introduction of bass and other fish of predatory habits into salmon and trout areas, on account of the harm that might be done to the young of these species is discouraged.

Investigation of the spring and autumn runs and the possibility of these runs comprising two races of salmon in the Atlantic rivers has been continued. In the Miramichi and Margaree rivers, where the late run predominates and parent salmon are caught during their upward migration, after August 25, eighty per cent of the recaptures were caught before August 15 and less than twenty per cent after that date. Adjoining rivers, similar in character, are being stocked, in one case with the fry from a river in which the run is predominately early and in the other case from a river in which the late run predominates and the early run has practically ceased to exist.

The good effects of fish culture have become more and more apparent on all sides. Very few salmon ascended the rivers of Prince Edward Island previous to the establishment of the hatchery in 1906, but as a result thereof all of its rivers and larger brooks were practically teeming with salmon during the last spawning season. Salmon have not been seen in the Nashwaak river, N.B., for over fifty years, but as a result of systematic stocking it carried a heavy run last season. Notwithstanding the fact that the close season was recently abolished in the Great Lakes, the whitefish fishery is increasing steadily and the catch per net in lake Winnipeg was last year greater than it ever was. The upper waters of the Fraser river, B.C., where no hatcheries have been operated, have for several years been practically depleted of salmon, while good runs have annually occurred in the lower reaches where several hatcheries are located. There was a larger number of spawning sockeye in the Birkenhead river last year than there has been for thirteen years past. The Fraser river situation, however, cannot be successfully handled otherwise than by proper international co-operation. The run of sockeye to Anderson lake, Vancouver island, was fifty per cent greater than it was in the previous year, which was the best for ten years previously. It is estimated that not less than seventy thousand sockeye reached the spawning areas of this lake. Definite runs have been established in many areas to which sockeye did not resort before they were stocked from the hatcheries, and most satisfactory returns are apparent from several of the prairie lakes that have been stocked with whitefish. Whitefish are also returning to the southerly portion of Georgian bay, as a result of the Collingwood hatchery.

A report in detail of the fish cultural operations of the Department is being published in pamphlet form.

Oyster Culture

The officer in charge of this service examined the various oyster fishing areas in the gulf of St. Lawrence and cleaned the beds which required cleaning.

The Bay du Vin area was found to be in a satisfactory condition.

In Richibucto river the oysters transplanted two years ago were examined and found to have grown considerably.

The grounds at Caribou, N.S., where oysters from the United States and Prince Edward Island had been planted some years ago, were found to be clean and in good condition. The oysters have grown well, especially those from Prince Edward Island. But no evidence of spat or young oysters could be discovered and the officer is of the opinion that reproduction has not taken place because the water in which the oysters were transplanted is of much greater salinity than that from which they were taken.

The oysters planted in the harbour of Brule, N.S., during the spring of 1919 were found to be growing remarkably well. There was practically no mortality in this transplanted lot.

In Charlottetown harbour and surrounding waters the beds are in good condition. Here during the oyster fishing season the officer boarded the boats, inspected the catches and gave advice to fishermen with respect to culling the undersized oysters and returning them to the beds.

The areas in Richmond bay, P.E.I., which became depleted a few years ago by a disease which practically killed all the oysters, show no signs of improvement yet. The beds, both public and private, as a result of not being fished in the last two or three years are becoming overgrown with eel grass and mussels.

The beds in Cascumpeque bay seem also to have fallen a prey to the disease since last year, as no live oysters were caught there except on some fresh beds in Kildare river.

Biological Stations of Canada.

The two Biological Stations under the direction of the Biological Board of Canada had the most successful season during 1920 in the history of biological research in Canada. In addition to the paid staff of eight persons in the station at Saint Andrews, there were nearly twenty scientists who carried on investigations. Professor A. B. Knight, Kingston, Ont., chairman of the Biological Board, conducted some difficult and lengthy experiments on the influence of temperature on newly-hatched lobsters and he devised a method of rearing them to a somewhat advanced stage. When Professor Knight left for Prince Edward Island at the end of July, Professor Prince continued the investigations and a number of young lobsters were reared through a series of the early stages and these stages were preserved so that it would be possible to prepare a very detailed report on the changes which these young lobsters undergo in their early life history. Professor L. W. Bailey, Fredericton, continued his studies of Canadian Diatoms and paid special attention to a valuable collection from Quill lakes, Sask.; Professor A. W. Willy, McGill University, examined a large collection of Plankton material from the Miramichi river. He drew up descriptions of a series of Copeoda, which will be of great importance in connection with the feeding habits and migration of the smelt and other fish inhabiting the river. In addition, he studied the microscopic Crustaceans from Quill lakes, which had been obtained during the early summer; Dr. F. C. Hainsman, McDonald College, spent a short period at Saint Andrews superintending the scheme for studying of fish bacteriology; Professor Cox, Fredericton, concluded the important study of the life-history of the tom-cod. The Station was fortunate in having Professor Clara Benson at Saint Andrews, carrying on elaborate investigations into the chemistry of the flesh of various fishes; and Miss McFarlane, Toronto; Miss Symons, McGill University, and Miss Williamson, Columbia University, engaged in the bacteriology of lobsters, clams, etc., the last named also studying the important question of the alleged shrinkage in weight of lobster meat after undergoing the canning operation; Dr. F. S. Jackson, McGill, completed some remarkable studies on the changes undergone by the muscle of fishes during the freezing process, a subject of very great practical importance from a food point of view; Pro-

fessor J. W. Mavor, Schenectady, continued his important work in determining the movements of water in the Bay of Fundy, his results, which included the summarizing of a large number of records of floating bottles placed in the currents of the bay, seem to show that these are much more complicated than had been supposed, and the whole investigation will be one of very great interest when published; Professor Connolly, Antigonish, N.S., made a biological study of the young stages of certain Decapod Crustaceans; Miss E. K. Chant, Toronto, completed a report of the life-history of the smelt of the locality, including a very interesting study of the eggs and young stages; while Miss M. A. Reid, of Toronto, pursued investigations upon the eggs and changes in the life-history of a peculiar marine animal, called Sagitta. Professor A. Vachon, Laval University, Quebec, made chemical and physical examinations of samples of water from western lakes, including the Quill lakes. In addition, to the biological work carried on in the Station and in the waters adjacent to Saint Andrews, researches on the life-history of the shad were made by Mr. A. H. Leim, of Toronto, in the waters at the head of the Bay of Fundy, and Professor Knight, Mr. D. A. McKay of Ottawa and Professor A. B. Dawson, Loyola College, Chicago, completed further investigations on the lobster fisheries, which have formed the subject of elaborate studies for several seasons. The researches of the young lobsters and their behaviour in early life formed an important part of the work, and a report of great value to the fisheries is in preparation. The board took advantage of an opportunity which offered itself of procuring biological collections from the east shore of Hudson bay and James bay. Mr. Frits Johanssen was given by the department a sufficient vacation to visit these regions, where very little hitherto has been ascertained as to the biology and general conditions of the fisheries of these waters. This observer was instructed by the board to visit this remote area and has brought back a very important collection of fishes and all marine life, which will be of unusual interest when reports upon it are completed.

Professor A. D. Robertson, London, Ont., assisted by Mrs. Robertson and a small staff, extended his oyster studies on certain important beds in Prince Edward Island. The several reports which Dr. Robertson has previously made upon the oyster areas will receive important additions and be supplemented extensively by a further report on the work carried on during the season of 1920. Professor A. G. Huntsman, curator of the Station, and who had general direction of the biological researches carried on, was at Saint Andrews from June to late October, and in addition to his onerous duties as head of the Station, he studied the influence of light on the growth of mussels, and superintended the smelt and Saggita investigations, as well as conducting the dredging and other investigations in the open sea.

Much material has been supplied to Principal Harrison to aid him in his investigations at MacDonald College upon the canning of lobsters and curing of fish; and Miss Fritz, of Toronto, also continued the study of material which had been collected on the Miramachi region in 1918.

A very important piece of work was carried on from October 8 to 12 in a series of tow-net operations off Southern end, Grand Manan, in order to ascertain the distribution and movements from the spawning ground, in that vicinity of vast schools of young herring occurring there. In August and September several Hydrographic and Plankton expeditions were made in the Bay of Fundy when drift bottles were put out in order to obtain the records of the movements and currents desired by Professor Mavor, and some similar studies including a general Faunistic investigation, was made at the Minas basin and other waters at the head of the Bay of Fundy.

In September it may be added, that Professor Prince and Professor Huntsman left the Station to give technical instruction to fisheries officers at Truro, N.S., when a large assemblage of the inspectors from all parts of the Maritime Provinces met together under the chairmanship of Chief Inspector Ward Fisher, and a very successful

series of sessions were held and important information on fish and fisheries imparted. Several biological lectures were delivered by arrangement in Truro at the same time and were largely attended by the Normal School teachers and the public.

The Fisheries Museum at the Station which has proved a great attraction each season, has been much curtailed owing to the necessity of placing research tables between the museum cases, a condition necessary owing to the very large staff of workers who attended during the season of 1920. A refrigeration apparatus divided into three compartments has been constructed for experimenting with frozen fish and other sea produce. An ammonia refrigeration machine has been installed, in order to control the temperature. The library has received considerable additions, and the catalogue has been very much extended so that the staff can make constant use of the valuable works now on the shelves.

The Biological Board has been impressed by the necessity of increasing the accommodations, both in the laboratory and in the residence for workers, as there is every possibility that the number of Canadian scientists in future seasons will be greatly increased and accommodation must be found for them. The heating and lighting of the buildings requires also improvements, and a plan for extension and for installing electric light, etc., is now before the Board.

Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, B.C.—The Station at Nanaimo has had a very profitable season under the direction of Dr. C. MacLean Fraser. In addition to important Faunistic and fishery investigations conducted by Dr. Fraser himself, Mr. C. Berkeley, the assistant, has also been engaged in chemical and bacteriological investigations. The staff included a number of workers from the University of British Columbia and it is certain that in the future there will be an increasing number of able workers sent to the Station each season from the university. Dr. Fraser was offered the Professorship of Zoology by the University, which he accepted after consultation with the Biological Board and the completion of an arrangement whereby he can still continue as head of the Station and direct all investigations. He will also carry on his work in the university as professor, which will be invaluable to the work at Departure bay. Professor A. T. Cameron, Winnipeg, resided at the Station during the season and carried on some valuable researches in addition to the splendid investigations which he had begun in British Columbia waters in the spring season. Professor J. B. Collep also returned to the Station and engaged in some very elaborate biochemical investigations upon certain fish and other forms. A considerable amount of Faunistic work was done and a series of problems relating to fisheries which the department in Ottawa had handed to the Biological Board, were investigated at the Station and reports upon them have been prepared or are in course of preparation.

The biological volume which was announced as nearly ready for publication last year has been delayed, and this delay has enabled several new papers to be included so that the publication entitled, "Biological Contributions, 1918-20," will include no less than sixteen very valuable reports containing original results on fishery and other investigations carried on by the staff at both laboratories. There is a great demand among scientists in Canada and the various parts of the world for these publications, which are sent to a large number of the principal libraries in the Dominion and Europe. It may be added that Professor Prince, after occupying the position of chairman of the board for over twenty years, has retired from that position, and Dr. A. P. Knight, of Kingston, has been chosen for the position, but Dr. Prince will continue to act as secretary-treasurer of the board. Professor Ruttan, it may be added, has replaced Professor Adami as representative of McGill University, Dr. Adami having accepted the position of Chancellor of the University of Liverpool, England.

Review of the Fisheries of 1920

The year 1920 has been a rather trying one for the industry as a whole. During the war, and since, the cry of the world has been for increased production of food. To this cry the fishing companies and the fishermen, even though inroads had been made on their numbers by enlistment, splendidly responded; but since the armistice there has been a serious drop in the consumption of fish and a consequent slowing down in the demand therefor. One result was a sharp reduction in the prices of fish, but unfortunately this reduction reflected itself more speedily and in greater degree on the producer than on the consumer. On the other hand the equipment with which the fishermen were supplied had been purchased at high-water prices, and from which there was little reduction when replacements had to be made during the year.

The canning industries on both coasts have carried on under heavy handicaps. The prices paid for tin plate were very high and labour costs continued heavy throughout the season.

While owing to these and kindred conditions the year has not been as successful as would be desired, the industry faces the coming season in a healthy and vigorous condition. It realizes as it has never realized before that if Canada is to take the place in supplying the markets of the world that her premier fishery resources warrant, our fish must be so prepared for market as to favourably compare with the best from any other country, and that if our domestic demand for fresh and frozen fish is to be rapidly expanded, not only must fish in perfect condition be placed in the hands of the consumer but at moderate prices. Arrangements are being made accordingly to a greater extent than ever before.

The department has been doing much to stimulate improved methods of handling and curing fish, by investigation, and affording information, by publicity, and by obtaining needed legislation.

The compilation of the detailed statistics of the fisheries for the year 1920, which are now published in the form of a separate statistical report by the Bureau of Statistics, has not been completed at the time of writing, consequently an estimate only of the total value, and a general summary of the results of the year's operations, can be given here.

The marketed value of all fish and fish products is estimated to amount to approximately $50,000,000. This is a decrease of about $6,000,000 compared with the value for the preceding year. The decrease is chiefly attributable to a diminished pack of fall salmon in British Columbia, and a poor demand therefor; also to a smaller catch at lower prices of cod, haddock, and such like fish of the Atlantic coast.

Atlantic Fisheries

Cod, Hake, Haddock, and Pollock.—The greater part of the catch of the four kinds named above is split, salted and dried, for consumption chiefly in foreign markets where it comes into competition with products of the same nature from Newfoundland and the United States, Norway, Great Britain, etc. As a result of the unsettled condition in which the business of the world still is since the ending of the war, and the landing of prewar supplies by the fishing fleets of Europe those markets have become temporarily blocked. Consequently, prices fell off the second half of the year especially, and many fishermen finding themselves unable to continue, gave up fishing and sought other occupations, with the result that the aggregate catch of these fish under review fell below that for the year before by approximately 1,000,000 cwts.

Mackerel, Herring, and Sardines.—The mackerel fishery was not as successfully prosecuted as in the preceding year, owing to rough weather in the early summer, and the fact that the fish did not come close to the south shore of Nova Scotia in

their usual numbers. The catch of that province, which furnishes the bulk of the total catch, fell off by about 90,000 cwts. There were decreased catches in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island also, but the Magdalen islands' catch was substantially greater.

The herring catch of Nova Scotia was about 20,000 cwts. less, while that of New Brunswick was 180,000 cwts. greater than in the preceding year. The New Brunswick increase, however, was neutralized by a decrease in Quebec, particularly at the Magdalen islands.

The sardine fishery of the Bay of Fundy was financially a poor one. The catch was nearly as good as the preceding year's one, but the prices paid by the canners were too low for profitable operation of the weirs. This industry has not yet recovered from the slump in the demand for the canned product which took place at the close of the war.

Other Sea Fish.—The catch of halibut was about 40 per cent less than in the preceding year. The landings of swordfish, albacore, flounders, and tomcod, were considerably less also.

Shell-fish.—It is very gratifying, especially under present conditions, to be able to report that on all parts of the coast the lobster fishery, which is one of the most important of our fisheries, gave excellent results with regard to both quantity and value, so far as the fishermen were concerned at least. Some of the packers and dealers, however, were not quite so fortunate. Much of the canned product was held for higher prices than were offered at the opening of the season, but in the face of an accumulation of stocks and of falling market, sales were ultimately made at considerably less than the first prices offered.

The present regulations seem to have at last arrested the diminution of the stock of this shellfish, which would appear to be now capable of maintaining itself naturally.

About the same quantity of oysters was taken as in the preceding year. The prices were somewhat easier. The total quantity of clams taken was less. This was possibly due to the fact that fewer clams were required for bait owing to the curtailment of line-fishing operations. Quite as many clams were canned as in the preceding year.

The fishery for scallops was extended by the discovery of important beds in Digby basin and vicinity. The total catch, however, was not equal to that of the preceding year.

River Spawning Fish.—The Atlantic salmon catch fell short of that of the preceding year. The smelt fishery resulted in a decrease of 15,000 cwts. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the quantity taken was less, but in Prince Edward Island it was greater. The catches of alewives and shad were not quite so good as in the preceding year.

INLAND FISHERIES

In Alberta and Saskatchewan there was a decrease in the catch of all kinds of fish. There were fewer fishermen operating and winter fishing was delayed owing to the late formation of ice on the lakes, while the lack of snow made it impossible for operators to reach the more distant points where the best winter fishing takes place. The demand for fish exceeded the supply, however, and prices were somewhat higher than in the preceding year.

There was a decreased quantity taken from the lakes of Manitoba also. Winter fishing was a month later in being started because of the mildness of the winter. High wages in lumber and mining camps drew the number of men away from the occupation of fishing.

PACIFIC FISHERIES

Salmon.—The pack of salmon of all kinds throughout the province of British Columbia was about 200,000 cases less than in the preceding year. The shortage was almost entirely in the pack of the varieties known as pinks and chums. The scarcity and high prices of food supplies during the war years caused these kinds to be accepted at prices equal to those paid for sockeye in the prewar years, with the result that large quantities were packed. Since the war ended, however, it has been found difficult to market pinks and chums. Consequently, not nearly so many were packed last season. In contrast to this, it may be noted that the expensive sockeye is as much in demand as ever it was.

The pack of sockeye in the Fraser river district, while not a great one, was considerably greater than that of the year before. An important contributory cause of this and also of the unusually large number of spawning fish said to have reached the spawning beds was no doubt the limited amount of purse-seine fishing in Puget sound by American fishermen, which permitted a greater proportion of fish to escape to the river and its spawning places further up. There was a greatly increased pack of sockeye in the Rivers Inlet district. The pack of sockeye in the Skeena river district was equal to that of 1917, but very much less than that of either 1918 or 1919. In the Naas river district, the pack was disappointing, as was also that of the canneries on Vancouver island. In the latter district the canneries are dependent mostly on fall fish, and as market conditions for such were not good, the pack was much curtailed.

Halibut.—The halibut fishery which centres at Prince Rupert was successful financially during the season of 1920. For a while in the summer time a shortage of refrigerator cars temporarily interfered with fishing operations. But, taken all through, the season was a good one financially.

Herring.—The chief seat of the herring fishery of British Columbia is in Vancouver island—in the Alberni district on the west coast, and the Nanaimo district on the east coast. The fish came in great quantities during the winter season and the catch was much larger than that of the year before. The great bulk of it was salted for shipment to the Orient but owing to financial conditions in that part of the world the business, for the time being, was not so good as it otherwise would have been. An increased quantity was used in a fresh and smoked condition throughout the province.

Other Sea Fish.—Pilchards appeared in their usual abundance on the west coast of Vancouver island. Four canneries engaged in the canning of this excellent foodfish and a much greater quantity was paked.

The fishery for cod and for flat fishes was satisfactory. The demand for these fish is increasing with a healthier and steadier local market.

Whales.—The Rose harbour, Naden harbour, and Kyuquot whaling stations were in operation, and 493 whales were caught. In the preceding year the catch was 432.

GENERAL.

The weather during the first four months of the year, especially on the Atlantic coast, was stormy and cold. Fishing operations were greatly interrupted thereby and much gear was either lost or damaged. Two steam trawlers were lost entirely. Unfortunately the prosecution of the fisheries, especially in the open sea, is attended with an annual loss of life. During the year under review, I very much regret to say, there were thirty-four lives lost, twenty-four on the Atlantic and ten on the Pacific.

In conclusion it affords me pleasure to state that the officers and clerks of the Fisheries Branch performed their duties efficiently and satisfactorily during the past year.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

APPENDIX I

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR WARD FISHER, EASTERN FISHERIES DIVISION, FOR 1920

The reorganization of the division, undertaken last year, has not yet been perfected. A fair degree of success has been obtained, notwithstanding that the full permanent staff of officers have not yet been secured. Many of the new officers have shown a most intelligent interest in their work, and give evidence of a strong desire to thoroughly acquaint themselves with every phase of the fishing industry.

New and important problems vitally affecting the industry are constantly arising, and in the nature of things the ability of the staff will be heavily taxed to successfully meet them. I am confident that within a reasonable time, by proper training and efficient oversight, that the general administration of the division will show gratifying progress.

APPOINTMENT OF TWO INSPECTORS

Vacancies in the inspectorates of two of the more important districts will necessitate the appointment of officers for these two positions. Hon. Donald Morrison, the inspector for northern New Brunswick, died in November last, after a brief illness. Mr. Morrison was an efficient inspector. Mr. R. Hockin, for nearly thirty years inspector for eastern Nova Scotia, is to be retired on the appointment of a suitable person to succeed him. Mr. Hockin was one of the most experienced officers in the division; wise in counsel and cautious in decision. These two vacancies add to the difficulty of successful supervision.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE INDUSTRY DURING 1920

In the report for 1919 reference was made to the abnormal conditions affecting the industry in consequence of the unexpected ending of the great war. The dealers were caught with heavy stocks on hand which, owing to the extraordinary world conditions, practically financial, could not be readily marketed, even at greatly reduced prices. In addition, the cost of supplies and the high operating expenses continued, forcing the dealers and manufacturers to greatly curtail operations, with the result that the volume of fresh and manufactured fish declined. These conditions resulted in greatly curtailing the operations of the shore fishermen. In some localities the catches did not bring returns sufficient to pay operating expenses and afford a means of livelihood, resulting in a considerable number of the fishermen engaging in other operations. The lobster fishery was practically the only principal fishery that continued highly remunerative to the fishermen.

The dealers were more heavily hit than were the fishermen, as the heavy stocks on hand were difficult to profitably dispose of owing to depressed markets. In other words, the dealers were in the unfavourable condition of being heavily stocked with the goods of the previous year, and therefore unable to encourage large catches for 1920.

The past year has therefore been the most trying for many years, notwithstanding that the total catches and values greatly exceed the catches and value of the normal year preceding the great war, when the total marketed value of the fisheries of this division was $13,886,780. This total increased during 1915, 1916,

and 1917 to over twenty-two and one-quarter million dollars. It will be interesting to note that last year the total marketed value for western Nova Scotia alone amounted to approximately $5,982,367.

The catch of the Lunenburg fleet will show a shortage in value of considerably more than $1,000,000 as compared with the previous year, notwithstanding that the catch was only about 4,000 quintals less.

The catch last year was 295,150 quintals, and the number of vessels in the fleet was 105, and therefore the average catch was 2,810 quintals per vessel for the season. This year with 117 vessels in the fleet and a catch of 291,475 quintals, the average is 2,488 quintals.

Last year the fishermen received $14 per quintal for their first trips, and $12 for their second and third trips, whereas this year the fish brought $12.50 early in the spring, later dropping to $9.25, while the summer catch sold as low as $8.25, with large quantities remaining on hand.

With the present high cost of outfits, labour, etc., and if the fish bring only $8.25 per quintal or less, a large number of the vessels will have operated at a loss. This also has affected the shipbuilding industry to such an extent that practically every shipyard in Lunenburg county and along the south shore engaged in building fishing vessels has been closed down, and the workmen are now going elsewhere to seek employment.

While for the four years, 1915-18, there were substantial increases in the catches of the principal varieties of food-fish, the increase in the marketed value of the catches was due almost wholly to conditions brought about by the war. Food became a world need of grave concern, and the fisheries were looked to to take the place of meats and other supplies required for the vast forces of the allied armies. Cost was of minor importance, and therefore every inducement was given to produce and manufacture fish-food products, with the result that there was a great and increasing rise in prices consequent to the increasing demand and increasing cost of operations.

The past year has been largely a year of readjustment to normal conditions, and the difficulties of the situation have been greatly aggravated by the large volume of goods which it has been difficult to dispose of at any price.

THE LOBSTER FISHERY

The lobster was the only leading fishery that was prosecuted with uniform success during the year. Indeed, it was the outstanding fishery. The weather was favourable and the catch and pack greatly in excess of the previous year. The fishermen were particularly fortunate, as high prices prevailed, and, consequently, the financial returns were large. The total number of licensed fishermen was 12,226; Nova Scotia having 8,253, New Brunswick, 2,099 and Prince Edward Island, 1,874.

The prices paid by the dealers in live lobsters for the export trade reached as high as 40 cents per pound, while the prices secured by the fishermen for the small lobsters for canning purposes constituted a record. In some districts 18 cents was paid, or 4 cents more than any previous year. Altogether the season was the most profitable to the fishermen in the history of the industry. The total catch was 399,299 cwts., as compared with 345,806 cwts. the previous year.

There was, however, a sharp drop in the prices secured for the canned product. For several years previous sales were made at from $45 to $48 per case. In the early season of 1920 the offers were below $40 per case. Some of the packers and dealers were, however, expecting a repetition of the high prices of the previous year, and therefore large stocks accumulated, and when the prices continued to drop many of the packers were caught with large supplies on hand, and ultimately had to accept offers at less than $30 per case, and in some instances as low as $25 per case. The loss at these low prices was serious as they were insufficient to pay the cost of the pack.

An interesting phase of this fishery was the increase in the catch of medium and large sized lobsters during the past two seasons, as compared with the two previous years. For some time the portion of lobsters of nine inches in length and over, as compared with the catch of small lobsters, was a matter of grave concern, as it appeared that in a few years the fishery would become so depleted that drastic action would have to be taken to preserve it as a commercial industry. This was especially true of the conditions existing in western Nova Scotia and portions of the Prince Edward Island coast. The increase in the proportion of large lobsters, particularly in the prolific district of western Nova Scotia, is attributed to the shortening of the fishing season to three months each year instead of five and a half months as formerly. Whatever may be the cause in this respect it is quite apparent that the fishery has been greatly improved the past several years. The total catches during the shorter season have been almost equal to the total catches taken when the longer fishing season prevailed, and it would appear that the danger of depletion has been overcome, and that the equilibrium between the yearly increase and the yearly catch may be maintained for many years.

There was a serious falling-off in the total catches of the other principal varieties of commercial fishes such as cod, haddock, pollock, herring and mackerel, due almost wholly to the fact that the returns to the fishermen were insufficient for profitable employment. The decrease of the mackerel catch was over 87,000 cwts. as compared with the previous year. Nova Scotia suffered most severely, as the catch for 1919 was about 162,000 cwts., while last year it dropped to 81,000 cwts. The falling-off was due to the abnormal weather conditions prevailing during the month of May, preventing the fish from approaching the shore or schooling near the surface.

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

Prince Edward Island.—General operations were curtailed owing to the low prices, and many of the fishermen were compelled to engage in other operations.

Fine weather prevailed throughout the lobster fishing season from April 1, and resulted in large catches and increased pack. The total pack was 40,322 cases, as compared with 31,911 cases the previous year.

There was a slight increase in the catch of herring, but a decrease in the value. The smelt fishery was very satisfactory, showing an increase in catch and value. Other fisheries decreased in catch and value, particularly cod, hake and mackerel, the latter being the most serious.

While there was a decrease of over five hundred barrels in the catch of oysters, the sizes and quality was much improved. The prospect for increased catches from the areas in East and West rivers, and Vernon, Seal and Orwell rivers, are good, as the beds are in better condition than for some years. It is to be regretted that the blight, which has been affecting the areas of Richmond bay, continues. The beds in Hill river, Mill river and Lot 6 river are suffering apparently from the same blight, the entire catch of last year being destroyed.

New Brunswick.—With the exception of the lobster fishery, the operations of the past year were unprofitable to all engaged in the industry. Fish of all kinds were plentiful, and large catches taken by those who continued operations, but, unfortunately, the market conditions drove many of the fishermen out of the business.

In the Grand Manan district the line fisheries were abandoned. Buyers were hit heavily, as the markets were constantly falling, and the dealers were left in nearly all instances with large stocks on hand which were difficult to dispose of at any price.

The sardine fishery was financially disastrous to the fishermen. The run of fish was good, but the small prices paid by the cannery operators made profitable operations

impossible. The season opened with prices of $10 per hogshead, dropping within a few weeks to $5 per hogshead. When it is remembered that two seasons previously the price ranged as high as $70 per hogshead, it can easily be realized that a drop to $5 was most disappointing. With a good run of herring a fair profit may be made at $10 per hogshead, but it would be difficult, even under most favourable conditions, for the fishermen to pay operating expenses at $5 per hogshead. Until the sardine markets regain their former buoyancy the present unsatisfactory condition of the fishery will continue.

The smoked-herring industry also suffered severely. This business is carried on extensively in the Grand Manan district, where a large amount of capital is invested, which in past years has made generous returns to both fishermen and operators. A record pack of smoked herring was put up, and the prospects were for a prosperous year but the prices dropped to the lowest level for many years. Some 300,000 boxes of smoked herring of the finest quality are in stock with no market in sight.

The lobster fishery was the one bright spot. A greatly increased catch was made, high prices prevailed, and consequently this fishery was most satisfactory. As an insight into the eagerness with which the fishermen engaged in this industry, it might be stated that one fisherman, fishing alone and operating 70 traps, sold nearly $500 worth of lobsters in two weeks.

In the northern district lobster packing is extensively carried on, while in the Charlotte-St. John district there are no canneries, the catch being shipped alive chiefly to the United States markets.

Nova Scotia West.—The district comprising the seven western counties suffered to a less extent from prevailing unfavourable conditions than any other section of the Atlantic coast. There was a noticeable decrease in the catch of cod, haddock, pollock, and mackerel. The lobster fishermen had the best and most prosperous year in the history of the industry.

It should be pointed out, as showing the importance of the lobster fishery in western Nova Scotia, that 40 cannery licenses were issued and nearly 4,000 fishermen's licenses; 2,157 boats were engaged and 3,908 fishermen employed. The total number of traps operated was 280,000, having a valuation of $482,000.

Eastern Nova Scotia, comprising the remaining counties of the mainland, experienced difficulties that taxed the ability of the dealers, and greatly embarrassed the fishermen, as the low prices secured by the boat fishermen, and the reluctance of the dealers to add to the stocks, resulted in curtailed operations. The steam trawlers with their heavy overhead expenses had to be kept in commission. While large catches were taken by the trawlers, it was found impossible to market the catches with any degree of profit. Indeed, in several instances, the losses were very heavy, particularly of catches landed at American ports. Two landings, one of 400,000 pounds arrived in bad condition owing to warm weather and had to be sacrificed, entailing large losses.

As in other districts already referred to the lobster fishery was productive and valuable.

Cape Breton Island.—This district did not escape the general prevailing conditions along the whole coast. Indeed, the past year was the most unprofitable yet experienced. Owing to the low prices for the catches fishing operations were largely suspended for a considerable portion of the year.

As in the other districts already noted the lobster fishing was carried on with gratifying success. The fish were plentiful, the weather uniformly fine and the prices exceptionally high, resulting in an increase in the catch and in the value of the catch. Six additional lobster canneries were established during the year, i.e., at Main-a-Dieu, Long Point, Eastern Harbour, Ingonish, Inverness and Fourchu.

There was a decrease in the catch of cod with a decrease in value. Hawkesbury is the only port showing an increased catch, and this was due to the addition of one steam trawler to the fleet.

The decrease in the catch of haddock was large. Ingonish was the chief sufferer in this respect. Hawkesbury showed an increase. No catches of halibut were taken at Glace Bay or at Scatarie, while the catch at Port Hood and Port Hawkesbury was less than one-third the preceding year. Swordfish fishing was prosecuted with quite satisfactory success at Scatarie, Little Lorraine and Louisburg.

RIVERS AND INLAND FISHERIES

The rivers, streams and lakes of the Atlantic coast provinces constitute an amazing network of waters, nearly all of which are frequented by valuable anadromous commercial food-fishes such as smelt, gaspereau, bass,, whitefish, sturgeon, and salmon. New Brunswick leads in the abundance of the varieties named.

The commercial salmon fishery produced a decreased catch as compared with 1919, the conditions being particularly unsatisfactory in the St. John river and tributaries and along the coast of Cape Breton, where the catch was almost negligible.

Sport fishing, particularly for salmon and trout, attracts many thousands of travellers and sportsmen to our rivers each year and constitutes a very valuable source of immediate income and employment. From a sport fishing point of view alone any reasonable expenditure for the conservation, protection and expansion of the river fisheries is justified.

But the value of the river fisheries is very much greater than from the sport fishing viewpoint alone. The valuable commercial fisheries such as smelt, gaspereau, salmon, etc., already alluded to, are wholly dependent on the condition of the river fisheries. These fish must have access to the rivers and lakes for spawning, and unless free access and protection is offered during the spawning seasons, both sport and commercial fisheries, so far as the anadromous varieties are concerned, will speedily be destroyed. And in addition the "off-shore" deep-sea fisheries will be affected by any depletion of the annual runs of the anadromous fishes, as the deep-sea fishes, which are caught in great abundance near the shores, are attracted shorewards by the feeding provided by the runs of the fish to the rivers for spawning.

In view of the above it should be apparent that the protection of the rivers and lakes is vital to the success of both the river and shore fisheries.

The demand for protection is growing from year to year. Many of the best and most prolific salmon and trout rivers have been almost destroyed by illegal fishing methods, and the agitation for more adequate protection is becoming increasingly insistent. Owing to the multitude and magnitude of the inland waterways it is physically impossible, except at most unreasonable cost, to give all the protection called for, but it should be possible and financially feasible to give a satisfactory degree of protection to the principal rivers and streams.

In New Brunswick such important rivers from a commercial and sport fishing point of view is the Restigouche, Miramichi, St. John, and the more important tributaries should have every possible protection. In Nova Scotia the Margaree, the Mira, Musquodoboit, Sheet Harbour, St. Marys, La Have, Medway, Mersey, Tusket and the Bear rivers are among the principal streams that should have every consideration. It is, however, quite impossible for the sixty-five or seventy officers employed for the whole of the Atlantic Coast Division to afford the protection desired, as their time is quite fully occupied in the multitude of duties in connection with the coast and deep-sea fisheries, and the supervision of the fishing generally. The appointment of special guardians is essential, and the perfecting of this service is

in hand. Emphasis should not be laid on a cheap service, but rather on providing adequate protection. The total number of officers for the whole Eastern Division is hardly a sufficient force for New Brunswick alone.

It must be realized, however, that the vast extent of the rivers and inland waters, when the sparse portion along these waters is considered, should not call for the elaborate protection essential to adequately supervise the whole system of waterways, but every effort should be made to safeguard the fisheries of the principal rivers and streams and to insure the prosperity of the fisheries affected.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

With reference to that portion of the report of last year dealing with the technical education of the fishermen, it may be said that after consultation with Professor Sexton, of the Halifax Technical College, who has the matter in hand, that it was not found feasible to attempt any direct work last year, as it is quite essential that much preparation was required in order to ensure the success of the movement. It is probable, however, that the preparation will be completed the coming summer, and several of the courses instituted before the end of the year.

The conference of the fishery officers of the division was held at Truro in the latter part of September, continuing for five days. The special features were covered by a syllabus prepared by the Biological Board on—

(1) "Fish and their Environment."
(2) "Migration of Fishes."
(3) "Types of Gear."

The conference was of highest importance and carried on with signal success. It is a pleasure to report that a better appreciation of the character of the work and the fishery officers is already apparent. Administration and supervision was found to include more than the routine of duties incident to the enforcement of regulations and preparation of official reports. The fishery officers are no longer to consider the enforcement of the laws as the chief end of their endeavours. This attitude in the past has too often resulted in antagonisms and dissatisfaction. Under the higher conception of the duties of the positions the officers are being impressed with the fact that they are to assist and encourage the fishermen, and by careful study to be able to consult and advise the fishermen and dealers in all matters affecting the industry. The continued technical education of the officers is therefore essential, with the prospect that within a few years they may become experts in the fisheries in their respective districts. The conference for 1921 will be held at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Special interest has been taken the past year in endeavouring to ascertain the primary causes of discoloration in canned lobsters. As it would appear that careless or imperfect processing methods were largely responsible, greater stress is being placed on the processes from the time the lobsters are taken alive from the waters until the canned product is ready for the market. Circulars to be placed in the hands of the canning operators are being prepared, and it is expected that careful compliance with the suggestions and instructions given will largely prevent any discoloration of the meat.

(2) Also, investigations are being hastened in the matter of the red discoloration occurring at times in dried fish, resulting in some instances of serious loss. A number of samples of affected dried fish have been forwarded to the Biological Department of the McDonald College, Montreal, for examination.

SCALLOP FISHERY

As the former scallop fishery of Mahone bay, Lunenburg county, N.S., had been showing signs of exhaustion the past several years, action was taken to protect the fishery by the adoption of a regulation shortening the fishing season to a period from December 15 to January 20. Quite satisfactory catches, however, were made last year, each of the smaller boats engaged averaging about seven gallons, shelled, per day's fishing.

From information at hand it appeared probable that a scallop fishery might be developed in other portions of the coast. The fishery officers were therefore instructed to investigate the possibilities in their districts, with a result that it is apparent that a valuable fishery may be developed, as the fish are found to exist in considerable quantities at many points along the coast, including the Miminegash and Cape North districts of Prince Edward Island, Antigonish, Cumberland, Annapolis and Digby counties, N.S., and the Main-a-Dieu district, Cape Breton. Also, as in Quoddy bay, N.B.

The best and most immediate prospect, however, was discovered in Digby basin and the adjacent waters of the bay of Fundy, where there was found to exist large and valuable areas, and instant attention was given to the development of the fishery, which has been successfully conducted the past year. The catches are large, and will doubtless result in the development of remunerative industry.

Investigation should be continued to ascertain the extent and importance of the areas already discovered, and particularly in the Nova Scotia Bay of Fundy district.

TUNA FISHERY

The development of the tuna, or albacore, fishery is interesting. Considerable numbers of this species of large fish have been frequenting the coast for some years, but until quite recently they were looked upon as a nuisance by the fishermen, and when taken incidentally were utilized for the manufacture of farm-land compost, as they were not looked upon as a desirable food-fish.

Some ten or twelve years ago, however, a market was found in the United States, chiefly in Boston and New York, and considerable shipments were made each year from Clark's Harbour district of Shelburne county, realizing about 3 cents per pound. The market has been steadily increasing and shipments made this year were disposed of at 9 cents per pound.

No special effort, however, was made for capturing the fish until three years ago, when the several enterprising fishermen of Hubbards utilized a double-headed mackerel trap-net, which was operated off Hubbards during the tuna run. Catches were readily and profitably marketed in Boston at good prices, and in the last two years particular attention has been paid to the fishery.

The value of the tuna as a food-fish will compare favourably with any of the large fishes, the steak portions not being unlike a good quality of beef. Indeed, it is difficult to discern properly prepared chipped tuna steak from chipped beef. The flesh is held in high esteem by the Italian and Portuguese residents of Boston and New York and a good trade in the canned product could easily be secured for a large pack, particularly if put up in oil.

Canned tuna has already taken a good position in the retail trade. The chief difficulty in establishing a canned tuna industry is that the supply cannot be relied upon. A school may strike in at any time during July and August and not be followed by any other schools for several weeks. It is quite possible, however, with proper facilities, to preserve the catches in good condition for canning for several weeks, and thus provide sufficient supplies to stabilize the operation of a cannery during the season.

There is little or no retail trade in tuna in the Maritime Provinces, for, as already noted, its value as a food-fish has not yet become recognized.

Early in September, about the close of the run, Messrs. Bach and Finn, the official photographers of the Department of Trade and Commerce, succeeded in getting a complete series of "shots" covering the fishery at Hubbards. The whole intensely interesting operation of "playing" the big fish in the spiller, killing and landing them, was most successfully secured. These pictures are, without a doubt, the only views of the kind existing, and will doubtless awaken much interest when they are shown on the screens throughout the country.

It should be said that a considerable number was taken in the trap-nets at Port La Tour, Shelburne county, in September, over one hundred being captured in one day.

MACKEREL CRUISING EXPERIMENTS

Among the interesting developments during the past year were the mackerel cruising experiments. The purpose of the mackerel cruising experiments was to locate the spring schools, and three of the fishery protection cruisers, the *Hochelaga*, the *Arras*, and the *Arleux*, with wireless equipment, were stationed off cape Sable early in May to watch for the approach of the mackerel schools.

Complete arrangements were made for the transmission of information to the radio stations, and its instant despatch to the telegraph operators at the principal points along the coast, and from these points to be communicated by telephone to the fishery settlements and stations.. The whole south shore coast from Yarmouth to Canso was thus kept advised of the movements of the fish and the apparent volume of the movement.

THE FISHING SCHOONER RACE

Among the events of outstanding interest was the ocean race off Halifax between the Lunenburg fishing schooner *Delawana* commanded by Captain Thomas Himmelman one of the successful "killers" of the Grand Banks fleet, and the Gloucester fishing schooner *Esperanto*, commanded by Captain Marty Welch, a native of Digby county, N.S. The arrangements were in the hands of a competent committee of business men, and the publicity given the event aroused international interest, especially among the fishing fleets of the Canadian and American Atlantic coasts. The prizes were $4,000 for the winner and $1,000 for the loser. The race is expected to be an annual one.

PATROL BOATS

The patrol boats are continuing to perform essential service along the coast. While they are chiefly used for the prevention of illegal lobster fishing, their services are frequently required to assist the shore officers.

The *D* and the *Nelson* operated in Prince Edward Island, the *A*, *B*, *C*, *E* and *F* in Nova Scotia, and the *G*, *Phalarope*, *Hudson* and *Mildred McColl* in New Brunswick.

The *Seagull* has been taken out of the service, as the condition of her hull did not warrant the expense necessary to put her in good condition. She will be disposed of and not replaced. The *Hudson* was also laid up for similar reasons and will be disposed of. She was replaced by the *Mildred McColl*. One of the western Nova Scotia boats will be assigned to assist the *Mildred McColl* in the patrol of the large and important lobster fishing coast from Northumberland straits to Bay Chaleur. Other changes are in contemplation with a view to perfecting the service and reducing the operating costs.

The service rendered by the boats is of most valuable character, and cannot possibly be performed by any other means. The results accomplished since the inauguration of the service in preventing widespread illegal lobster fishing has been due very largely to the work of these boats.

THE FISHERIES OUTLOOK FOR 1921.

A decline in the cost of fishing supplies and outfits is already taking place, and with this decline the fishermen will be more advantageously situated than during the past year, and therefore it is quite probable that the industry will be prosecuted with greater energy. Further, it may be taken for granted that the prices for the catches, with the possible exceptions of small lobsters for cannery purposes, will continue at least on a par with the prices prevailing the past year. Indeed with the resumption of operations by the dealers there is every reason to believe that the fishermen will receive higher prices for their fresh catches.

It must not be overlooked, however, that the trade has important problems to solve before any sound basis is secured for a permanent and successful business.

The fresh fish trade is comparatively small, and the prospects are that it will continue in this unsatisfactory condition unless methods are devised to take advantage of the markets. The Canadian is restricted to a few centres of population. The hazard of the trade, with distant centres such as Montreal and Toronto are not appreciated by the average consumer, and, indeed, owing to the nature of the trade, which demands that fresh fish shall reach the consumer at the earliest possible moment after being taken from the water, it has been difficult to very greatly increase the Canadian consumption of fresh fish.

In any consideration of the expansion of the industry the export trade must not be overlooked. The statement that there has been only a very inconsiderable increase in the catch during the past twenty-five or more years is quite true, and this lack of expansion must continue unless the export trade is increased. The Canadian market is limited. Our population is small, and the centres of population too remote for any appreciable extension of business. The expansion of the Canadian market must in the nature of the case depend largely on the increase in population.

It should be quite evident that the export trade is the key to a big trade door, and there is no sound reason why the fisheries of the Atlantic coast should not very greatly develop, and the industry profit, from the markets of the world.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. E. BERNIER, M.D., ON THE SEA FISHERIES OF QUEBEC, FOR 1920.

The statistics, which I have already forwarded to the department, compared with those of last year, tend to show a considerable decrease in the fisheries of the Gulf Division both in value and quantities.

After my departure from Quebec, on the 10th of June, on board the *Loos*, about five weeks later than usual, with a view to undertaking the supervision work in the gulf, I visited the different sections of the district: North shore, Magdalen islands, Canadian Labrador, counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, for the purpose of distributing as soon as possible the fishing bounties and licenses, of disposing of a number of complaints on the part of fishermen, and of making myself acquainted with the fishing operations carried out since the beginning of spring.

I observed profound uneasiness existing among the fishing population on account of the excessive prices of all commodities of first necessity, of the low value and scarcity of cod and salmon, of the loss of time caused by the presence of large schools of porpoises on the coast of the county of Saguenay, as well as of the high wages offered fishermen in the different lumbering enterprises in the interests of which there was a great demand for manual labour. At the beginning of the season it was easy

to foresee what the final results would be. The two most important counties, those of Gaspé and Saguenay, excepting Magdalen islands, did not yield half the value of the preceding year. On the other hand at the Magdalen islands, owing to the abundance of mackerel and to extensive preparations made in the course of winter for lobster fishing, the result was equivalent to that of the season of 1919. A large decrease is also noted in the yield of the fisheries for Rimouski and Bonaventure.

At the end of June a large number of fishermen had already begun to move to small industrial centres and to cities for the purpose of looking for more lucrative employment; giving up, with the evident intention of not taking it up again, that trade to which they had devoted the occupations of their whole life. The wave of depression now sweeping over all our fishing villages, under the influence of causes which do not seem to be disappearing is such as to give birth to a sentiment of grave unquietness for the future of the industry in that part of the country.

COD

This fishery, the most important of the Gulf Division, has been a failure; certain sections were particularly affected. On the north shore the migrations of porpoises in schools of thousands have caused considerable losses, and should their appearance in the gulf continue to occur from year to year, it becomes evident that they will drive away from that coast a good portion of the population. The capture of those animals, practised on a high scale, would be a source of benefit, but as it requires improved and expensive apparatus, it cannot be expected that local enterprise will take it up. They are much more noxious than dogfish and certain newspapers have even thought that the public powers should intervene and help to exterminate them in the same way as it is done on the coasts of France, where suitable vessels and boats have been fitted out for that purpose at the Government's expense.

In the Canadian Labrador cod-fishing is usually very active during the months of June and July. It was nearly a complete failure this year in the course of those two months on account of the jamming of ice, the absence of caplin and the prevalence of easterly winds. In the western part the results were disastrous for most fishermen; many have not even derived a sufficient amount of revenue to defray the dues on their trap-net licenses. In the eastern part those who have persisted in waiting for more favourable conditions, succeeded in making, in the first part of August, catches corresponding in quantities to the average of the past year.

At the Magdalen islands, owing to the low prices offered, fishermen neglected cod fishing and engaged in some more remunerative kind of fishery.

On the coasts of Gaspé and Bonaventure, cod has given the poorest yield ever recorded. The few fishermen who had not given way to the discouragement over the failure of their operations during the first months, got nothing but small quantities of fish at the end of the season.

SALMON

This fishery, which has been constantly declining these last years has suffered a further decrease. Several license holders did not even deem it advisable to set their nets and removed them after a few days of operations. This peculiar circumstance forms a topic of conversation among the interested who endeavour to explain the falling off by various views of natural history principals. If it is true that salmon have a tendency to come back to their breeding grounds or grounds already frequented by them after more or less long periods of absence without anyone being able to determine the temporary causes which incite them to act in this way, it would seem that there are, in the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, causes of a permanent character to explain their gradual disappearance from year to year. It is reasonable to believe that when

they had access to all the rivers flowing into the St. Lawrence river, and as far as lake Ontario, to spawn at liberty, they could reproduce themselves with more facility and consequently assemble there in larger quantities.

But it is a well-established fact that nowadays salmon have ceased frequenting quite a number of rivers formerly very much appreciated by sportsmen. West of the mouth of Saguenay they have practically disappeared. Even east of the Saguenay we have observed, these last years, several other streams entirely depleted of fish or on the verge of being so, either for lack of supervision or for having been spoiled by sawdust, mill refuse, etc., or for lack of suitable fishways. Among other rivers, I may mention the following: Bergeronnes, Escoumains, Bersimis, Bec-scie, Rimouski, Matane, Cap Chat, Sainte-Anne-des-Monts, and Mont-Louis, which not long ago were frequented by an important number of anglers, and which are now considered as of little value. By devoting to those rivers particular attention, they would not perhaps recover their old prosperity, but they could at least be partially restored.

As the lumbering industry rapidly develops in the Gulf Division and has a tendency of extending eastward as far as the shores of all the rivers where it is possible to obtain lumber it consequently threatens those rivers with the same fate as other streams situated further west. As there will likely be soon a complete reorganization of the fisheries service throughout the district, it is my duty, I think, to draw, in a particular way the attention of the Department to the present conditions of our rivers. I am convinced that the decrease of salmon in the tidal waters is due to some explainable causes, and that their conservation for sport and trade purposes deserve, more than ever, serious attention and should be secured by the application of new protective measures.

The rivers of the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure are generally more prosperous than those on the North Shore and those flowing into the St. Lawrence river.

LOBSTERS

The high prices paid in 1919 had encouraged both fishermen and canners to undertake more extensive preparations for the season of 1920. Owing to this increased activity, to the abundance of bait, and to favourable weather it is noted that this fishery has given a yield greater than that of the preceding year.

Expecting the county of Bonnaventure, where there is practically no fishery overseer for its supervision, the regulations regarding lobster fishing were faithfully observed. Four legal proceedings were taken at the Magdalen Islands, but they related to offences committed in 1918.

MACKEREL

The mackerel fishery which is chiefly carried on at the Magdalen Islands, shows an appreciable increase compared with the catch of last year. Mackerel have a tendency to come back in increasing quantities into Baie-des-Chaleurs, a fishing area which had been deserted by them for some years. The fishermen of that locality are not equipped however for the carrying on of this fishery in a paying way, and little attention is given to it.

At the Magdalen islands, owing to the little care given to the handling and preparation of this fish for the market, the benefits derived from its industry are far from what we could reasonably expect. The rigorous application of the new regulations concerning the inspection of fish products which become effective in 1921 would tend, it seems to me, to remedy that abnormal state of things. If our fishermen were perfectly acquainted with the most suitable methods to prepare that fish as well as with the benefits to be derived by offering for sale a first-class product there seems to be no reason why our products should be inferior, as a food, to similar articles procured elsewhere.

HERRING

Fall herring which could be obtained in nearly unlimited quantities in the eastern part of the Canadian Labrador seem to gradually come back to the fishing grounds from which they had disappeared for about thirty years. According to the fishermen of the neighbourhood of Bradore bay thousands of barrels could have been salted if they had had at their disposal the necessary apparatus to capture and prepare that fish.

At the Magdalen islands herring appeared in large quantities at the end of April and remained in Pleasant bay and around the islands until the month of June. As the fishing vessels in the habit of calling for bait were not numerous in the spring, several fishermen could not find any buyer for their catches, and were not slow to put an end to their fishing operations. For some years herring smoking has been regularly carried on in that locality, and the product has been easily and advantageously sold.

In the counties of Gaspé, Bonaventure and Rimouski, herring was rather scarce.

The conclusions to be deducted from the above observations may be summed up by stating that in the Gulf Division, excepting the Magdalen islands, the fishing industry which was rather backward many years before the war and which had regained a little activity during the period extending from 1914 to 1919, has fallen again into a lamentable condition. Cod-fishing, indisputably the nucleus of the industry, is particularly affected by different causes against which our fish dealers and fishermen are not prepared to struggle. The latter always entangled in their old methods and processes, improperly equipped and only practicing their trade as a last resource till they can find less trying and more lucrative occupations, are moving in a body to some other fields of activity. This is rendered easy on account of the fact that numerous new industries have been established in the district, in which they are sure to find employment.

By taking into account the number of fishermen having thus given up their trade, and of those intending to follow the example of the former, since they are offering for sale at a low price their fishing tackle, apparatus and boats, not more than 50 per cent of the number of fishermen for 1919, will remain for the 1921 season's operations.

The patrol season on board the *Loos* closed without any accident. Foreign fishermen while not appearing in large numbers on the coast of Labrador and the Magdalen islands, complied with all the local regulations.

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR G. S. DAVIDSON, PRAIRIE FISHERIES DIVISION, FOR 1920

In consequence of the reorganization of the service which went into effect on April 1, my office was moved from Indian Head, Sask. to Winnipeg, and the province of Manitoba was added to the districts under my administration. Judging from the results of the reorganization from April to the present date, it promises success along the lines for which it was made. As in all new systems, certain difficulties have from time to time arisen, but these have adjusted themselves to a very great extent, and under the conditions now obtaining everything is working smoothly and gives every promise of increased efficiency. In a few districts, where no overseer has been employed, owing to the previously employed overseer resigning, the situation has been met by placing a special fishery guardian to act until a permanent appointment of an overseer has been made. There appears to be a lack of men qualified for the position

of overseer, or who can qualify by passing the necessary examination. In all cases where special fishery guardians have been appointed returned soldiers have been given the preference.

In all three provinces there is a decrease in the catch. The past year has been most unfavourable for fishing operations. A very late spring shortened the fishing greatly at that season, a late fall delayed the formation of the ice on which operations are conducted in the winter until well into December, lack of snow made it impossible to reach the more distant points at which the most of the winter fishing is carried on, and a mild winter has reduced the operations, as it was not possible to be certain that the catch would keep in good condition, thereby limiting the catch.

On taking over the province of Manitoba I found that the regulations were not as well known or observed as could be wished and considerable difficulty was experienced in making it plain to the fishermen and some of the fish dealers that such a condition could not be allowed to continue. During the last three months a great improvement has been observed in this connection, it is simply a matter of treating the whole situation with firmness, and at the same time with justice and broad mindedness. I have every hope that in the near future I will have the co-operation of all fishermen in enforcing the regulations. I can say that I have had the fullest co-operation from all the larger companies conducting operations in the province and have found them willing to assist me in every way.

Inspector D. F. Reid died on September 2, after a lengthy illness, having been in the service of the department for a number of years. The vacancy made by his death has been filled temporarily by his son, Mr. C. F. Reid, who has given most acceptable service.

During the past year the sturgeon fisheries in the northern part of the province of Manitoba were opened to commercial fishing. It is, however, too early to give any definite opinion as to what may be expected of these fisheries; the catch not having as yet been brought out. Owing to lack of snow it was impossible for the fishermen to reach the fisheries until very late, so that no real estimate of their worth can be made at present.

The steamer *Bradbury* was employed on her usual work, placing buoys in lake Winnipeg, lighthouse work and taking care of the spawn at the different hatcheries, the late fall made it impossible for her to complete her work until much later than usual.

It is expected that in Alberta fishing for commercial purposes will be started at lake Athabasca during the coming summer. A cannery site has been procured by the Mackenzie Basin Fisheries, Limited, of Calgary, and I am informed that it is their intention to operate this year. This, however, depends entirely upon the question of transportation, which at present is very poor.

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR, LIEUT.-COL. F. H. CUNNINGHAM, WESTERN FISHERIES DIVISION (BRITISH COLUMBIA), FOR 1920

The fishing season of 1920 was ushered in facing the entirely new policy of open fishing.

For many years there has been a restriction in the number of licenses which should be issued. This was one form of conservation by preventing intensive fishing in any one area. The number of applicants for fishing licenses had so increased that a change of policy became necessary, and to give every British subject an opportunity of entering the fishing business if he so desired, the restricted license policy was cancelled and the new policy of granting unlimited licenses to all British subjects of the white race and Indians took its place.

For the purpose of seining licenses, the province was divided into twenty-one seining areas, for which a license was granted to fish in any portion of any one area. In the areas restricted to gill-net fishing, unlimited licenses were issued to the white race and Indians, and the number of licenses to be issued to other than the white race was restricted to the number operating during the season of 1919. This change in policy has practically eliminated all grounds for complaint that favouritism was shown in the issuing of licenses, and the new system appears to have met with the public approval.

With the advent of open fishing, it became necessary to look for some additional adequate conservation methods, and this was reached by placing fishing boundaries at the mouths of rivers inside of which no fishing was allowed, and further, the weekly close season was extended where conditions demanded, and in addition thereto, all fishing was stopped for the season on a given date in those areas where it was necessary to provide for an adequate supply of parent salmon on the spawning grounds.

Unfortunately, the market conditions for fall salmon were so limited that the pack of this commodity was greatly curtailed, and the total pack for 1920 of all species is 1,187,616 cases as compared with 1,393,156 cases for the season of 1919.

At the moment there is practically no demand for the fall varieties, and such demand as may exist is at prices which are below the cost of production. It is quite obvious that, to compete successfully in the markets of to-day, the cost of production must be largely reduced. One of the greatest competitors for the world's markets is the United States, where the raw material is produced much more economically than in Canada, under our regulations, which no doubt are more effective from a standpoint of conservation, but from the standpoint of competition are much more expensive.

A retrospect of the past fishing season is satisfactory so far as the run of fish to the various spawning grounds is concerned. The pack of 44,598 cases of sockeye for the Fraser river district is most encouraging, and in addition to this evidence comes in from all quarters that the spawning beds have been exceedingly well seeded. In fact, it is stated by J. P. Babcock, Esq., who has made a special study of the spawning grounds of the upper Fraser, that in no year since his knowledge of the Birkenhead river has he seen so many spawning sockeyes on the beds. This is most encouraging and satisfactory and tends to the optimistic views of many that the Fraser river will again come back to its former productiveness.

Of course, it must not be overlooked that fishing operations in Puget sound were limited; there being very few purse-seines operating in that area, and if the Puget sound operators are honest in their desire to assist in the building up of this river, restricted fishing must be practised by them for several years. Whilst south of the border, traps and purse-seines are allowed, nearly 500 purse-seines operating in 1917 —in addition to nearly 200 traps, no sockeye are caught on the Canadian side of the line except by gill-nets, apart from six traps on the southwest shore of Vancouver island opposite to the American waters.

It is pleasing to refer to the large pack of sockeye at Rivers Inlet. One hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-four cases were packed, and a large number of fish were exported to canneries outside the Rivers Inlet area. This pack comes well up to the big one of 1915, when 130,000 cases resulted from the season's operations.

The one disappointing area in District No. 2 is the Naas river, where only 16,740 cases were put up, as compared with the normal pack of some 30,000 cases. It is maintained by the operators and fishermen that the American traps, operated in American waters, are taking sockeye headed for the Naas river and are thus depleting the run. This phase of the question is receiving the attention of the authorities both at Ottawa and Washington, and it is hoped that, if conditions are as stated, a solution will be found before it is too late.

The run of sockeye to Rivers Inlet and Smith's Inlet was beyond all expectations and both fishermen and operators were more than satisfied with the results. It is also reported that the spawning beds of this area were seeded to capacity. As you are aware, no fishing of any kind was allowed in Quashela creek or Wyclese lakes—consequently after the salmon entered Quashela creek they had free access to their spawning grounds.

Conditions in District No. 3, from a canning standpoint, were very unsatisfactory. With the exception of two canneries located in the vicinity of Victoria and one at Alert bay, all canneries in this district have to rely practically on fall fish—and as a consequence the pack is 179,196 cases less than in 1919. There were eleven canneries in this district which could not operate owing to market conditions for fall salmon. This effect was most noticeable on the west coast of Vancouver island, where large catches of chums obtained in 1919, the fishing of 1920 being negligible. The limited operations were due entirely to market conditions and not to a scarcity of salmon, as on the whole there was a splendid run of all salmon indigenous to the waters of District No. 3.

The removal of obstructions from salmon streams has been carried on energetically throughout the whole summer by Engineer McHugh and his assistant, Mr. Hunt.

This work is most necessary and of great value. All the streams in the Owekayno Lake district were cleaned out, the Atnarko river at Bella Coola was greatly improved at a heavy expenditure; a number of streams in the Quathiaski Cove district were attended to—as well as others on the east coast of Vancouver island, and as a result, the fish now have unobstructed passages to their spawning grounds at all these points.

The past season has been a most important and fruitful one from the standpoint of improving the quality of the pack, especially that of the fall fish—pinks and chums. It must be remembered that during the years of the war, the slogan was "the greatest production in a limited time"—consequently the pack of salmon put up at the end of the season may not have been equal in quality to the production of former years, but this is not a single instance, as all lines of goods manufactured suffered in the same way from greater production.

The salmon industry now realizes that the former high standard of quality of the salmon pack in British Columbia must again be attained, and with this object in view many conferences were held to discuss ways and means. It is felt that rigid inspection, either at the canneries or after the pack has been processed, is necessary to reach the desired end.

Many views were expressed, but whilst there is agreement as to the need for continued inspection, it is an open question as to whether this should be an inspection of the fish at the canneries or after they are in the cans.

It was finally concluded that the inspection of the fish before being processed in the cannery and of the sanitary conditions under which operations are carried on should only be attempted as at present, and that the provisions of the Meat and Canned Foods Act be rigidly enforced by the officers of the department.

This is valuable so far as it goes, but it is felt that it should go further and provide for full inspection of canned goods by Government inspectors, whether the product is intended for home or foreign consumption. Both the home and foreign markets desire goods of the highest quality, and if the markets for fall salmon are to be brought back to their former magnitude, the public must be educated up to the fact that in purchasing a can of any species of salmon packed in British Columbia, it can be relied upon, and they are purchasing the best that can be produced in any country.

It is pleasing to refer to the visit of the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to the coast. Such a visit gave the opportunity for obtaining

first-hand knowledge on fishing conditions as they exist in this province. It brought him in touch with all phases of the industry, as he met canners, fishermen and Government officials, and it is felt his visit will be of great value, both in administration and development.

Those interested in the fisheries of the province were also fortunate in having a visit by the Assistant Deputy of Fisheries, Mr. W. A. Found, who made a thorough inspection of all the fishing grounds covered from the boundary line in the south to the boundary line in Portland canal, as well as the west coast of Vancouver island. Meetings with canners and fishermen were held at several points, and many questions tending to the betterment of the industry were discussed and considered.

There is one question which has been the subject of regret extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and which is that there is no separate Department of Fisheries administered by an officer having the full authority of a deputy minister. This matter has been urged on the Government for years as a means by which this great national asset would be open to still greater development and improved administration. The additional cost would be nominal, as the Fisheries Branch has the equipment and officials necessary for a department, the only missing link being the deputy minister.

Coming to the question of fish culture, there has perhaps been, at no time in the history of the fisheries, such an interest taken in this work by the industry generally and the public at large, as at the present time. Columns have appeared in the press giving views and ideas as to how this branch of the service could be improved. Comparisons of the system in vogue in British Columbia as compared with the system in certain states of the Union have been made, and yet it has not been possible to bring forward any definite proof that the Canadian system does not give just as good results as the systems of other countries. It is the desire of the department and its officials to experiment in any direction which may tend to increase the results.

The present system has given splendid results. This is borne out by the fact that in whatever locality artificial fish culture is conducted, the run of salmon is normal—notwithstanding the increased fishing operations.

Public opinion is in the direction of retaining ponds in which fry can be held, especially sockeye, until they are one year old, when they will be liberated to follow nature's course.

Arrangements have been made to increase this system in connection with the Canadian hatcheries, and the season of 1921 will see retaining ponds at all the hatcheries in British Columbia, where the necessary facilities exist for constructing the same.

The success met with at the Oregon hatchery, located at Bonneville, has been referred to on many occasions, and there is no doubt that splendid work has been accomplished. It must be pointed out, however, that the locations of the British Columbia hatcheries do not offer the same facilities as Bonneville. In British Columbia we are subjected to tremendous freshets, which carry everything before them. The Bonneville hatchery is located on the railway, which provides adequate facilities for the transporting of food supplies. There is a steady supply of good water, which is not subjected to freshets at any season of the year.

The hatcheries in this province are located as close to the natural spawning grounds as possible and are consequently isolated and far removed from railway connection, and, in several instances, long distances from the steamboat routes—consequently the question of food for the young fish is a vital one and will require careful consideration and heavy expenditure.

In any event, every effort is being put forward in the desired direction, and every official connected with fish culture is taking up the question with the one desire of successful results.

Mr. J. A. Rodd, the Superintendent of Fish Culture, made an inspection of all the hatcheries during the month of June, and went thoroughly into all the different methods attempted at the various hatcheries—such as the hatching of eggs in gravel, retaining ponds, and etc. He made suggestions at various places which no doubt will tend to improve conditions.

This officer also represented the department at the Canadian Fisheries Convention held in Vancouver. At this convention there were representatives of the whole Canadian fisheries, as well as visitors from the United States, who submitted papers on certain conditions of the fishing industry and the artificial incubation of fish life.

The convention was a wonderful success, and whilst good work was done by President A. H. Brittain and by every member of the association, it is pleasing to note that at the expiration of Mr. Brittain's term of office he was succeeded by a British Columbian in the person of Mr. A. L. Hager.

In closing, I may say that this will be the last report submitted by me as Chief Inspector of Fisheries for the province of British Columbia, as my retirement from the service dates from the 31st instant.

To the officers engaged in the administration of the fisheries and fish culture in the province of British Columbia I wish to convey my highest appreciation of the loyalty and valuable services they have given, and I feel assured that the same efficiency will be extended to my successor in office.

APPENDIX II

LIST of United States Vessels which entered Canadian Ports on the Atlantic Coast during the Year ended December 31, 1920

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men in Crew.	Number of Times Entered.
Acushla	70	25	12
Adeline	50	19	4
Agnes	65	18	4
Albata	20	7	1
Albert D. Willard	23	8	5
Alice M. Doughty	15	8	10
Angeline C. Nunan	58	13	4
Angie B. Watson	36	18	2
Arthur James	95	19	1
Athlete	96	25	5
Athena	56	17	1
Avalon	69	21	11
Bay State	81	25	11
Benjamin A. Smith	95	23	10
Benjamin W. Wallace	49	19	1
Catharine	103	22	6
Catharine Burke	68	19	13
Cavalier	96	20	5
C. E. Hopkins	44	16	1
Chelwina	16	6	1
Constellation	89	19	7
Corinthian	97	25	10
Cora Wells	13	5	1
Curlew	209	27	3
Dawn	79	21	4
Edith Silvieria	47	16	3
Eleanor	36	9	5
Elizabeth A	12	9	10
Elizabeth N	102	23	4
Elizabeth and Ruth	38	17	10
Elizabeth W. Nunan	48	17	1
Eliza L. Spurling	49	19	1
Elk	66	23	3
Ellen and Mary	97	23	1
Ellen T. Marshall	75	23	8
Elmer E. Gray	71	20	7
Esperanto	91	22	5
Ethel B. Perry	56	15	1
Etta Mildred	45	16	1
Fannie Belle Atwood	81	16	2
Fannie E. Prescott	74	20	5
Flora L. Oliver	59	19	8
Flora	72	19	1
Frances S. Grueby	94	25	5
Funchal	20	8	6
Genesta	53	20	5
Gleanor	23	7	8
Good Luck	55	19	14
Grebe	203	28	1
Harmony	66	19	13
Harvard	72	19	3
Hazel R. Hines	79	21	9
Helena	40	17	1
Helja Silver	77	21	1
Henry L. Marshall	42	16	2
Herbert Parker	78	23	7
Heroine	149	21	2
Heron	208	26	1
Hesperus	79	25	12
H. Horton	34	12	1

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels which entered Canadian Ports on the Atlantic Coast during the Year ended December 31, 1920—*Continued.*

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men in Crew.	Number of Times Entered.
Higco	12	7	1
Hortense	43	18	2
Imperator	79	25	9
Ingomar	85	23	3
James R. Clark	36	18	3
Jeanette	51	18	7
John A. Casey	14	7	1
John A. Cooney	36	9	7
John J. Fallon	60	19	3
Joseph Warren	11	7	13
John D	12	6	9
Josephine D. Costa	84	22	2
Joffre	80	25	11
Judique	89	7	1
Julietta	26	4	4
Killarney	73	23	12
Kineo	71	19	3
Lafayette	12	17	6
Laverna	95	22	1
Leonora Silveria	51	19	10
Louisa R. Silva	92	22	8
Lucia	43	17	4
Margaret	72	19	4
Mary de Costa	62	17	4
Mary E. Harty	77	18	5
Mary F. Fallon	46	15	2
Mary F. Curtis	65	19	6
Marshall Foch	64	23	9
Mary V. Goulart	66	25	2
Margaret and Ruth	77	20	1
Malte	17	9	1
Malicia Enos	8	5	10
Mildred Robertson	73	19	13
Minerva	13	6	6
Monarchy	83	19	5
Morning Star	85	22	7
Morten	17	9	1
Motor	17	9	5
Natalie Hammond	57	21	2
Nickerson	23	8	7
Nirvana	50	12	9
Nyoda	28	12	1
Osprey	169	27	1
Phillip P. Manta	43	18	3
Pioneer	128	22	1
Plover	208	27	1
Pollyanna	66	19	5
Ralph Brown	75	23	1
Reliance	22	7	4
Republic	48	19	10
Rex	75	23	11
Richard J. Nunan	55	17	10
Rita A. Viator	22	9	9
Romance	96	24	3
Ruth	49	17	9
Russel	66	22	1
Ruth and Margaret	77	23	8
Ryena	6	6	2
Sadie M. Nunnan	36	9	8
Sheldrake	208	28	1
Stilletto	91	19	2
Squanto	81	17	10
Sunapee	18	9	4
Teazer	59	19	10
Teal	209	27	1
Thelma	52	12	2
T. M. Nicholson	90	11	5
Togo	14	6	1

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels which entered Canadian Ports on the Atlantic Coast during the Year ended December 31, 1920—*Concluded.*

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men in Crew.	Number of Times Entered.
Victor	75	19	4
Viking	34	18	5
Vida McKeown	83	20	4
Waltham	44	17	3
Waldo L. Stream	81	21	7
Walrus	246	26	1
W. H. Reid	9	6	8
Widgeon	205	28	2
Wild Goose	209	28	1

LIST of United States Vessels which entered Canadian Ports on the Pacific Coast during the Year ended December 31, 1920

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men. in Crew.	Number of Times Entered.
A. & R.	5	2	1
Ace	4	1	1
Acushla	10	3	1
Adele	5	2	1
Adeline	16	3	21
Agnes	17	5	3
Alaska	55	15	11
Albatross	40	13	35
Alf	9	2	2
Alfa	12	5	11
Alton	43	15	13
Altree	43	15	2
Alice B	13	5	5
A. M. Nixon	29	11	1
America	25	11	18
Angelus	4	3	1
Anise	3	2	3
Anna	5	4	1
Anna J.	22	5	4
Annie	11	4	2
Apex I.	15	4	1
Arctic	29	4	12
Arcadia	14	4	9
Arrow	4	2	1
Atica	12	3	2
Atlas	31	11	9
Atlantic	25	11	6
Augusta	19	5	5
Aurora	13	5	9
Baltic	20	5	3
Barnot	3	2	1
Bartalome	4	3	12
Bear	4	2	1
Beaver	9	4	14
Behring Sea	44	5	1
Bell	4	2	2
Betty	4	3	1
Bill R	39	6	1
Blue Sea	12	23	1
Blue Bird	4	1	3
Bravo	4	2	16
Bring Gold	12	5	10
rothers	13	5	8

List of United States Vessels which entered Canadian Ports on the Pacific Coast during the Year ended December 31, 1920—*Continued*

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men in Crew.	Number of Times Entered.
Bruce	2	2	1
Buddy	34	5	1
Ceaser	8	2	1
Carmen	28	7	2
Cape Spencer	11	4	10
Cape Clear	13	4	1
California	20	3	1
Castle	4	2	5
Carolen	18	5	10
Castor	6	3	2
Cedric	7	2	1
Celt	29	6	1
Charlotte	4	2	1
Chancellor	13	5	11
Chimawa	2	2	1
Chimera	9	3	2
Christina	4	2	3
Clanex	12	4	1
Clara	10	2	9
Commonwealth	60	18	1
Commander	22	3	1
Companion	5	4	1
Confidence	22	4	2
Constitution	39	15	9
Convention	20	5	19
Cora	4	2	9
Corona	19	11	7
Crescent	14	5	11
Dague	4	1	1
Daily	25	5	12
Daisy	18	8	11
Deceiver	17	5	1
Defence	20	5	6
Democrat	27	6	8
Diamond T	8	2	6
Dick	10	5	4
Dime	6	1	1
Director	12	4	10
Doll	4	1	1
Dolly Dimple	4	3	1
Duce	6	1	1
Eagle	27	5	18
Eastern Point	4	3	16
Eidsvold	15	5	19
Einer Beyer	92	7	2
Elco	5	2	3
Eleanor	16	5	3
Elfia	5	2	1
Ellen	4	3	1
Ellen W	6	1	1
Elma	4	2	2
Elmira	4	2	1
Eloaese	8	2	2
E. L. Ray	7	3	1
Elsie	14	4	7
Elsinore	23	3	1
Emily	4	2	1
Emblem	4	3	1
Enrich	5	2	1
E. Neilson	15	5	5
Ethelyn	4	2	2
Eureka	5	2	1
Evening Sun	3	1	2
Evolution	17	5	15
Fairway	19	5	10
F. C. Hergert	15	6	8
Fighting Bud	4	2	1
Fisher	14	5	25
Flamingo	13	5	13

LIST of United States Vessels which entered Canadian Ports on the Pacific Coast during the Year ended December 31, 1920—*Continued.*

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men. in Crew.	Number of Times Entered.
Flattery	10	4	5
Fordenskjola	39	13	3
Fortescu	21	5	1
Fortuna	21	5	11
Forward	18	5	2
Foss No. 6	12	1	1
Fram	4	3	5
Frances M	4	2	2
Frances R	9	3	1
Genfurco	5	2	1
Gjoa	13	4	2
Glacier	12	4	12
Goney	12	5	10
Grant	5	2	2
Grayling	16	5	16
Gypsy	4	1	2
H. & R	4	3	23
H. B. Jones	23	7	2
Happy	12	4	2
Harder	8	3	2
Harvester	15	5	7
Hattie B	6	2	1
Hazel	7	4	1
Hazel H	25	5	5
Hecla	6	2	3
Helen	3	2	1
Helena	15	5	14
Helen D	8	3	6
Helegeland	56	15	9
Hesperus	5	4	1
Hilda	10	3	9
Hi Gill	4	3	1
Holdal	4	3	8
Home	9	3	1
Honey Boy	6	1	1
Hope	3	1	8
Hulda	6	3	2
Hutch	4	1	1
Ictus	5	2	1
Idaho	6	2	1
Imperial	23	5	8
Inger	7	2	1
Iris	2	1	1
It	5	1	1
J. A. G	8	2	1
Jean	9	4	4
Jennie	16	2	5
Jennie F. Decker	16	8	17
Joker	5	2	3
Johanna	15	5	13
J. P. Todd, I	4	2	4
J. P. Todd, II	12	4	3
Jugo Slav	33	3	1
June	9	4	4
Kasann	28	5	1
King and Wing	97	23	11
Kodiak	38	13	14
Kyak	8	3	12
K. 18	4	1	1
K. 225	3	2	3
K. 227	5	1	2
K. 619	4	2	1
Lansing	16	4	13
Lapaloma	44	11	6
Laura	7	2	4
Lawrence P	13	10	1
Lebanon	14	5	11
Leif	21	4	2
Lenore	14	4	3

List of United States Vessels which entered Canadian Ports on the Pacific Coast during the Year ended December 31, 1920—*Continued.*

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men in Crew.	Number of Times Entered.
Leo	6	3	1
Leonine	24	4	1
Leonora	3	2	2
Liberty	44	15	25
Lilly	3	1	2
Lincoln	28	5	12
Little Jack	40	5	1
Livingstone	24	6	8
Louise	16	5	10
Lovera	4	2	6
Lubra	13	5	1
Lumen	10	4	12
286, L	5	1	1
Mabel A	22	5	8
Mabel C	4	2	1
Mackeral	8	3	10
Madeline J	21	5	8
Maghuel	6	3	1
Margaret F	10	4	4
Mars	9	4	9
Martha	7	4	1
Margaret	37	4	1
Mary	16	8	3
Mary B	22	5	1
Mary N	4	1	1
May	4	2	3
Memories	8	2	1
Mermaid	19	5	12
Mildred	19	8	12
Mira	4	3	7
Mobile	4	1	1
Mololo	9	11	18
Morengen	17	5	2
Myrtle	9	5	18
Narada	42	6	3
National	20	5	8
Nellie C	5	2	1
Neptune	3	2	1
New England	70	28	4
Niagara	13	3	3
Nidaross	13	5	25
Nip	4	2	2
Nomad	15	5	12
Norland	19	5	6
Nordby	9	5	1
Norma	6	3	14
North	9	3	14
North Cape	4	3	1
North Sea	5	1	2
Northland	4	2	4
Nule	6	2	1
Ocean Wave	10	6	1
O. K	7	2	1
Olympic	30	11	7
Omaney	34	13	8
Onah	18	5	14
Orient	48	15	12
Osborne	10	2	2
Pacific	16	11	13
Pagebie	10	2	1
Panama	34	13	13
Papoose	3	2	1
Pauline	14	5	11
Pershing	18	15	11
Peerless	24	1	1
Pioneer	48	15	9
Pioneer III	26	5	7
Pirate	20	14	1
Polaris	45	15	9

List of United States Vessels which entered Canadian Ports on the Pacific Coast during the Year ended December 31, 1920—*Continued.*

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men in Crew.	Number of Times Entered.
Pollyanna	6	2	1
Presho	17	5	7
President	24	6	4
Prim	4	2	1
Primrose	3	1	1
Progress	5	3	8
Prospector	50	7	3
Puffin	18	6	1
Quadra	29	6	1
Rainer	4	4	7
Reform	4	4	1
Reliance	14	4	17
Reliance I	19	5	22
Republic	51	15	10
Restitution	24	5	16
Retriever	7	3	2
Roald	12	2	1
Roald Amunsden	15	5	7
Roamer II	4	2	1
Rolfe	10	4	2
Romane	8	2	1
Roosevelt	13	5	10
Rosario	16	5	11
Royal	15	5	5
Ruth	10	3	1
Ryal	4	2	1
S. & S.	4	2	2
Sadie	4	2	2
Sadie K	13	5	2
Salmora	20	5	3
Saltern	4	2	4
Sammy	8	3	1
Samson	7	2	11
Sands	4	2	1
Santa Rita	15	2	1
Scandia	79	17	9
Scout	5	2	2
Seahome	3	3	1
Sealion	6	2	3
Seattle	55	15	11
Searchlight	7	5	1
Senator	11	11	8
Sentinel	21	6	4
Seymour	44	15	7
Shamrock	21	3	12
Sherman	18	5	7
Signal	13	12	2
Siloam	16	5	13
Sitka	50	16	12
Sokol	7	2	3
Sophia Johnston	46	5	1
Speculator	9	4	15
Spencer	17	5	10
Star	12	4	8
Starlight	35	5	1
Starling	14	6	1
Success	4	3	2
Sumner	34	15	8
Sunland	26	11	1
Sun Wing	15	5	8
Superior	16	5	9
Swiftsure	22	5	12
Tahoma	18	11	11
Tarar	4	1	1
Tatoosh	24	6	12
Teddy J	13	5	7
Texas	16	5	20
Thelma	3	2	2

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List of United States Vessels which entered Canadian Ports on the Pacific Coast during the Year ended December 31, 1920—*Concluded.*

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men in Crew.	Number of Times Entered.
Thelma II	26	5	7
Thelma M	7	2	1
Thor	4	2	2
Tillicum	21	5	12
Tip Top	9	2	2
Tom and A H	57	15	11
Topsy	6	2	2
Tordenskjold	39	13	8
Trio	19	5	1
Trip	19	5	1
Tyee	89	20	10
Tzartoos	22	6	2
T. 810	5	1	1
T. 840	4	2	1
T. 865	3	4	1
T. 981	5	1	3
Uncle Salmon	32	4	13
Unimak	10	3	1
Uranus	15	5	11
Valden	10	10	1
Valid	8	3	13
Vamoose	16	3	1
Vansee	43	15	5
Ventura	5	2	4
Venus	25	8	14
Verbus Units	10	5	1
Verdun	8	2	1
Vesta	13	4	18
Victor	8	3	2
Victory	5	1	1
Viga	17	5	1
Viking	8	3	17
Vinland	4	2	4
Vivian	5	2	4
Volunteer	19	6	5
Washington	24	11	2
Wave	7	3	2
Westfjord	17	5	13
Whitestar	17	4	5
Whitman	26	5	1
Wildwood	13	2	7
Wilhelmira	17	5	10
Wilson	19	5	13
Wireless	17	5	15
Woodrow	23	5	1
W. 6	26	4	1
Yakutat	41	13	16
Yellowstone	22	6	10
Yes Bay	75	8	2
Yule	6	2	1
Zilla May	55	15	15

APPENDIX III

REPORT OF FISHERIES ENGINEER CHARLES BRUCE ON FISHWAYS IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES, 1920

I beg to submit the following report on the condition of fishways in the various dams on rivers in the Maritime Provinces.

NOVA SCOTIA

Yarmouth County.—A fishway constructed by the town of Yarmouth in a small dam at the head of Yarmouth harbour, was completed during the summer, and is reported by the Overseer to be in an excellent and effective condition.

The changes to be made in the fishway in the Carleton power dam were not done this year as the alterations to the power plant were not completed.

Shelburne County.—A fishway was constructed by the Clyde Pulp Company in a low dam built during the summer on the Clyde river.

Queens County.—The fishways in the three lower dams on the Mersey river were repaired and a new one built in the fourth dam by the department. A new fishway was built in the fifth dam by the town of Liverpool. Enquiries to secure evidence that salmon were taken on the rod above these dams shortly after completion of the fishways as was reported, have up to this date not been replied to. It is probable that definite information will not now be available until next spring's run of fish enters the river.

The fishway built during the fall of 1919, in the Pulpmill dam on the Medway river, proved quite successful, large numbers of both salmon and alewives being taken above the dam during the past summer. This fishway, which was constructed of concrete, suffered some damage due to the fact that water was allowed to pass through it before the concrete was thoroughly hard. Repairs were made by the Pulp Company.

Lunenburg County.—Inspections were carried out on both the Lahave and Mush-a-mush rivers.

In the former the fishway in the second dam, owned by the Davidson Lumber Company, was considerably damaged by freshets during the spring. The company was making repairs to the dam and providing for complete repairs to this fishway.

The inspection of the Mush-a-mush showed that eleven dams exist all but three of which were equipped with fishways. The owners were served with notices to build fishways in these, but owing to a shortage of cement the work was not brought to completion this fall. On three of the existing fishways certain repairs were ordered in order to make them more efficient.

Halifax County.—As the fishway in the dam on the Musquodoboit river had become inefficient, due to the leaky condition of the dam itself, a portion forty feet long was removed from the dam to allow the free ascent of fish.

Guysboro County.—A fishway was built by the owners in a dam on the Salmon river, and is reported to be in good and efficient condition.

An opening has been made in the Isaac Fisher dam on the Antigonish branch of the St. Mary's river to admit the ascent of fish.

Colchester County.—A new fishway was built by the owners in their dam on the Economy river, which is reported to be in good and efficient condition.

An opening was made in a small dam on the Bass river owned by the Dominion Chair Company, to admit the free passage of fish.

Cumberland County.—A new fishway was built by the owners in their dam on the east branch of the Apple river. This is reported to be in good and efficient condition, and the overseer states salmon have been seen some distance above the dam.

King's County.—A fishway was completed by the owners in their dam on the Gaspereaux river. This dam is thirty feet high, and the phenomenal success of the fishway for the ascent of alewives, literally thousands having passed through it, is considered as deserving of note. Previous to the construction of this fishway the highest dam, in which a successful fishway was in operation, was one in a dam on the Kouchibouguac river in New Brunswick, having a height of twenty feet. Owing to changes being made at the power plant during the summer and fall, as well as an extremely dry season, the water was very low, so that it is doubtful if any salmon succeeded in ascending the fishway. There does not appear any reason, from a structural viewpoint, why they could not do so, and it is hoped after the company completes the power construction so that final conditions can be determined that a rearrangement of the lower entrance of the fishway may remedy conditions.

Annapolis County.—The fishway in the dam on the east branch of the Bear river was rebuilt by the owners during the summer, the old structure having been in a por state of repair. The new structure is reported to be in a good and effective condition. The fishway in the dam on the Lequille river, owned by the town of Annapolis, was repaired during the summer. These repairs were not carried out strictly in accordance with the department's instructions, but during an interview with the commissioner of lights for the town, he gave evidence that trout had been seen in the fishway at several points on its course. One of the chief difficulties to contend with on this river is that the flowage is so small during the greater part of the season that the electric power, in order to operate at all, drains the water below the upper entrance of the fishway. The town is building a storage dam further up the river to prevent this condition, and it is hoped this will tend to materially improve matters so far as the operation of the fishway is concerned.

A fishway was completed during the summer of 1919 in the dam on the Annapolis river at Lawrencetown. The department was confronted with a serious problem at this dam, in that the Annapolis is one of the few rivers on the Atlantic coast frequented by shad for spawning purposes, and, so far as it was aware, no successful fishway for the use of this fish was known. The dam is approximately five feet high with water at normal level. When this dam was built plans of a fishway to be constructed of wood were prepared and submitted to the owner. In building the fishway he departed from the plans, with the result that no shad ascended the river during the season of 1919. The matter was again taken up and it was decided, in rebuilding, to avoid wooden construction, and to cater as far as possible to the timid habits of the shad by so constructing the fishway that it would appear as a natural channel. In order to determine a safe grade for the fishway a study was made of the "rips" which occur below the dam, up which it was known shad had passed in large numbers. The fishway was then laid out and built according to the plans attached. The "rips" above referred to showed a grade of approximately one in fifteen, which was adopted as a maximum for the fishway. No partitions other than stone projections to retard the continuous flow somewhat were put in. These projections not only retarded the flow, but formed a deadwater below in which the shad could rest before ascending further. A width of not less than eight feet was maintained throughout, wider portions shown being due to the natural contour of the ground admitting of such without excessive work.

A condition which made construction at this place somewhat difficult was the fact that the material in excavations was entirely of clay and quicksand. Excavations were carried well back and faced with stone walls and the floors paved to prevent erosion. In spite of these precautions, a short time after the water was turned

through it gullied out at the bend where the direction is changed and had to be filled in with heavy stone.

In the spring of 1920 when the shad entered the river a close observation was made at the fishway, and during one hour upwards of fifty were seen to pass through and into the pond above. Later evidence was secured that these fish had reached the spawning grounds. Salmon and trout also ascend this fishway.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Westmorland County.—During the summer of 1919 fishways were built in the Jones dam on the Petitcodiac river, in a dam owned by the Salisbury Lumber Company on the Coverdale river, and in the Jordan Sanitorium dam on the Pollet river, both these latter rivers being tributaries to the Petitcodiac.

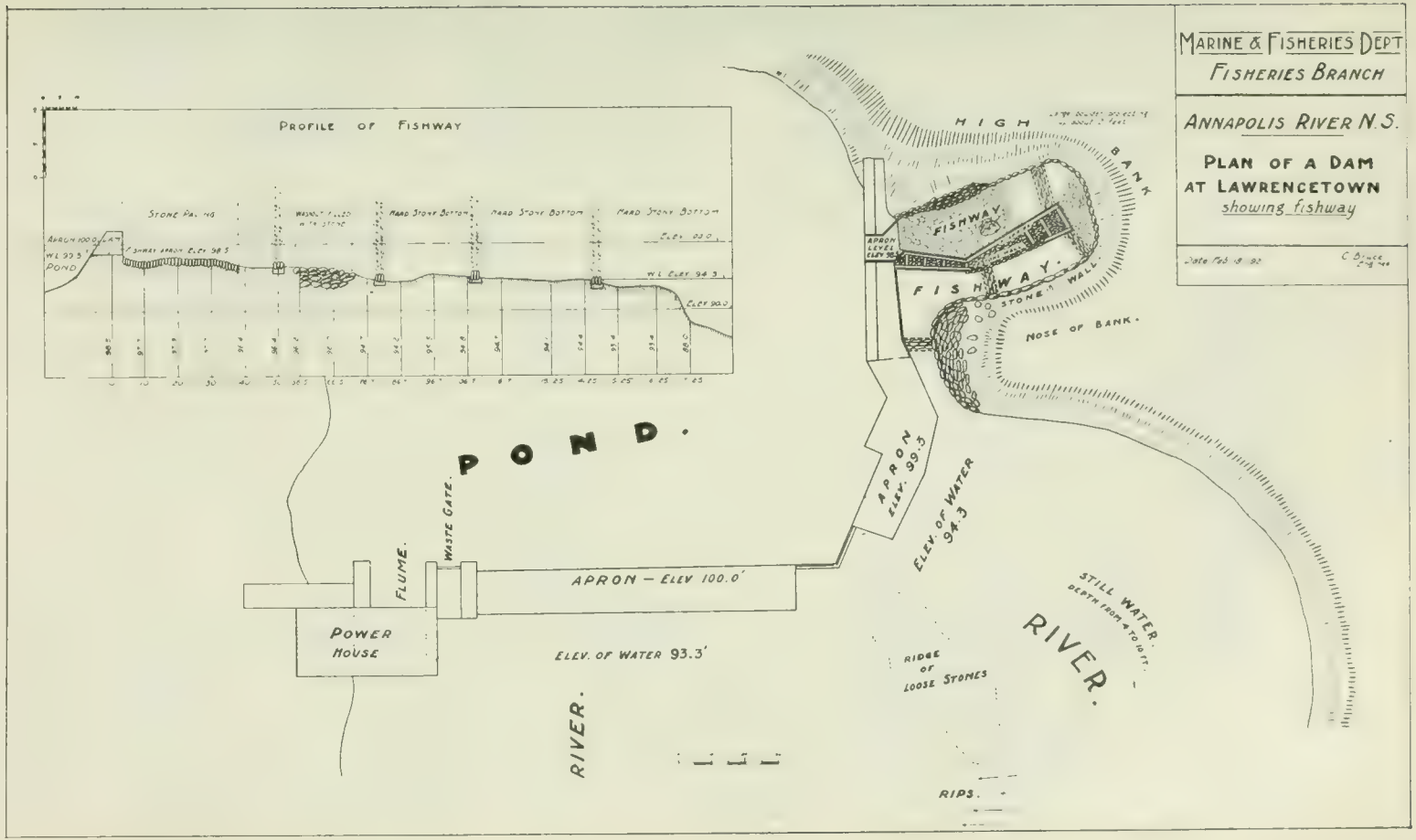
In the summer of 1920 a fishway was built in the S. H. White dam on the Pollet river.

All of these fishways are reported to be efficient, so that the situation so far as this system of rivers is concerned is to be considered very satisfactory.

Charlotte County.—An opening was made by the owners in an unused dam on the New river which admits of salmon and other fish ascending to the spawning grounds.

An inspection was carried out at the falls on the Magagnadavic river at St. George, a report on which has already been submitted.

In general it may be said that the efforts of the department along these lines have been marked with a good measure of success. A number of problems will engage attention next year. It is desired to point out that the design of an efficient fishway constitutes an individual problem in each locality. No two dams present similar conditions, and quite frequently the conditions are not favourable owing in some instances to natural conditions and in others to the fact that the owners of dams have built them in such a manner that the placing of a fishway is practically impossible.


MARINE & FISHERIES DEPT
FISHERIES BRANCH
ANNAPOLIS RIVER N.S.
PLAN OF A DAM
AT LAWRENCETOWN
showing fishway
Date Feb 18 92
C. Bruce
Eng
PROFILE OF FISHWAY
STONE PAV'G
HARD STONE BOTTOM
HARD STONE BOTTOM
HARD STONE BOTTOM
APRON 100.0
W.L. 93.3
POND
FISHWAY APRON ELEV 98.3
W.L. ELEV. 94.3
ELEV. 90.0
HIGH BANK
FISHWAY
APRON LEVEL ELEV 98
FISHWAY
STONE WALL
NOSE OF BANK
POND
WASTE GATE
FLUME
APRON — ELEV 100.0'
APRON ELEV. 99.3
ELEV. OF WATER 94.3
POWER HOUSE
ELEV. OF WATER 93.3'
RIVER
RIDGE OF LOOSE STONES
STILL WATER DEPTH FROM 4 TO 10 FT.
RIVER
RIPS.

APPENDIX No. IV

FISHERIES EXPENDITURE, 1920-21

—	Appropriation.	Expenditure.
	$ cts	$ cts.
Salaries and disbursements, Fishery Officers	710,000 00	709,449 34
Fisheries Patrol Service		
Oyster Culture		
Fish breeding	365,000 00	364,789 43
Conservation and development of the deep sea fisheries	25,000 00	15,622 18
Building fishways and cleaning rivers	40,000 00	38,620 29
Legal and incidental expenses	4,000 00	455 56
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau	5,000 00	1,500 88
Inspection of canned and pickled fish	15,000 00	6,165 59
Marine Biological Board	26,000 00	26,000 00
Scientific investigations into fisheries	15,000 00	4,690 11
International Commission—Fraser River	10,000 00	
New patrol boats	60,000 00	43,643 79
Expenses Quebec Fisheries Reference	21,645 55	21,645 55
	1,296,645 55	1,232,582 72
Fishing Bounty	160,000 00	152,519 30
	1,456,645 55	1,385,102 02
Unforseen expenses		593 20
Cost of living bonus		85,599 61
Miscellaneous—gratuities		890 00
Reclassification of salaries		36,740 23
Totals	1,456,645 55	1,508,925 06

FISHERIES REVENUE, 1920-21

Licenses, Fines and Sales.	Amounts Collected.	Refunds.	Net Amounts.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	12,189 62		12,189 62
Prince Edward Island	3,720 12		3,720 12
New Brunswick	15,170 52		15,170 52
Quebec	6,540 15	3 25	6,536 90
Ontario	2,053 25		2,053 25
Manitoba	11,798 99	5 00	11,793 99
Alberta	8,698 75	5 00	8,693 75
Saskatchewan	4,082 30	5 00	4,077 30
British Columbia	239,102 04	5,820 00	233,282 04
Yukon	280 00		280 00
	303,635 74	5,838 25	297,797 49
Casual Revenue			7,362 44
Fish Breeding Revenue			13,295 89
Revenue under Pelagic Sealing Treaty			185,748 07
Premiums on exchange			24,560 59
Total			528,764 48

APPENDIX No. V

The following is a statement showing the number of Licenses of the different kinds, issued in EACH PROVINCE during the 1920-21 Season:—

Kind of License—	No. Issued.	
QUEBEC.		
Lobster Packing	71	(2 cancelled).
Lobster Extensions, 19		
Fish Cannery	6	
Lobster Fisherman's	627	
Salmon Fishery	155	(2 cancelled and 1 free).
Herring Trap-Net	41	
Cod Trap-Net	272	
Receipt Books, 242 (1 canc)		
Rental of Salmon Fishing Privileges in the estuary of St. John River, 1		
	1,172	(4 cancelled and 1 free).
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
Lobster Packing	186	
Lobster Extensions, 120		
Quahaug	4	
Fish Cannery	14	
Lobster Fisherman's	1,880½	(6 cancelled).
Oyster Fishery	224	(1 cancelled).
P.E.I. Trap-Net	3	
Smelt Gill-Net	201	
Smelt Bag-Net	230	(1 cancelled).
	2,742	(8 cancelled).
NOVA SCOTIA.		
Lobster Packing	165	(1 cancelled).
Lobster Extensions, 146		
N.S. Angling Permits	353	
Fish Cannery	15	
Lobster Fisherman's	8,258	(5 cancelled).
Smelt-Gill Net	273	
Smelt Bag-Net	218	
Oyster Fishery	150	(1 free).
N.S. Trap-Net	207	(2 cancelled).
Trap Net Extensions, 1		
N.S. Salmon Net	20	
N.S. Drag Seine	177	
N.S. Herring Weir	83	
Scallop Fishery	173	
Lobster Pound Licenses	8	
Lobster Pound Certificates, 326		
	10,100	(8 cancelled and 1 free)
NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Lobster Packing	184	
Lobster Extensions, 46		
Fish Cannery	7	
Lobster Fisherman's	2,104	(5 cancelled).
Scallop Fishery	10	
Clam Permits	81	
Herring Weir	644	
Bass Gill-Net	50	
Quahaug Fishery	52	
Salmon Fishery	496	
Smelt Gill-Net	103	
Smelt Bag-Net	2,337	(25 free).
Oyster Fishery	345	
Oyster Permits	130	
Bass Fishery	54	(5 free).
Sturgeon Fishery	3	
Salmon Net Permits	82	
Whitefish Fishery	18	
Lobster Pound Licenses	3	
Lobster Pound Certificates, 285		
Lease of Dark Harbour, 1		
	6,703	(5 cancelled and 30 free).

MANITOBA.

Kind of License—	No. Issued.
Special Fishery	2,040 (1 cancelled).
Settler's Permits	401
Commercial Sturgeon	53
Domestic Sturgeon	Nil.
Special Angling for Non-Residents	Nil.
Receipt Books	1,124
	2,494 (1 cancelled).

SASKATCHEWAN.

Fish Cannery	1
Sask. Commercial and Fisherman's	585 (1 cancelled).
Domestic	120 (1 free and 1 cancelled).
Indian and Half Breed Permits	632
Angling Permits	Nil.
Commercial Sturgeon	16
Domestic Sturgeon	10 (1 cancelled).
Receipt Books, 742 (5 canc)	
	1,364 (1 free and 3 cancelled).

ALBERTA.

Commercial and Fisherman's	699 (4 cancelled).
Domestic Sturgeon	Nil.
Domestic Fishery	146 (12 cancelled).
Commercial Sturgeon	Nil.
Indian and Half Breed Permits	272
Angling Permits	2,272 (5 cancelled).
Receipt Books, 846 (5 canc.)	
	3,389 (21 cancelled).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

B.C. Angling Permits	62
Fish Cannery	21
Indian Permits	164
Gill-Net, Drift-Net or Drag Seine licenses operated in conjunction with Power Boats	332 (5 cancelled).
Smelt or Sardine Fishery	77
Crab Fishery	186
Commercial Fishery for Salmon Trolling	1,858 (2 cancelled).
Salmon Cannery or Curing Establishment	66 (2 cancelled).
Salmon Trap-Net	19 (1 cancelled).
Salmon Purse Seine	162 (14 cancelled).
Salmon Drag Seine	45 (3 cancelled).
Sturgeon Fishery	3
Herring or Pilchard, Gill-Net or Drift-Net	48
Herring Drag Seine	2
Herring Purse Seine	41 (3 cancelled).
Salmon Gill-Net or Drift-Net	4,765
Reduction Works	8
Herring Drag Seine or Purse Seine for Halibut Fishing Vessels	Nil.
Boat License to buy fish from fisherman	169 (3 cancelled).
License to a person engaged in Cold Storage or fish packing to buy fresh salmon from fishermen	110
Whale Factory Licenses	3
Abalone Fishery	Nil.
	8,141 (30 cancelled).

YUKON TERRITORY.

Special Fishery	22

ONTARIO.

Cannery	1
Total number issued	36,128 (80 cancelled and 33 free).

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS

FOR

CANADA

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1922

[No. 41—1922]

THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

Lieut.-Colonel J. T. C. Thompson, K.C., D.S.O., *Chairman.*

Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Margeson, K.C., *Commissioner.*

Colonel E. G. Davis, C.M.G., M.D., F.A.C.S., *Commissioner.*

J. A. W. Paton,
Acting-Secretary.

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REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS

Pursuant to the provisions of section 6 (3) of the Pension Act, 1919, the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada has the honour to submit its report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921.

Since the submission of the Board's last report the Pension Act has been amended by chapter 62 of 10-11 George V, effective September 1, 1920. The more important amendments are given below, together with a brief explanation of their application in each case.

In connection with interpretations the following subsections have been amended:—

Section 2 (*q*) (as amended) "disability" means "the loss or lessening of the power to will and to do any normal mental or physical act."

This subsection was amended in order to make the interpretation of the Pension Act more clear. It involved no change in practice.

Section 2 (*i*) (as amended) "member of the forces" means "any person who served in the naval, military or air forces of Canada since the commencement of the war."

The amendment to this subsection in effect provides for the payment of pensions at the rates set forth in the Act to members of any Canadian force from the commencement of the war and for the future. Thus members of the Permanent force, etc., who have been injured, etc., on service will be entitled to pension under this Act. The death or disability must, however, be attributable to military service to be pensionable. (See remarks on section 11.)

Section 11 was amended to read as follows:—"The Commission shall award pensions to or in respect of members of the forces who have suffered disability in accordance with the rates set out in Schedule A of this Act, and in respect of members of the forces who have died in accordance with the rates set out in Schedule B of this Act, when the disability or death in respect of which the application for pension is made was attributable to military service."

The change made in section 11 applied the "attributable to service" principle in *all* future cases but it is to be noted (see section 29 of the amending Act) that cases in which the death or disability was suffered previous to September 1, 1920, must be dealt with from the point of view of "incurred or aggravated during military service" in accordance with the Pension Act before its amendment.

Section 22 of the Pension Act was repealed.

The repeal of this section means that pension under the Pension Act may be paid irrespective of whether a man has been awarded a pension under any other Act of Parliament of Canada. Thus a man in receipt of a long-service pension under the Militia Pension Act would not be debarred from receiving pension under the Pension Act and *vice versa*. Changes have also been made in the Militia Pension Act, 1901, and in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act to allow of the payment of both pensions.

Section 25 (3) was amended as follows: "No deduction shall be made from the pension of any member of the forces who has served in a theatre of actual war on account of any disability or disabling condition which existed in him previous to the time at which he became a member of the forces: Provided that no pension shall be paid for a disability or disabling condition which at such time was wilfully concealed, was obvious, was not of a nature to cause rejection from service, or was a congenital defect."

The above amendment was in accordance with the practice already in force by the Board, and is self-explanatory.

Section 27 (1) was amended as follows: "A member of the forces holding the rank of Sub-Lieutenant (Naval) or Lieutenant (Militia) or a lower rank who is totally disabled and helpless, whether entitled to a pension of Class One or of a lower class and who is, in addition, in need of attendance, shall be entitled, if he is not cared for under the jurisdiction of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, to an addition to his pension subject to review from time to time, of an amount in the discretion of the Commission not less than two hundred and fifty dollars per annum and not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum."

The above amendment is self-explanatory.

Section 31 (3) was amended as follows: "When a member of the forces, previous to his enlistment or during his service, was maintaining or was substantially assisting in maintaining one or both of his parents, an amount not exceeding one hundred and eighty dollars per annum may be paid to him for each of such parents as long as he continues such maintenance."

The amendment to this section provides for the payment of an additional pension to a disability pensioner for a parent or parents even though he is receiving additional pension on account of his wife or children.

Section 32 was amended as follows: "When a pensioner pensioned on account of a disability has died and his estate is not sufficient to pay the expenses of his last sickness and burial, the Commission may pay such expenses, or a portion thereof, but the payment in any such case shall not exceed one hundred dollars."

The amendment to this section provides for the payment of funeral expenses in the case of the death of a pensioner whether he died as the result of the disability for which he was pensioned, or not.

Section 34 (2) was amended as follows: "In cases in which a member of the forces has died leaving a widow or a widow and children or orphan children entitled to pension, in addition to a parent or person in the place of a parent who, previous to his enlistment or during his service, was wholly or to a substantial extent maintained by him, the Commission may, in its discretion, award a pension to each such parent or person not exceeding one hundred and eighty dollars per annum."

The amendment to this section provided for the payment of an additional pension for a parent or parents of a deceased member of the forces even though his widow or children are receiving pension.

Section 34 (4) was repealed and the following subsection substituted therefor: "In cases in which a member of the forces has died leaving more than one parent or person in the place of a parent who were wholly or to a substantial extent maintained by him, the pension for one such parent or person may be increased by an additional

amount not exceeding one hundred and eighty dollars per annum and the total pension apportioned between such parents or between the parent and such other persons."

This is a new subsection and provides for the payment of an additional pension when a deceased member of the forces left more than one parent whom he was supporting.

Section 34 (5): "The pension to any parent or person in the place of a parent shall be subject to review from time to time and shall be continued, increased, decreased, or discontinued in accordance with the amount deemed necessary by the Commission to provide a maintenance for such parent or person, but in no case shall such pension exceed the amount of pension prescribed for parents in Schedule B of this Act."

This subsection is identical with the previous section 34 (4), first paragraph.

Section 34 (6): "When a parent or person in the place of a parent has unmarried sons residing with him or her who should, in the opinion of the Commission, be earning an amount sufficient to permit them to contribute to the support of such parent or person, each such unmarried son shall be deemed to be contributing not less than ten dollars a month towards such support."

This is a new subsection and is self-explanatory.

Section 34 (7) was amended as follows: "The pension to a widowed mother shall not be reduced on account of her earnings from personal employment or on account of her having free lodgings, or so long as she resides in Canada on account of her having an income from other sources which does not exceed two hundred and forty dollars per annum."

This is an amendment to the first proviso of the previous subsection 34 (4). It is to be noted that outside Canada the pension of a widowed mother will not be reduced on account of her earnings or on account of her having free lodgings and that inside Canada it will also not be reduced if she has an income which does not exceed two hundred and forty dollars a year or twenty dollars a month.

Section 46 was amended as follows: "When a person of the rank of Warrant Officer or of a higher rank who was domiciled and resident in Canada at the beginning of the war has been awarded a smaller pension than he would have been entitled to under this Act for a disability incurred during the war in any of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces other than the naval, military or air forces of Canada, he shall, on resuming his residence in Canada and during the continuance of such residence, be entitled to such additional pension as will make the total of the two pensions received by him equal to the pension he would have been awarded in respect to such disability, had he been serving in the military service of Canada."

The effect of this amendment is to exclude members of the Imperial forces, below the rank of Warrant Officer, from receiving supplementary pension payable by Canada. This amendment became necessary owing to the fact that, subsequent to the passing of the Pension Act, this class of pensioner was given under Royal Warrant, the right of electing whether they would accept Canadian or British rates, thus relieving Canada of this responsibility.

Section 47 was amended as follows: "When a person of the rank of Warrant Officer or of a higher rank in any of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces other than the naval, military or air forces of Canada or when a person in the naval, military or air forces of one of His Majesty's Allies who was domiciled and resident in

Canada at the beginning of the war has died during the war or thereafter as the result of a disability incurred during the war or demobilization and his widowed mother, widow or children have been awarded a smaller pension than they would have been entitled to under this Act in respect of his death, such widowed mother, widow or children shall be entitled, during the continuance of their residence in Canada, to such additional pension as will make the total of the two pensions received by them equal to the pension that would have been awarded if the person aforesaid had died in the military service of Canada."

The effect of this amendment is to exclude the dependents of members of the Imperial forces, below the rank of Warrant Officer, from receiving supplementary pension payable by Canada. This class of pensioner also became entitled under Royal Warrant, as in the case of members of the Imperial forces below the rank of Warrant Officer, to the right of election between Canadian and British rates of pension. Canada, however, still assumes the responsibility in the case of His Majesty's Allies, of supplementing the pensions of the dependents of *all* ranks who were pre-war residents of Canada.

Section 47a. "The pensions which are now being paid by Great Britain for disabilities or deaths which occurred during the South African War to or in respect of members of the Canadian contingents which served in that war shall hereafter be supplemented during the continuance of the residence in Canada of the recipients of such pensions by such additional pension as will make the total of the two pensions received by them equal to the pension that would have been awarded if they had been disabled or had died in the military service of Canada during the war."

This is a new section and is self-explanatory.

Section 47b. "The pensions which are now being paid to or in respect of members of those forces who served in the Fenian Raid or Northwest Rebellion, during the continuance of the residence in Canada of the recipients of such pensions, shall hereafter be increased to the rates set forth in Schedules A and B to this Act."

This is a new section and is self-explanatory.

Additional Bonus

It was the opinion of the Special Parliamentary Committee on Pensions, Insurance and Re-Establishment, which sat during the 1920 spring session of Parliament, that the scale of pensions, even with the addition of the twenty per cent bonus authorized under the Pension Act, 1919, was inadequate, and upon the Committee's recommendation a further bonus, increasing the basic rate of pensions for the rank and file by fifty per cent, was authorized by Parliament.

The bonus was authorized in such a manner as to make the pensions for "other ranks" equal to that of Lieutenant. No bonus was authorized for commissioned ranks. Upon a further recommendation of the Committee the fifty per cent bonus was made payable only to pensioners residing in Canada. To pensioners residing outside of Canada the twenty per cent bonus authorized by the Pension Act, 1919, was continued.

The increase in the yearly liability by the additional bonus referred to above was $6,050,000.

The pensions payable in respect of wives and children of disability pensioners (all ranks) were also permanently increased in accordance with the following tables:—

	Former Rate (Yearly)	Present Rate (Yearly)
Wife	$180	$300
First child	144	180
Second child	120	144
Subsequent children	96	120

Pensions in respect of wives and children of pensioners with less than total disability were increased proportionately.

The estimated increased liability under this heading was $1,000,000 per annum.

The totally disabled man having a wife and three children (of pensionable age) as a result of the changes outlined above had his yearly income increased from $1,260 to $1,644, made up as follows:—

	Former Rate		Present Rate	
	Monthly	Yearly	Monthly	Yearly
Totally disabled man	$60	$720	$75	$900
Wife	15	180	25	300
First child	12	144	15	180
Second child	10	120	12	144
Third child	8	96	10	120
Total	$105	$1,260	$137	$1,644

Pensions in Respect of Children of Widows (all ranks)

	Former Rate (Yearly)	Present Rate (Yearly)
First child	$180	$180
Second child	120	144
Subsequent children	96	120

Estimated increased liability, $220,000.00 per annum.

Under Appendix "A" will be found a comparative table showing the number of pensions in force during the four years from 1918 to 1921, with a summary of the total number of claims made, giving the various classes of disability for which pension was awarded.

Pensions in Respect of Orphan Children (all ranks)

	Former Rate (Yearly)	Present Rate (Yearly)
First orphan child	$360	$360
Second orphan child	240	288
Subsequent orphan children	192	240

The increased liability under this heading is estimated at $17,000 per annum.

Under Appendix "B" will be found a detailed statement shewing the number of orphans in receipt of pension by families, and a similar statement in respect to pensioners' children.

Comparison of Rates Paid Since the Commencement of the War

It is interesting to compare the rates paid for the average family since the beginning of the war. In 1914-15 a totally disabled man, wife and three children received $27.50 a month. In 1915-16 the same family received $37 a month. In 1916-17 they would receive $58 a month. In 1917-18 they received $82 a month. Up to September, 1919, they received $88 per month. During the year September 1, 1919, to August 31, 1920, they received $105 a month and from September 1, 1920, they received $137 a month provided they lived in Canada and $122 a month if they lived outside of Canada. Thus the pension for 1920-21, for a family of five, is almost exactly five times as much as it was when the war began and is two and one-half times as much as it was in 1916-17.

The pension for the widow has been increased almost in the same proportion. In 1915-16 a widow and three children were entitled to $37 a month. In 1916-17 to $50 a month. In 1917-19 to $64 a month. From September 1, 1919, to August 31, 1920, to $81 a month, and from September 1, 1920, to September 1, 1921, to $97 a month provided she lived in Canada and to $85 a month if she lived outside of Canada.

It has often been asserted that the pensions paid by Canada are larger than those paid by any other country in the world. This was the case up to the time pension legislation was passed in 1920 by the United States Government. A totally and permanently disabled man in the United States receives $1,200 per annum at the present time, whereas in Canada he receives $900 per annum. In the United States, however, there is no increase above the $1,200 per annum if the man has a wife and family. In this way the Canadian pension for a man and wife is equal to the rate paid in the United States and for a man, wife and children it is greater. For instance, a man wife and three children would receive $1,200 in the United States whereas a man, wife and three children receive $1,644 per annum in Canada. The Canadian pension is practically double the pension paid in any other country except the United States.

The following comparative scale shows the rates of pension payable in Canada under the amended Act of 1920, and those payable in allied countries for a soldier disabled to the extent of 100 per cent. Other classes are in proportion.

Country	Pensioner only	Pensioner and Wife	Pensioner, Wife and 1 child	Pensioner, Wife and 2 children	Pensioner, Wife and 3 children	Add. for Subsequent children	Allowance for helplessness
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Canada	900 00	1 200 00	1,380 00	1,524 00	1,644 00	120 00	750 00
United States—							
Temporary disability	960 00	1,080 00	1,140 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	Nil.	240 00
Permanent disability	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	Nil.	240 00
United Kingdom	506 13	632 66	727 56	803 48	879 42	75 92	253 06
New Zealand	506 13	759 20	885 73	1,012 26	1,138 80	126 53	253 06
Australia	531 44	759 20	885 73	980 63	1,043 90	63 26	126 53
South Africa	379 60	506 13	601 12	685 36	759 20	63 26	442 86
France	480 00	480 00	540 00	600 00	660 00	60 00	
Italy	243 33	291 99	318 75	345 51	372 27	26 76	
Germany	From $175.00 to $316.33, according to nature of disablement.						

The rates for Canada include a bonus for one year to take effect September 1, 1920.

HELPLESSNESS ALLOWANCE

The allowance for a totally disabled soldier up to and including the rank of Lieutenant who is also helpless and in need of an attendant was also increased, upon the Committee's recommendation, to a maximum of $750 per annum. The increased liability under this heading is estimated at $40,000 per annum.

FINAL PAYMENTS IN CERTAIN CASES

It was represented to the Special Parliamentary Committee, previously referred to, that much discontent was caused by the payment of small pensions for disabilities of fourteen per cent in extent or under. The basic pensions for those disabilities amounted under the Pension Act of 1919 to $2.50 per month for a disability of five to nine per cent in extent and $5 for a disability of ten to fourteen per cent. The Committee received many requests for the payment of a lump sum in lieu of these pensions, and after considering the evidence recommended that members of the forces pensioned for disabilities of fourteen per cent in extent, or under, should be offered the option of continuing to receive their pension or of accepting a final payment in lieu thereof based on the extent of the disability and its probable dura-

tion. Upon the above recommendation Parliament authorized the following additional paragraph as a foot-note to schedule A of the Pension Act, 1919:—

> "Members of the forces disabled to an extent between five and fourteen per cent may elect to accept a final payment in lieu of the pensions set forth in this Schedule. The amount of such final payment, in cases of disability between five and nine per cent, shall not exceed three hundred dollars and in cases of disability between ten and fourteen per cent, shall not exceed six hundred dollars and shall be determined in accordance with the extent of the disability and its probable duration. Members of the forces permanently disabled between ten and fourteen per cent, shall receive six hundred dollars. Members of the forces permanently disabled between five and nine per cent shall receive three hundred dollars. If an election has been made to accept a final payment such election is final unless the disability of the member of the forces concerned becomes greater in extent in which case the pension shall be adjusted for the past period in accordance with the extent of the disability and the amount paid as a final payment shall be deducted. If a married pensioner desires to elect to accept a final payment the consent of his wife must be secured. Members of the forces who are in receipt of a pension for a disability of less than fourteen per cent in extent who elect to accept a final payment shall not be entitled to any payments of their pensions after the first day of September, 1920, and any payments which have been made subsequent to that date shall be recovered out of the final payment."

Up to the 31st March, 1921, 18,261 pensioners with disabilities of less than fourteen per cent had accepted final payments under the above clause and the total amount paid out on this account was at that date, $7,307,894.52.

A detailed statement showing the number of pensioners who have accepted final payments, and the amounts paid will be found in appendix "C".

Reciprocal Arrangements with Great Britain and other Countries

The following extract from the British *War Pensions Gazette* outlines arrangements which were completed with the Imperial Ministry of Pensions in connection with visits to Canadian dependent pensioners resident in the United Kingdom:—

> "The Minister of Pensions has agreed with the Canadian authorities to undertake the annual visitation, required by the Canadian Pension Act, of their pensioners, and the initial investigation of first applications for Canadian pension by claimants resident in the United Kingdom. The numbers involved are relatively small, and, having regard to the much greater responsibilities which the Canadian Government have undertaken in respect of British pensioners resident in Canada, the Minister is confident of the willing co-operation of Local War Pensions Committees in this connection."

Consequent upon the completion of demobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and the evacuation of Canadian troops from the United Kingdom, it was found necessary to reorganize the Board's British Branch, and this was completed in January, 1920. At the same time arrangements were entered into with the Imperial Ministry of Pensions whereby medical examinations of Canadian disability pensioners resident in the United Kingdom should be carried out by the Ministry.

The Imperial Ministry of Pensions also agreed to carry out, through its Foreign and Colonial offices, the medical examinations of Canadian pensioners resident in Europe and Africa.

On the above arrangements becoming effective the Board's British Branch continued to function in the following manner:—

(*a*) The manager of the British Branch acts as a medium between the Ministry and the Board in regard to questions of policy arising out of the arrangements.

(*b*) Pension cheques are forwarded to the British Branch for distribution as previously. The British Branch advises the Board, on a daily list, of all changes of address.

The British Branch still acts on dependants' claims under the following procedure:

(*a*) On receipt of an application a form of questionnaire is sent out informing the applicant, or person acting on his behalf, of the provisions of the Canadian Pension Act. If the application is proceeded with and it is shown that a claim can obviously not be established, the British Branch informs the applicant that pension cannot be awarded, and advises the Board of the action taken.

(*b*) Where an award of pension appears possible the British Branch has the case investigated through the local War Pensions Committee, if necessary, and forwards the claim to Ottawa with a recommendation.

UNITED STATES

The following outlines the arrangement which was completed in January, 1921, and which is now in force in connection with the medical examination of Canadian pensioners resident in the United States:—

"When an ex-member of the Canadian Forces resident in the United States, requires medical treatment for a disability which he considers to be due to or aggravated by war service, he shall apply to the nearest medical representative or officer of the Bureau (United States Public Health Service, or other designated agency), who shall examine him and make such recommendations as he may consider desirable, through the Supervisor of the District, to the Director of the Bureau. If it is apparent that immediate treatment is required, for what appears to be a war disability, the medical representative of the Bureau can give the treatment or order the man to hospital, without waiting for specific authority."

A statement showing the number of pensioners residing in other countries, together with the countries of residence will be found in appendix "D."

Tuberculous Pensioners

In accordance with the meaning of section seven of the Third and Final Report of the Special Parliamentary Committee previously referred to, the following procedure in connection with tuberculous pensioners was adopted by the Board:—

"All ex-soldiers who have served three or more months continuous service, without breakdown, and not having reached France, are discharged from the C.E.F., with pulmonary tuberculosis, which is considered by the Medical Advisory staff of this Commission to have originated prior to enlistment, shall be considered pensionable to the full extent of their disability, less a deduction of 10 per cent.

All ex-soldiers who have served less than three months continuous service in the C.E.F., shall be considered as individual cases, demanding special attention, and the amount of pension shall be influenced by the presence or absence of factors that may have tended towards the reactivation of a tuberculous lesion. Examples of such factors are—exceptional or prolonged exposure, and chronic suppuration.

The procedure outlined above shall not become operative in any case until a definite diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis shall have been made, such diagnosis to be satisfactory to the Medical Advisory staff.

The above procedure shall go into effect at once in respect of all cases yet undealt with.

In the case of those men already pensioners under former procedure, whose review dates will recur within six months, the changes outlined above will become operative, following their re-examination.

Where the interval between August 1, 1920, and the date set for review is greater than six months, special examination shall be made, in connection with which change of procedure shall be effective.

Retroactivation in this latter type of case shall be made to date from August 1, 1920."

Orphan Children

Following representations made by the Board's district office representatives, the Commissioners entered into negotiations with the various Social Welfare organizations throughout Canada with a view to improving the general conditions in regard to the care and upbringing of orphan children of deceased soldiers.

As a result of these negotiations the Board has succeeded in securing for the benefit of pensioned orphan children the use of facilities employed by the organizations referred to above. Particularly has this been the case in Ontario, where the Soldiers' Aid Commission, acting under Bill 224 passed by the Provincial Government, had already taken steps to provide proper care and accommodation for ex-soldiers' children—either orphans or those whose parents are, for any reason whatever, unable properly to maintain and care for them. The Soldiers' Aid Commission has in operation two hospitals in the city of Toronto with accommodation for about 200 children. In addition, an outside service of some sixty private homes has been organized and children are placed with private families under the supervision of the Commission's Welfare Department.

The administration of pensions for orphan children resident in Ontario has now been completely transferred to the Soldiers' Aid Commission, except in those cases in which satisfactory legal guardians had already been appointed.

District Offices

At the commencement of the fiscal year 1920-21 the Board had in operation twenty district offices situated at the following points:—St. John, N.B.; Halifax, N.S.; Sydney, C.B.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Quebec, P.Q.; Montreal, P.Q.; Ottawa, Ont.; Kingston, Ont.; Toronto, Hamilton, London, Port Arthur, North Bay, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.

During the month of April, 1920, the offices at Kingston, Charlottetown, Sydney, Port Arthur, North Bay, Quebec, and Victoria were closed.

Travelling Medical Boards

The reduction in the number of district offices became possible as a result of the decreased number of claims being received, and through the introduction of a system of travelling medical boards. Upon the completion of demobilization and the return of the soldiers to their homes the necessity of district offices, in the more sparsely settled sections of the country to provide pension information and otherwise assist pensioners or prospective pensioners, disappeared. The bulk of the work was found to be in connection with medical examinations in cases where pension had already been awarded and in examining ex-members of the forces in whom latent disabilities had made their appearance after discharge. It was consequently decided both in the interests of economy and more effective administration, to send out medical examiners from the larger centres to conduct the required examinations in outlying districts.

Under Appendix "E" will be found a detailed statement showing the number of medical re-examinations held during the twelve months ending March 31, 1921, and the number of pensions awarded, increased, decreased, or cancelled as a result thereof.

Staff

On March 31, 1920, the total staff employed by the Board was 1,073. Of these, 629 were employed at the Board's head office in Ottawa, and the remainder in the district offices and the British branch.

On December 31, 1920, the number of staff employed had been reduced to—

Head office	521
District office	256
Total	777

Since its inception this Board has adopted the principle of employing returned soldiers wherever possible, and of the total number of males employed, over military age, on December 31, 1920, 92 per cent were ex-soldiers.

Routine Work of the Board

During the period from March 31, 1920, to December 31, 1920, the Board received approximately 432,960 letters and other correspondence, and a total number of 431,040 letters, etc., was dispatched.

The following details relate to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921.

PENSIONS AWARDED

		Liability
Dependent	1,751	$ 635,521 00
Disability	5,811	1,919,436 27
Total	7,562	$2,554,957 27

PENSIONS CANCELLED

		Liability
Dependent	664	.....
Disability	5,714	.....
Final payments	18,261	
Total	24,639	$3,400,821 21

CLAIMS REFUSED

Dependent	141
Disability	3,432
Total	3,573

GRATUITIES AWARDED

		Liability
First and final payment	714	$50,810 00

PENSIONS IN FORCE AT MARCH 31, 1921

Dependents	19,209	Yearly liability	$12,954,140 54
Disabilities	51,452	" "	18,230,697 16
Total	70,661	Total	$31,184,837 70

Number of pension cheques issued	920,981
Changes of address recorded	75,591

TOTAL EXPENDITURE AND COST OF ADMINISTRATION FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

Expenditure on pensions alone	$36,820,534
Cost of administration	1,371,367
Total expenditure	$38,191,901
Percentage cost of administraton	3.7

AMALGAMATION WITH DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

By virtue of Order in Council P.C. 2936, dated December 3, 1920, the Board's district offices were amalgamated with the district units of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment as from January 1, 1921. This Order in Council is as follows:—

Privy Council, Canada

P.C. 2936

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd December, 1920.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated 30th November, 1920, from the Acting Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment submitting that for some time past he has had under consideration the question of the amalgamation of certain activities of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada.

The Minister states that by his direction officers of the Department and of the Board have conferred together in order to ascertain what economy could be effected without interference with the work of the Department or of the Board.

The Department has branch offices in the principal cities of Canada and will require to maintain these for a considerable time to come. The Board also has branch offices in most of the same centres. The work carried out in the branch offices is partly medical and partly administrative in addition to the specific activities of the Department in connection with vocational training, et cetera.

Owing to the number of men coming forward for treatment for disabilities due to or aggravated by service, it is necessary for the Department to maintain a considerable staff of medical officers as well as attendant clerical help. The staff carried by the Board of Pension Commissioners in its unit administration numbers two hundred and seventy (270) made up of medical advisers, administrative and clerical staff.

The officers of the Department and of the Board consider that an amalgamation in the branch offices is workable and would result in a saving in administration cost due to a possible reduction in the number employed by both organizations and due to the compilation of files and records which would necessarily follow.

At the present time in all districts except four, namely, Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver, and Calgary, the offices of the Board of Pension Commissioners are in the same building and in many instances adjacent to the offices of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, so that it is felt that the change suggested could be brought about very expeditiously. The carrying out of this proposal would further eliminate a certain amount of overlapping and duplication of work.

The proposal is not designed to change the present method of administration. The unit heads of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, consisting of the assistant director and unit medical director, would deal directly with the Board of Pension Commissioners in Ottawa on all matters affecting pension, and instructions would be issued to them by the proper officials of the Board of Pension Commissioners.

The Minister therefore recommends that the district or unit organization of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada be absorbed by the unit organization of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and that he be authorized to take the necessary steps to carry out this amalgamation at as early a date as possible.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPENDIX "A"

Comparative Statement showing Pensions in Force during the Years 1918-1921.

DEPENDENTS

Year	No.	Liability
1918	10,488	$ 4,168,602 00
1919	16,753	9,593,055 50
1920	17,823	10,841,169 50
1921	19,209	12,954,140 54

Disabilities

Year	No.	Liability
1918	15,335	$ 3,105,125 55
1919	42,932	7,470,729 02
1920	69,203	14,335,118 41
1921	51,452	18,230,697 16

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CLASSIFICATION of Disability Pensioners, by rank, as at March 31, 1921.

ALL RANKS COMBINED

Class of Pension being paid	Pensioners	Wives	Children	Parents	Mothers	Fathers
1	2,693	1,319	1,836	2	24	
2	15	6	11			
3	118	85	149			1
4	52	44	68			
5	559	338	492		7	1
6	1,177	632	822		5	
7	665	312	316		7	
8	800	372	404	1	9	
9	1,394	665	854	1	11	1
10	178	92	115		1	1
11	2,738	1,476	2,005		12	
12	534	274	354		3	
13	3,247	1,680	2,132		13	
14	1,103	568	749		2	
15	2,818	1,540	2,132		12	2
16	4,525	2,430	3,460	2	15	
17	8,738	4,787	6,948	3	21	
18	9,344	4,871	6,400		19	
19	7,656	3,772	5,787		2	
20	3,098	1,374	1,951		6	1
Total	51,452	26,637	36,985	9	169	7

Special Allowances..... 369

LIABILITIES

Pensioners	$14,003,747 54
Wives	2,383,037 00
Children	1,708,687 00
Parents	606 00
Mothers	5,757 00
Fathers	555 00
Special allowances	128,307 62
	$18,230,697 16

CLASSIFICATION of all Pensioners and Liability for each Class as at March 31, 1921

DEPENDENTS

Classification	No.	Yearly Liability
		$
Widows	9,540	6,924,560 00
Mothers	6,435	2,519,932 00
Fathers	1,993	562,452 50
Grandparents	51	18,540 00
Children	16,855	2,581,798 00
Orphans	994	312,912 00
Brothers and sisters	181	29,146 00
Orphan brothers and sisters	15	4,800 00
	36,064	12,954,140 50

CLASSIFICATION of all Pensioners and Liability for each Class as at March 31, 1921.—*Con.*

DISABILITIES

Classification	Pensioners	Wives	Children	Parents	Mothers	Fathers	Liability
Privates	43,890	22,310	31,066	6	168	4	15,465,197 80
Sergeants	4,536	2,717	3,946	2		1	1,519,473 14
R.S.M's	143	98	155			1	56,208 00
W. O's	76	62	95				32,016 00
Lieutenants	1,581	712	715	1		1	500,815 60
Captains	754	447	568				304,536 00
Majors	341	217	340				150,737 00
Lieut.-Colonels	112	64	86		1		57,503 00
Colonels	10	7	11				8,655 00
Br.-Generals	9	3	3				7,248 00
	51,452	26,637	36,985	9	169	7	18,102,389 54
					369 Special Allowances		128,307 62
							$18,230,697 16

PRIVATES

Class of Pension being paid	Pensioners	Wives	Children	Parents	Mothers	Fathers
1	2,319	1,098	1,515	2	24	
2	13	5	9			
3	99	75	132			1
4	46	30	60			
5	487	289	450		7	1
6	1,012	527	672		5	
7	592	270	265		7	
8	728	332	357		9	
9	1,244	579	747	1	10	
10	160	84	105		1	
11	2,317	1,238	1,656		12	
12	467	240	292		3	
13	2,834	1,441	1,811		13	
14	960	471	642		2	
15	2,465	1,327	1,827		12	2
16	3,854	2,016	2,957	2	15	
17	7,448	3,988	5,792	1	21	
18	8,024	4,100	5,490		19	
10	6,225	3,062	4,693		2	
29	2,596	1,129	1,594		6	
Total	43,890	22,310	31,066	6	168	4

Special Allowances 344

LIABILITIES

Pensioners	$11,997,976 00
Wives	2,027,864 80
Children	1,431,425 00
Parents	428 00
Mothers	5,649 00
Fathers	342 00
Special Allowances	119,724 34
	$15,583,409 14

CLASSIFICATION of Disability Pensioners, by rank, as at March 31, 1921

SERGEANTS

Class of Pension being paid	Pensioners	Wives	Children	Parents	Mothers	Fathers
1	201	121	207			
2	1					
3	9	7	13			
4	4	4	8			
5	35	29	27			
6	90	53	81			
7	36	22	31			
8	45	26	24			
9	77	53	69			
10	6	1	2			1
11	233	153	253			
12	39	22	50			
13	239	149	216			
14	88	64	68			
15	202	124	176			
16	385	247	320			
17	859	570	848	2		
18	860	527	639			
19	843	408	681			
20	284	137	233			
Total	4,536	2,717	3,946	2		1

Special Allowances 12

LIABILITIES

Pensioners	$1,107,956 54
Wives	230,358 60
Children	182,079 00
Parents	144 00
Fathers	90 00
Special allowances	3,953 28
	$1,524,581 42

CLASSIFICATION of Disability Pensioners, by rank, as at March 31, 1921

REGIMENTAL SERGEANT-MAJORS

Class of Pension being paid	Pensioners	Wives	Children	Parents	Mothers	Fathers
1	11	11	12			
2						
3	1					
4						
5	5		1			
6		1	1			
7	5	4	3			
8						
9	2	2	2			
10						
11	11	9	10			
12	1					
13	6	5	7			
14	1					
15	1	1				
16	12	6	19			
17	23	16	42			
18	31	20	27			
19	13	12	12			
20	20	11	19			1
	143	98	155			1

Special Allowances..... 1

LIABILITIES

Pensioners	$ 39,735 00
Wives	9,699 00
Children	6,819 00
Fathers	15 00
Special Allowances	475 00
	$ 56,743 00

CLASSIFICATION of Disability Pensioners, by rank, as at March 31, 1921

WARRANT OFFICERS

Class of Pension being paid	Pensioners	Wives	Children
1	7	4	10
2			
3			
4			
5	1	1	2
6	2	1	3
7	2	2	5
8			
9	3	1	
10			
11	1	1	1
12	1	1	2
13	4	3	
14	1	1	1
15	1	1	2
16	9	8	7
17	17	14	22
18	8	9	11
19	14	11	22
20	5	4	7
	76	62	95

Special Allowances 1

LIABILITIES

Pensioners	$ 21,730 00
Wives	5,586 00
Children	4,700 00
Special Allowances	325 00
	$ 32,341 00

CLASSIFICATION of Disability Pensioners, by rank, as at March 31, 1921

LIEUTENANTS

Class of Pension being paid	Pensioners	Wives	Children	Parents	Mothers	Fathers
1	84	37	25			
2						
3	6	2	3			
4	2	1				
5	16	8	5			
6	35	20	22			
7	20	9	10			
8	15	7	12	1		
9	45	20	17			1
10	5	3	2			
11	108	30	36			
12	13	4	5			
13	101	42	50			
14	29	18	23			
15	86	40	40			
16	134	70	65			
17	234	105	136			
18	258	118	99			
19	270	121	115			
20	120	57	50			
Total	1,581	712	715	1		1

Special Allowances 6

LIABILITIES

Pensioners	$ 425,760 00
Wives	40,145 60
Children	34,940 00
Parents	34 00
Fathers	108 00
Special allowances	2,725 00
	$ 503,712 60

CLASSIFICATION of Disability Pensioners, by rank, as at March 31, 1921

CAPTAINS

Class of Pension being paid	Pensioners	Wives	Children	Mothers
1	48	34	45	
2	1	1	2	
3	3	1	1	
4				
5	12	7	5	
6	21	20	29	
7	4	1		
8	10	6	7	
9	17	7	10	
10	4	2	4	
11	44	27	35	
12	8	4	4	
13	37	23	18	
14	16	10	13	
15	43	30	54	
16	83	51	51	
17	96	50	60	
18	103	61	76	
19	161	92	125	
20	43	20	29	
Total	754	447	568	

Special Allowances 1

LIABILITIES

Pensioners	$ 230,950 00
Wives	44,211 00
Children	29,501 00
Special Allowances	550 00
	$ 305,212 00

CLASSIFICATION of Disability Pensioners, by rank, as at March 31, 1921

MAJORS

Class of Pension being paid.	Pensioners	Wives	Children
1	11	7	8
2	..	....	... .
3	.. .	....	... .
4	....	....	.... . .
5	3	2	2
6	14	9	13
7	6	4	2
8	2	1	1
9	5	3	9
10	3	2	2
11	21	15	11
12	3	2	1
13	18	12	22
14	7	3	2
15	17	14	27
16	33	23	32
17	48	36	47
18	46	28	47
19	84	45	105
20	20	11	9
Total	341	217	340

Special Allowances 1

LIABILITIES

Pensioners	$ 117,747 00
Wives	18,665 00
Children	14,325 00
Special Allowances	390 00
	$ 151,127 00

CLASSIFICATION of Disability Pensioners, by rank, as at March 31, 1921

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS

Class of Pension being paid	Pensioners	Wives	Children	Mothers
1	10	6	11	
2				
3				
4				
5				
6	3	2	1	
7				
8	1	1	3	
9	1			1
10				
11	2	2	3	
12	1	1		
13	7	5	8	
14				
15	3	3	6	
16	11	7	8	
17	13	8	1	
18	12	8	11	
19	39	16	24	
20	9	5	10	
Total	112	64	86	1

Special Allowances..... 1

LIABILITIES

Pensioners	$ 47,502 00
Wives	5,652 00
Children	4,241 00
Mothers	108 00
Special allowances	65 00
	$ 57,568 00

CLASSIFICATION of Disability Pensioners, by rank, as at March 31, 1921

COLONELS

Class of Pension being paid	Pensioners	Wives	Children
1	1	1	3
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11	1	1	
12			
13	1		
14	1	1	
15			
16	1		1
17			
18			
19	5	4	7
20			
Total	10	7	11

Special Allowances..... 1

LIABILITIES

Pensioners	$ 7,371.00
Wives	675 00
Children	609 00
Special allowances	100 00
	$ 8,755 00

CLASSIFICATION of Disability Pensioners, by rank, as at March 31, 1921

BRIGADIER-GENERALS

Class of Pension being paid	Pensioners	Wives	Children
1	1		
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12	1		
13			
14			
15			
16	3	2	
17			
18	1		
19	2	1	3
20	1		
Total	9	3	3

LIABILITIES

Pensioners	$ 7,020 00
Wives	180 00
Children	48 00
	$ 7,248 00

MEDICAL STATISTICS, Showing the Various Classes of Disability for Which Pension has been Awarded. Period: April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1921.

Based on Official Nomenclature

PENSIONS LISTED AS FOLLOWS

General diseases	(comprising	10	groups)	2,647
Nervous system	"	10	"	6,285
Special senses	"	4	"	6,347
Circulatory system	"	5	"	8,510
Respiratory system	"	7	"	10,651
Digestive system	"	4	"	3,898
Urinary system	"	2	"	2,567
Genital system	"	1	"	412
Amputations and disarticulations	"	7	"	4,060
Ankylosis	"	7	"	1,512
False and flail joints	"	1	"	82
Fractures	"	5	"	6,430
Flat feet	"	1	"	2,389
Myalgia	"	1	"	4,429
Osseous connective tissue	"	1	"	6,123
Disease of the skin	"	1	"	276
Adherent scar	"	1	"	4,245
Disfigurement	"	1	"	188
Wounds otherwise unclassified	"	1	"	7,105
Total				78,156

APPENDIX "B"

STATEMENT Showing the Number of Orphan Children of Deceased Soldiers by Families

DEPENDENTS

Number in Family	Number of Families	Number of Children
1	383	383
2	153	306
3	64	192
4	18	72
5	3	15
6	2	12
7	2	14
Total	625	994

BROTHERS AND SISTERS BY FAMILIES

Number in Family	Number of Families	Number of Children
1	67	67
2	23	46
3	11	33
4	5	20
5	2	10
6	1	6
7	1	7
Total	110	189

ORPHAN BROTHERS AND SISTERS BY FAMILIES

Number in Family	Number of Families	Number of Children
1	8	8
2	2	4
3	1	3
Total	11	15

STATEMENT Showing the Number of Pensioners' Children by Families

DEPENDENTS

Number in Family	Number of Families	Number of Children
1	3,704	3,704
2	2,298	4,596
3	1,264	3,792
4	693	2,772
5	248	1,240
6	91	546
7	17	119
8	6	48
9	3	27
10	1	10
Totals	8,325	16,854

DISABILITIES

Number in Family	Number of Families	Number of Children
1	9,246	9,246
2	2,614	5,228
3	3,027	9,081
4	1,527	6,108
5	803	4,015
6	299	1,794
7	135	945
8	44	352
9	14	126
10	9	90
Totals	17,718	36,985
Grand totals	26,043	53,839

APPENDIX "C"

STATEMENT Showing the Number of Final Payments by Agreement Under the Amended Pension Act of 1920, as at March 31, 1921.

Pensioners	18,261
Wives	9,551
Children	13,388
Mothers	24
Parents	4
Fathers	1
Sisters	1
Total amount paid on account of above	$7,307,894 53
Estimated value of pensions as above	$1,844,505 00

APPENDIX "D"

STATEMENT Showing the Number of Canadian Pensioners Residing in Other Countries as at March 31, 1921.

England	5,857
Scotland	432
Ireland	437
Wales	168
United States	4,297
Argentine	1
Australia	77
Bahama Islands	2
Belgium	25
Brazil	2
British Guiana	1
British East Africa	2
British West Indies	64
Bulgaria	1
British Honduras	1
Ceylon Islands	1
Channel Isles	19
China	11
Cuba	4
Denmark	14
Egypt	4
Finland	3
France	45
Greece	6
Hawaiian Islands	9
Holland	4
Iceland	1
India	11
Isle of Man	13
Isle of Wight	20
Italy	18
Japan	25
Malta	10
Mauritius	1
Morrocco	1
Roumania	1
Canary Island	1
Isle of Skye	1
Latvia	1
Netherlands	1
Montenegro	1
Newfoundland	105
New Zealand	69
Norway	12
Orkney Islands	6
Poland	5
Russia	8
Serbia	2
Shetland Isles	8
Sicily	2
South Africa	25
Spain	2
Straits Settlements	2
South America	17
Sweden	11
Switzerland	4
Turkey	1
Grand total	12,872

APPENDIX "E"

STATEMENT Showing Results of Medical Examinations held During the Twelve Months Ending March 31, 1921

DISABILITY PENSIONS

	Awarded	Increased	Decreased	Cancelled
April	747	550	858	830
May	737	480	582	668
June	604	507	675	528
July	457	452	715	446
August	640	394	390	423
September	535	480	553	314
October	482	378	424	342
November	452	614	913	367
December	369	452	845	389
January	351	487	813	324
February	234	385	594	240
March	203	321	549	182
Totals	5,811	5,500	7,911	5,053

APPENDIX "F"

MISCELLANEOUS PENSION STATISTICS For the Twelve Months Ending March 31, 1921.

DEATHS

Disability pensioners	530
Wives of disability pensioners	187
Children of disability pensioners	221
Widows	37
Mothers	114
Fathers	92
Children of dependents	59

MARRIAGES

Widows	772
Children	3
Mothers	34

EXPIRIES

Children of dependents	613
Orphans	53
Brothers and sisters	7
Orphan brothers and sisters	3
Children of disability pensioners	1,538

CANCELLED

Widows	54
Mothers	46
Fathers	33
Children of dependents	44
Orphans	12
Grand parents	1
Brothers and sisters	11
Orphan sisters	1
Disability pensioners	23,975
" wives	12,140
" children	17,141
" mothers	33
Post discharge deaths from the beginning of the war to March 31, 1921—	
Due to service	1,329
Not due to service	997

Percentages

Disabilities

Married men	22,705 = 44.12%	of total disabilities
Single men	28,747 = 55.88%	" "
Nursing sisters	197	

Number of families of children	17,718
Percentage of pensioners having children	29.47%
Percentage of wives with children	67.18%
Percentage of wives without children	32.82%
Average number of children per family	2.20%

Percentage of total pensioners—

Officers	5.5%
N.C.O.'s and men	94.5%

Average Disability—	Liability
Officers—Class 16—25%—29%	$256 91
N.C.O's and men—Class 16—25%—29%	225 00
Average pension being paid to disability pensioners, including allowances for wives and children and special allowances	354 32

Pensioners having 100% disability	5%	of total pensioners
Pensioners having 50 to 99% disability	15%	" "
" " 30 to 49% disability	23.76%	" "
" " 20 to 29% disability	35.34%	" "
" " 10 to 19% disability	14.88%	" "
" " 5 to 9% disability	6.02%	" "

Discontinued with gratuity—2,235	$163,634 00
Average gratuity	73 21

Refusals.. .. .. 3,432, or 36.07% of applications

DEPENDENTS

Widows	9,540,	which is equal to	50.1%	of total	dependents
Mothers	6,435,	" " "	33.5%	" "	"
Fathers	1,993,	" " "	10.3%	" "	"
Others	1,167,	" " "	6.1%	" "	"

Families of children	8321
Percentage of widows with children	82.2%
Percentage of widows without children	17.8%
Average number of children per family	2.8%
Average pensions being paid to dependents, including allowances for children	$674 47

Amount paid to dependents entitled to receive two months' gratuity on award of pension, 906	$ 51,693 33
Average gratuity	57 06

Widows who remarried received in gratuities—752	$501,280 00
Average gratuities	666 60

Refusals.. .. .. Dependents, 141, or 7.45% of applications

Miscellaneous Pensions (As at March 31, 1921)

	Dependents	Disabilities	Total
Fenian Raid, 1866	..	3	3
Riel Rebellion, 1885	13	80	93
Pension Act, 1901	25	450	475

DECORATIONS

D.C.M. gratuities	1,169
V.C.	16
M.C.	12
With Bar	3
Pensioners in receipt of decoration awards	187
Total	1,387

CONFERENCE

ON THE

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

HELD AT

WASHINGTON

NOVEMBER 12, 1921, TO FEBRUARY 6, 1922

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATE

including

TREATIES AND RESOLUTIONS

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1922

[No. 47—1922]—1

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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

HELD AT

WASHINGTON

FROM NOVEMBER 12, 1921, TO FEBRUARY 6, 1922

REPORT OF THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT BORDEN, G.C.M.G., K.C., CANADIAN DELEGATE

OTTAWA, March 15, 1922.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the proceedings of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, held at Washington from November 12, 1921, to February 6, 1922, which I attended as the Delegate for Canada.

Genesis of the Conference.

2. It will be recalled that the first steps looking to the Conference were taken during the summer of last year. In the early part of July, 1921, the Government of the United States addressed informal inquiries to the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan (that is, the Powers lately known, together with the United States, as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers), to ascertain whether they would participate in a Conference at Washington on a date to be agreed upon for the purpose of considering what measures might be taken in common to bring about an all around reduction in naval and if possible, in other armaments. The inquiry also suggested that, since the success of any effort to limit armaments would in all probability depend upon the removal of existing causes of misunderstanding, the Powers interested should undertake in connection with the Conference, an examination of the outstanding political problems of an international character relating to the Pacific and the Far East, with a view to reaching a common understanding on the policies to be pursued there. As a result of these inquiries the President of the United States on July 10th. last announced that he proposed to summon such a Conference to meet in Washington on Armistice Day.

Invitations.

3. Accordingly on August 11th the Government of the United States addressed formal invitations to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and and Japan to attend a Conference on the Limitation of Armament to be held in Washington on November 11th, 1921. The texts of the invitation to the Government of Great Britain and of their acceptance are appended hereto (Appendix No. 1, page 49).

4. Invitations were also extended to China, Belgium, The Netherlands and Portugal, asking them to participate in the discussions on Pacific and Far Eastern questions to be held in connection with the Conference. Among the Powers having generally recognized governments the three last named are specially interested in the Pacific and Far East; while of course practically all the questions under this aspect were of direct concern to China.

The Delegates.

5. The Powers participating in the Conference were represented by Plenipotentiary Delegates as follows:

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

The Honourable Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State.

The Honourable Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator.

The Honourable Oscar W. Underwood, Senator.

The Honourable Elihu Root.

FOR BELGIUM:

Baron de Cartier, Belgian Ambassador to the United States.

FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE:

The Right Honourable A. J. Balfour, O.M., M.P. Lord President of the Council.

The Right Honourable Lord Lee of Fareham, G.B.E., K.C.B., First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Right Honourable Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B., British Ambassador to the United States.

Canada—

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G., K.C.

Australia—

Senator the Right Honourable G. F. Pearce, Australian Minister for Defense.

New Zealand—

The Honourable Sir John Salmond, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

India—

The Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri, member of the Indian Council of State.

FOR CHINA:

Mr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States.

Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James.

Mr. Chung-Hui Wang, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of China.

FOR FRANCE:

M. Aristide Briand, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. René Viviani, Deputy, Former President of the Council.

M. Albert Sarraut, Senator, Minister of Colonies.

M. Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States.

FOR ITALY:

Signor Carlo Schanzer, Senator.

Signor Vittorio Rolandi-Ricci, Senator, Italian Ambassador to the United States.

Signor Luigi Albertini, Senator.

FOR JAPAN:

Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Minister of the Navy.
Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador to the United States.
Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers.
Mr. Masanao Hanihara, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs.

FOR THE NETHERLANDS:

Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Jonkheer F. Beelaerts van Blokland, Chief of the Political Division of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
Dr. E. Moresco, Vice President of the Council of The Netherlands East Indies.
Dr. J. C. A. Everwijn, Netherlands Minister to the United States.
Jonkheer W. H. de Beaufort.

FOR PORTUGAL:

Viscount d'Alte, Portuguese Minister to the United States.
Captain E. de Vasconcellos.

Canadian Staff.

6. I was accompanied by Mr. Loring C. Christie, Legal Adviser of the Department of External Affairs, who assisted me in the capacity of a Technical Adviser and who also acted as Secretary for Canada in the Secretariat of the British Empire Delegation. I was also assisted by Mr. Arthur W. Merriam, of the Department of External Affairs, who acted as my Private Secretary.

Opening Session.

7. The Conference met in Plenary Session in the Memorial Continental Hall at Washington on November 12, 1921, the date of the first session having been postponed for one day to permit the Delegates to attend the impressive ceremonies upon the burial of the Unknown American Soldier at Arlington Cemetery on Armistice Day.

Procedure.

8. (*a*) The proceedings of the Conference having been opened with prayer, the President of the United States then delivered an address welcoming the Delegates and expressing his strong faith in the spirit in which he felt the Conference would undertake its labours and in the results that it would accomplish. Thereupon the meeting elected Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State of the United States, as Chairman of the Conference and of each Committee of which he should be a member. Mr. John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, Maryland, was elected Secretary General of the Conference.

Committees.

(*b*) Two Committees on Programme and Procedure were immediately appointed to suggest a method of organization and procedure for the Conference in respect of its two main branches, that is (1) Limitation of Armament, and (2) Pacific and Far Eastern Questions; the first Committee consisting of the Heads of Delegations of the five Principal Powers, while the second was composed of the Heads of Delegations of all the nine Powers. As a result of the deliberations of these Committees it was decided to set up two main Committees of the Conference

corresponding to the two main divisions of the agenda just indicated. These two Committees were accordingly constituted as follows:—

(1) The Committee on Limitation of Armament, consisting of all the Plenipotentiary Delegates of the five Powers—the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan.

(2) The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, consisting of all the Plenipotentiary Delegates of the nine Powers—the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, and Portugal.

This procedure may be regarded as an adaptation to the Conference of the parliamentary device of a Committee of the Whole House. The two Committees thus constituted proceeded at once to their labours. So far as it was feasible any Delegation raising a question in Committee was expected to circulate to the other Delegations concerned, at least a day in advance of the meeting, the draft of its proposed Resolution with any explanatory memoranda. The conclusions of the Committees were embodied in formal Resolutions as each question was disposed of.

Sub-Committees.

(*c*) Whenever it became necessary or convenient for the solution of any given question, either Committee, after what may be described as a second reading discussion, would remit the question to a Sub-Committee to examine it in detail and draft a Resolution for report to the main Committee, thus securing the advantages of expedition and clarity that follow from deliberations confined to small numbers. To assist the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions a standing Drafting Committee was set up, composed of one Delegate from each Power, with the right of substitution and of bringing such expert assistance as might be required.

Informal Conversations.

(*d*) But the work of the Conference was not confined to formal proceedings in Committee. Naturally, as in the case of all public bodies, many valuable and fruitful results flowed from the informal conversations and discussions that in the ordinary course took place among the Delegates; while it frequently was found expedient to resort deliberately to this procedure when the more rigid method of formal meetings seemed calculated to frustrate or delay agreement. Some of the most useful results of the Conference were due to such informal discussions.

Plenary Sessions.

(*e*) The conclusions and Resolutions reached in Committee were reported from time to time to the Conference in Plenary Session for formal adoption. Of the Resolutions thus adopted some, as will be seen, were finally embodied by the draftsmen in treaty form; while the texts of the remainder, in view of their subjects and of the character of the action to be taken, stand as the sufficient formal expression of the agreement of the Powers on these subjects. From first to last seven Plenary Sessions were held, all of them in public. The last Plenary Session, held on February 6, 1922, which was made the occasion for the formal signature of the Treaties agreed upon and for an eloquent closing address by the President of the United States, became an appropriate epilogue to the transactions of the Conference. While, however, these Sessions afforded a fitting method for announcing the results of the Conference, yet they were never the occasion for any real debate. The Conference in Plenary Session was in no sense a deliberative body; its real function was simply to register in a formal way the conclusions already reached in Committee, though it did also afford a forum for formal or explanatory statements by the various Delegations

Official languages.

(*f*) The official languages of the Conference were French and English, and in the Treaties and Resolutions both texts are authoritative.

Publicity.

9. At the outset the Conference was confronted with the constantly recurring problem of publicity. On this occasion its pressure was enhanced by the presence of a great array of distinguished journalists from all parts of the world, including not only the regular correspondents of the leading newspapers of the world, but also a large number of well known editors and publicists specially commissioned by various newspapers, individually and in syndicate, to observe and interpret for their readers the progress of the Conference. At the Plenary Sessions, all held in public, every facility was afforded to the activities of the press; but only seven such Sessions were held, and while they were useful for a formal and comprehensive survey of the results from time to time, yet in view of their nature (see paragraph 8c above) they could not afford continuous material for an adequate picture of the work of the Conference, or for what is regarded by the press and public as news. Accordingly it became necessary to provide other means. The Committee meetings were necessarily held in private, not merely because undue or premature publicity would frequently have imperilled delicate negotiations, but also because the presence of the public and the press in the Committee room would have completely changed the character of the proceedings. Instead of an intimate, business-like meeting of negotiators prepared for the prompt and efficient despatch of the affairs at hand, the Committee would have become a debating forum, governed by entirely different considerations; and if any useful results at all had been achieved in such conditions it is certain that they would have been very greatly delayed. In these circumstances the difficulty was solved by the method of giving to the press at the end of each main Committee meeting an agreed official communiqué, reporting as fully as possible the proceedings and the conclusions reached. Full minutes of each Committee meeting were also kept, and in practice the press communiqués were frequently as full as the minutes. The minutes themselves of the two main Committees are being published with the other records of the Conference and will be available for examination. In addition each Delegation was entitled to make its own arrangements for meeting representatives of the press, subject to an understanding that no Delegation should give out information respecting the proceedings of any Committee meeting beyond that contained in the authorized press communiqué.

Agenda.

10. Before the Conference met the American Government had prepared and submitted to the other Powers a list of headings intended to serve as tentative suggestions for the agenda of the Conference. It was as follows:

Limitation of Armament.

One. Limitation of Naval Armament, under which shall be discussed

(a) Basis of limitation.

(b) Extent.

(c) Fulfillment.

Two. Rules for control of new agencies of warfare.

Three. Limitation of Land Armament.

Pacific and Far Eastern Questions.

One. Questions relating to China.

First: Principles to be applied.

Second: Application.

Subjects: (*a*) Territorial integrity.
(*b*) Administrative integrity.
(*c*) Open door—Equality of commercial and industrial opportunity.
(*d*) Concessions, monopolies, or preferential economic privileges.
(*e*) Development of railways, including plans relating to Chinese Eastern Railway.
(*f*) Preferential railroad rates.
(*g*) Status of existing commitments.

Two. Siberia.

(similar headings).

Three. Mandated Islands.

(unless questions earlier settled).
Electrical Communications in the Pacific.

The proposal was never actually adopted as the formal agenda of the Conference, but in the event the discussions were largely directed along the lines thus indicated, and for practical purposes this document came to be regarded as the informal agenda.

Treaties and Resolutions.

11. The texts of the Treaties concluded by the Conference, or concluded during the Conference and formally communicated thereto by the Powers concerned, are set out in a final Appendix to this report. It was found unnecessary to embody in treaty form the conclusions reached on a number of other subjects; in these cases therefore the texts of the Resolutions as finally adopted by the Conference in Plenary Session were allowed to stand as the formal expression of the agreement of the Powers. The Resolutions so treated are included in the same Appendix (See Appendix No. 21, page 156). The French and English texts of the Treaties are given as both are authoritative. The authoritative French texts of the Resolutions have not yet reached me. In addition to the Treaties enumerated in the Appendix there were also concluded while the Conference was in session a Treaty between China and Japan for the settlement of outstanding questions relative to Shantung, and a Treaty between the United States and Japan with respect to the Island of Yap and the other mandated islands in the Pacific Ocean north of the Equator.

THE QUADRUPLE PACIFIC TREATY

Not discussed by Conference.

12. Before dealing with the work of the Conference proper it will be convenient to take up a matter that was not included in the agenda and was not strictly speaking discussed by the Conference; although the result in its intimate and inseparable relation to the fundamental aims and the conclusions of the Conference itself is of the greatest significance. I allude to the Quadruple Pacific Treaty.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

13. Before the Conference began it was recognized that disturbing questions were arising in the Pacific which might profoundly influence the future of international relations. Equally it was realized that the imminence of these questions must seriously impair the success of any proposal for the limitation of armaments unless distrust and apprehension could be removed by clearer understanding through

peaceful co-operation. Among the factors that had to be taken into account was the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which had brought into intimate relation and co-operation two great nations of the East and of the West. This Alliance was not aggressive in its purpose but rather had been intended to restrain aggressive purposes of the Governments of Germany and Russia as formerly constituted. For the time being those Powers had ceased to exercise an important influence upon the situation. On the other hand the United States had developed a great and increasing interest, both moral and material, in all that concerned the future of the Pacific regions. In summoning the Conference the Government of that country had made apparent its desire to join whole-heartedly in international co-operation to assure the peace and welfare of those regions. From the standpoint of the British Empire the situation is presented in the accompanying extract from the published proceedings of the Conference of Prime Ministers in 1921 which embodies a public statement by the Prime Minister of Great Britain. (See Appendix No. 2, page 51).

14. Both parties to the Alliance had recognized that its provisions might be inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the Covenant of the League of Nations to which both were committed, and steps to cure any such inconsistency were already in the course of being taken. In the new conditions that arose after the recent war there were grave doubts as to the wisdom or expediency of military alliances of the conventional cast; many felt that such groupings might tend to inspire competitive groupings and so defeat their own avowed object of preserving the peace. For the Pacific and Far East, as for other regions, it was evident that international co-operation was more to be desired than international competition.

Negotiation of Quadruple Pacific Treaty.

15. France as a great naval power possessing large interests in the Pacific region had the right to be consulted in reference to so important a question. The subject in all its aspects was discussed in the British Empire Delegation during the early weeks of the Conference. Informal conversations took place between the Heads of the four Delegations concerned. Strictly speaking these conversations were not directly concerned with the work of the Conference, although they necessarily exercised an important influence upon its results. In the end a full understanding was reached; and at the Plenary Session of December 10, 1921, it was announced by Senator Lodge of the American Delegation that the terms of a Treaty had been agreed upon between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, and Japan, "with a view to the preservation of the general peace and the maintenance of their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean." The Treaty was signed on December 13, 1921, at the office of the Secretary of State of the United States (See Appendix No. 21, page 208).

Effect of the Treaty.

16. The Treaty is simple in structure, and the intent and effect are as plain as the instrument is simple. The Parties, it will be observed, are those chief naval powers that have island possessions in the Pacific Ocean. Each agrees to respect the rights of the others in relation to these possessions. Should there develop in the future between any of the Parties a controversy, arising from a Pacific question and involving these rights, that is not settled by diplomacy and seems likely to affect their existing harmonious accord, there shall be a joint conference of all the Parties to consider and adjust the whole question (Article I). Or if the rights so described are threatened by the aggressive action of any other Power, the Parties agree to consult together fully and frankly in order to reach an understanding respecting the situation. (Article II.) The Treaty in any case is to exist for ten years, and thereafter it is to continue in force unless any of the Parties shall have denounced it, though in this case twelve months' notice is necessary (Article III). Upon its rati-

fication the Anglo-Japanese Alliance comes to an end (Article IV). Thus the Treaty does not constitute what is known as an alliance; it imposes no military or warlike obligations. Beyond the obligation to respect each other's rights, an obligation which in any event is implicit in membership of the family of civilized nations, there is simply the obligation to confer when international relations in these regions become strained or threatening; in short the Powers will not resort to war without first endeavouring to settle their difficulties by peaceably meeting together. The principle and device here employed are no more nor less than what has been embodied in a very large number of conciliation and arbitration treaties of recent years, with the added advantage of a broader basis of adherence. The design and effect are to enlist the conference method of diplomacy as a means of settling international disputes; to give public opinion in the countries concerned and throughout the world time within which to face the issues and consequences and so to make known its reasoned attitude; to promote international co-operation rather than to risk international rivalry in this portion of the world; and, finally, in the face of threatened aggressive action by any other Power, to take counsel with each other as to the particular situation.

Supplementary Declaration.

17. (*a*) To accompany this Treaty there was signed on the same day, December 13, 1921, between the same Powers a supplementary Declaration (See Appendix No. 21 page 212).

Mandated Islands within the Treaty.

(*b*) The Declaration provides first of all that the Treaty shall apply to the Mandated Islands in the Pacific Ocean. That is to say, the former German Islands, of which those north of the Equator are held by Japan under a Mandate with responsibility to the League of Nations, and those south of the Equator by Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand under similar Mandates, are assimilated for the purposes of this Treaty to the other islands in the Pacific held by these countries in unfettered sovereignty.

Proviso.

(*c*) There follows a proviso. Since the United States has not participated in the Treaty of Versailles and in the various consequential arrangements among the Powers that flowed from that Treaty, she has found it necessary, in order to settle the outstanding questions between herself as one of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers (to whom the former German oversea possessions were ceded) and the other Powers concerned, to take up such questions individually with these other Powers. The purpose of the proviso is to remove any prejudice to the continuation of such negotiations that might have been thought to arise from the signature of the Quadruple Pacific Treaty. In respect of the Islands north of the Equator held by Japan under Mandate it is understood that the outstanding questions between the United States and Japan have already been settled as a consequence of the Treaty, concluded between them during the Conference, relating to the Island of Yap. As for the questions relating to the Islands south of the Equator still outstanding between the United States and Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand, it is understood that the negotiations will continue at convenience.

Domestic questions excluded.

(*d*) Finally it is declared that the controversies referred to in Article I of the Quadruple Treaty shall not be taken to embrace questions which under international law lie exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective Powers; a provision intended to exclude such questions as those relating to immigration and tariff matters, which are regarded as of a domestic character so far as they are not affected by existing Treaties. It will be recalled that a similar provision was inserted in Article 15 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Supplementary Agreement: Main Islands of Japan excluded.

18. After the signature of the Quadruple Pacific Treaty questions arose as to the inclusion, according to the original intention, of the main Islands of Japan within the scope of the Treaty. From the public discussion that was precipitated, both in the United States and in Japan, it became apparent that sentiment in both countries would prefer the exclusion of these Islands. Since the other Parties to the Treaty had no objection to this course, a supplementary Agreement was drawn up for the purpose and signed by the four Powers on February 6, 1922 (See Appendix No. 21, page 213). The exclusion of the main Islands of Japan is effected not expressly but indirectly by means of the specific designation of the Japanese Islands in the Pacific to which alone the Quadruple Treaty is to apply. The supplementary Agreement is of the same force and effect as the main Quadruple Treaty itself and is subject to final ratification as well as to the reservation contained in the Declaration of December 13, 1921. While technically the Quadruple Pacific Treaty is carefully designed to apply only to the Islands in the Pacific and is further limited in this respect by the supplementary Agreement, it may be doubted whether for the practical purposes of the future these features will prove to be of great significance. The Treaty affects the relations of the Powers concerned in matters of major policy. It will in the nature of the case be administered and interpreted by statesmen who will be responsible for the preservation of the peace in these regions, and its interpretation will be governed by the necessities of this responsibility. It may therefore be anticipated that it will become in practice available for the settlement of any threatened rupture in this region, even though the controversy should not strictly or narrowly speaking involve rights in relation to the Islands designated, provided always that there exists at the time a desire on all sides to seek peaceable consultation rather than war.

The Netherlands and Portugal: Exchange of Notes.

19. While The Netherlands and Portugal were represented at the Conference and have both of them island possessions in the Pacific, yet neither is a considerable naval Power, and accordingly they did not become parties to the Treaty. At the same time, in order to forestall any conclusion contrary to the spirit of the Treaty, it was arranged that each of the four Parties to the Treaty should deliver simultaneously to the Governments of The Netherlands and of Portugal, identic Notes declaring that each Party is firmly resolved to respect the rights of these Powers in relation to their insular possessions in the region of the Pacific (See Appendix No. 3, page 53).

Statements by the Delegations on the Treaty.

20. As already indicated, the Quadruple Pacific Treaty and the documents supplementary to it were concluded as the result of informal conversations carried on outside the Conference, but were formally communicated to the Conference at the Plenary Session of December 10, 1921. The statements made on that occasion by the Delegates of the four Powers constitute an important contemporary interpretation of the scope and intention of the Treaty as understood by those who had negotiated it. Accordingly I have thought it well to append the statements thus made by Senator Lodge and Mr. Hughes, by M. Viviani, by Mr. (now Sir Arthur) Balfour, and by Prince Tokugawa, on behalf of their respective Delegations; and I have included with these the observations made at the same time by the Delegations not participating in the Treaty (See Appendix No. 4, page 54).

THE TREATY FOR THE LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENT

Past efforts and present conditions

21. The history of past efforts for the limitation of armaments was a story of discouragement and failure. All such proposals put forward during a period of more

than a century had eventually come to naught. Nevertheless no question with which the Conference was to deal had so seized the imagination and enlisted the hopes of mankind as this new proposal for a century old purpose. The awful experience of the World War, with its appalling toll of human life and the exhausting burdens that it entailed, made stern and constant protest against the system of competition in armaments. No country could afford to face such competition except under an absolutely compelling necessity. Moreover the possession of great naval armaments was confined to a few Powers; and for the reasons indicated these Powers found it not only possible but necessary to discuss the question.

American Proposal.

22. It was obvious that the United States of America, in view of its financial situation and enormous resources, would occupy a position of commanding advantage in any competition for naval ascendency. The Government of that country was therefore in a peculiarly strong position to take the initiative. High courage, warm imagination and clear discernment characterized the course which the President and his advisers pursued. In the past, general exchanges of views without concrete plans had utterly failed. The Government of the United States came forward at the outset of the Conference with a striking proposal embodying a definite plan for the limitation of naval armaments. I append to this report the statement of Mr. Hughes on the opening day of the Conference, announcing and explaining the American proposal, together with a copy of the proposal itself (See Appendix No. 5, page 63).

General considerations

23. Certain general considerations were laid down by way of preface. These may best be indicated by the following extract from the statement of Mr. Hughes:

> "The first is that the core of the difficulty is to be found in the competition in naval programmes, and that, in order appropriately to limit naval armament, competition in its production must be abandoned. Competition will not be remedied by resolves with respect to the method of its continuance. One programme inevitably leads to another, and if competition continues its regulation is impracticable. There is only one adequate way out and that is to end it now.
>
> "It is apparent that this can not be accomplished without serious sacrifices. Enormous sums have been expended upon ships under construction, and building programmes which are now under way can not be given up without heavy loss. Yet if the present construction of capital ships goes forward other ships will inevitably be built to rival them and this will lead to still others. Thus the race will continue so long as ability to continue lasts. The effort to escape sacrifices is futile. We must face them or yield our purpose.
>
> "It is also clear that no one of the naval Powers should be expected to make these sacrifices alone. The only hope of limitation of naval armament is by agreement among the nations concerned, and this agreement should be entirely fair and reasonable in the extent of the sacrifices required of each of the Powers. In considering the basis of such an agreement, and the commensurate sacrifices to be required, it is necessary to have regard to the existing naval strength of the great naval Powers, including the extent of construction already effected in the case of ships in process. This follows from the fact that one nation is as free to compete as another, and each may find grounds for its action. What one may do another may demand the opportunity to rival, and we remain in the thrall of competitive effort."

Principles

24. The proposal, it was stated, had been worked out in the belief that it safeguarded the interests of all concerned, and rested upon the application of the following four general principles:

> "(1) That all capital-shipbuilding programmes, either actual or projected, should be abandoned;
>
> "(2) That further reduction should be made through the scrapping of certain of the older ships;
>
> "(3) That in general regard should be had to the existing naval strength of the Powers concerned;
>
> "(4) That the capital ship tonnage should be used as the measurement of strength for navies and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant craft prescribed."

The fourth principle was interpreted as referring to the existing capital ship tonnage and as taking into account the percentage of construction in the case of ships actually being built.

The proposal.

25. The proposal dealt separately first of all with capital ships, and then with what were described as auxiliary combatant craft, comprising under this head cruisers (exclusive of battle cruisers), flotilla leaders, submarines, aircraft carriers and aircraft. It proposed the abandonment of the present capital ship building programmes of the United States, the British Empire, and Japan. It also involved the scrapping by each Power of a considerable number of existing capital ships. Capital ships not named for scrapping were to be retained, but new construction to replace them was to be suspended for a ten year period. The replacement programme at the end of this period was to be so adjusted as to result in an agreed ratio of naval strength as between these Powers. The specific ratio proposed, based on existing strength,—that is, for the United States, the British Empire, and Japan respectively—was 5:5:3. Corresponding proposals, based on the same principles and preserving the same ratio, were brought forward for ships other than capital ships. In short the proposal contemplated the renunciation of present building programmes, the scrapping of many existing ships, the declaration of a naval construction holiday, and the establishment of an agreed ratio of naval strength for the future.

The negotiations.

26. The British Empire Delegation immediately met to take these proposals into most careful consideration. In the opinion of the naval experts certain difficulties would arise in working out the practical details, and this anticipation was in some respects borne out by subsequent events. On behalf of Canada it was strongly urged that the American proposals should be accepted in spirit and in principle, and this view, which was in accordance with the general voice of the Delegation, was eloquently expressed by Mr. (now Sir Arthur) Balfour at the Second Plenary Session on November 15, when the opportunity was afforded to the Delegations concerned—the British Empire, the Japanese, the French, and the Italian—to make known their attitude (See Appendix No. 6, page 75). All the Delegations accepted the scheme in principle as a basis for discussion. It was therefore at once remitted to the Committee on the Limitation of Armament and by that Committee was referred for close examination in detail to a technical Sub-Committee composed of the naval experts of the Delegations. In the first stages the discussion was confined to representatives

of the British Empire, the United States, and Japan, since these were the Powers most vitally affected; but when agreement had been reached among them on the most important aspects, they were joined by representatives of France and Italy. With periods of relaxation from time to time owing to the necessity of consulting the various Governments concerned, and with frequent resort to informal conversations for the solution of difficult points, the negotiations in Committee stretched throughout the three months of the Conference. In the end they resulted in the Treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, for the limitation of naval armament, which was signed on February 6, 1922 (See Appendix No. 21, page 158). A statement by Mr. Hughes, on behalf of the Committee on the Limitation of Armament, reporting and explaining the Treaty to the Conference in Plenary Session, is set out herewith (See Appendix No. 7, page 79).

The Treaty.

27. The Treaty is arranged in three Chapters:

Chapter I, containing the general provisions for the limitation of naval armament;

Chapter II, describing the rules for the execution of the Treaty and laying down the definition of terms;

Chapter III, containing miscellaneous provisions.

Capital ships—definition

28. A capital ship is defined as a vessel of war, not an aircraft carrier, whose displacement exceeds 10,000 tons standard displacement, or which carries a gun with a calibre exceeding 8 inches (Chapter II, Part 4).

Building programmes abandoned.

29. The present building programmes of the Powers are to be abandoned, and there is to be no building of capital ships hereafter except in replacement and as the Treaty provides (Article III). Though it involves no radical departure from the original plan, an exception in the Treaty should be noted here. On the basis that she was not completed, the plan included the scrapping by Japan of the capital ship *Mutsu*. The Japanese Delegation however, affirming that the *Mutsu* was actually in commission before the Conference began, and that she was prized in very especial degree by the people of Japan, through the circumstances of her origin, felt that they could not secure the consent of their Government to this inclusion. The retention of the *Mutsu* by Japan necessitated compensatory adjustments for the United States and the British Empire. As she is an especially powerful post-Jutland ship it was provided, in order to preserve the ratio, that the United States might complete (instead of abandoning) two ships of the *West Virginia* class now under construction, and on their completion, should scrap two of the older ships that were to have been retained; while the British Empire might build two new ships at once, and on their completion should scrap four of the older ships that otherwise would have been retained. (See Article II and Chapter II, part 3, Section II).

Ships retained.

30. The capital ships that each of the five Powers may retain are specified by name and tonnage with the following result (Chapter II, Part 1):

	No. of ships to be retained.	Total tonnage.
United States	18	500,650
British Empire	22	580,450
France	10	221,170
Italy	10	182,800
Japan	10	301,320

The apparent variation of these figures from the agreed ratio of strength is explained by reference to the age factor. Some navies, notably the British, through the force of circumstances, contain ships older and more deteriorated through usage in the war than others; allowances are accordingly made for the superiority of the more modern types.

Ships scrapped.

31. All other capital ships of these Powers, either built or building (except in the case of France and Italy, where scrapping is not necessary to the plan in the earlier years) are to be scrapped or disposed of under the rules of the Treaty (Article II). Under this provision the number of ships, under construction or in existence, to be scrapped or disposed of by the United States is 28, by the British Empire 20 (in addition to the 4 projected *Hoods* now abandoned), and by Japan 19 (in addition to 8 projected ships not laid down and now abandoned). Certain special exceptions, in no way affecting the broad effect of the Treaty or the established ratio, permit the retention of a few specifically named ships for non-combatant purposes after they have been rendered incapable of warlike service under the rules of the Treaty (Chapter II, Part 3, Section II).

Rules for scrapping.

32. To be scrapped a vessel must be placed in such a condition that it cannot be put to combatant use; and the rules for this purpose, which contemplate the permanent sinking or breaking up of the vessel, are laid down in explicit terms. There are two stages of scrapping. The first, which is carefully defined, involves rendering the ship incapable of further warlike service and is to be immediately undertaken. This stage in the case of ships now due for scrapping is to be completed within six months of the coming into force of the Treaty, while the final stage of scrapping is to be effected within eighteen months from that time. Similar rules are to apply in the future when ships are replaced by new construction (Chapter II, Part 2).

Replacement.

33. At the proper times fixed by the Treaty the ships retained may be replaced, but the capital ship fleet of each Power after such replacement will be limited to the following figures (Article IV):

United States	525,000 tons.
British Empire	525,000 "
Japan	315,000 "
France	175,000 "
Italy	175,000 "

This represents the agreed ratio of naval strength as between the Powers, namely, 5:5:3:1.75:1.75. The rules governing replacements are carefully prescribed, and convenient charts indicate for each Power the years when replacement ships may be laid down and completed in the future (Chapter II, Part 3, Section I-II).

Naval construction holiday.

34. In the case of the United States, the British Empire, and Japan (aside from the two American ships to be completed and the two British to be built at once in compensation for the retention by Japan of the *Mutsu*—see paragraph 29 above) the laying down of the first replacement ships may not begin before the year 1931 for completion in 1934. Replacement thereafter is regulated by tables according to the age of the ships (Chapter II, Part 3, Section I-II). Thus the proposal for a ten-year

naval holiday is carried out in substantial degree. In the case of France and Italy the first replacement is permitted to begin in 1927; for completion in 1930 in the case of France and in 1931 in the case of Italy.

Size and guns.

35. The size of capital ships in the future is limited to 35,000 tons, and no ship shall carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 16 inches (Articles V and VI).

Aircraft Carriers

36. The total tonnage limits allowed for aircraft carriers are as follows (Article VII):

United States	135,000 tons.
British Empire	135,000 "
Japan	81,000 "
France	60,000 "
Italy	60,000 "

Replacement rules similar to those adopted for capital ships are laid down (Chapter II, Part 3); but since existing aircraft carriers are of an experimental nature, they may be replaced without regard to age (Article VIII). Individual aircraft carriers cannot exceed 27,000 tons, except that each Power may build not more than two of 33,000 tons and, for reasons of economy, may for the purpose of this exception convert into aircraft carriers capital ships that would otherwise be scrapped (Article IX). Careful limits are placed upon the armament of aircraft carriers (Article IX and X).

Cruisers.

37. No vessel of war exceeding 10,000 tons, other than a capital ship or aircraft carrier, shall be acquired or built by or for any of the Powers. This limitation does not apply, however, to vessels not specifically built as fighting ships, nor taken in time of peace under government control for fighting purposes, which are employed on fleet duties or as troop transports or in some other way for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of hostilities otherwise than as fighting ships. (Article XI). No vessel of war hereafter laid down, other than a capital ship, shall carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 8 inches (Article XII).

Guarantee provisions.

38. Careful provisions are made to secure the faithful execution of the Treaty and to prevent evasion (Articles XII-XVIII). With the same motive the Conference at the Sixth Plenary Session on February 4th agreed upon the following Resolution:

> "It should therefore be recorded in the minutes of the Sub-Committee and before the full Conference that the Powers signatory of the Treaty of Naval Limitation regard themselves in honour bound not to sell any ships between the present date and the ratification of the Treaty when such a sale would be a breach of Article XVIII."

Pacific fortifications: status quo.

39. A highly important provision preserves the *status quo* in regard to naval bases and fortifications in the Pacific (Article XIX). This unusual feature was not in the original plan, yet it represents a happy complement to that plan, and it became an important and even an essential factor in securing agreement to the ratio of naval strength finally reached. The point of this Article chiefly concerns the United States and Japan. Each of them possesses islands in the Pacific whose future fortifi-

cation or establishment as naval bases might be regarded from the standpoint of the other Power as creating a new naval situation and as constituting a menace. The maintenance of the *status quo* implies that no new fortifications or naval base shall be established in the possessions specified, that no measures shall be taken to increase the existing naval facilities, and that no increase shall be made in coast defences. The effect of the provision was greatly to strengthen the basis of the agreement and doubtless to render it more stable. It was recognized that no such limitation should apply to the main islands of Japan; nor to Australia and New Zealand with their adjacent islands; nor to the islands adjacent to Canada; nor to those adjacent to the United States, Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone; nor to the Hawaiian Islands. In all these cases freedom to fortify is maintained; for in none of them, by reason of the distances involved, could fortification be regarded as having any aggressive character or intent. As to the Aleutian and Kurile Islands, stretching out toward each other from the American and Asiatic Continents, it was finally agreed that the *status quo* should be maintained.

Future Conferences.

40. It is impossible to foresee the march of science or the contingencies of the future, and accordingly there are provisions for future conferences. If the naval security of any of the Powers is materially affected by change of circumstance, the Powers agree at the request of that Power to meet in Conference with a view to the reconsideration and amendment of the Treaty by mutual agreement (Article XXI). The change of circumstance might arise from the sudden development of some new naval Power, or from some other serious contingency. Moreover it is conceivable that technical and scientific developments might materially alter the position; so it is agreed that in any case a Conference of these Powers shall be held, as soon as possible after the expiration of eight years from the coming into force of this Treaty, to consider what changes, if any, may be necessary to meet such developments (Article XXI). Again, since in the event of one of the Powers becoming engaged in a naval war involving its national security the restrictions of the Treaty might expose it to disaster, provision is made for the suspension of its obligations, for consultation in such case among the other Powers, and for a Conference among them all at the end of hostilities (Article XXII). Another contingency to be met by conference is mentioned in the next succeeding paragraph.

Duration of the Treaty.

41. The Treaty is to remain in force in any case until December 31, 1936, while thereafter it is to continue in force unless one of the Powers has denounced it, and for this purpose two years' notice is required It is agreed however that should such a notice be given all the Contracting Powers shall meet in Conference within one year of the notice (Article XXIII).

Attitude of British Empire Delegation.

42. Such in outline are the provisions of the Treaty. In respect of capital ships they represent with minor modifications an acceptance of the original plan. The spirit in which the British Empire Delegation accepted the proposal was not based upon an attempt to calculate exactly the relative needs of the Powers. On such a basis indeed the British Empire might produce strong arguments looking toward other plans. Having regard to all relevant considerations, the plan and the ratio were accepted as reasonable; and it was felt that the maintenance of peace and the general security should be based in future upon the strong foundation of conference, understanding and peaceful agreement, rather than upon exhausting competition in naval construction. So far as the ratio involving equality between the British Empire and

the United States is concerned, it is of interest to recall the following resolution which was adopted by the Imperial Conference in the summer of 1921 and published in a parliamentary White Paper (Cmd. 1474) at the time:

> "That, while recognizing the necessity of co-operation among the various portions of the Empire to provide such Naval Defence as may prove to be essential for security, and while holding that equality with the naval strength of any other Power is a minimum standard for that purpose, this Conference is of opinion that the method and expense of such co-operation are matters for the final determination of the several Parliaments concerned, and that any recommendations thereon should be deferred until after the coming Conference on Disarmament."

Thus the standard of equality had been virtually accepted by the British Empire before the Washington Conference began.

Cruisers, destroyers, submarines, et cetera.

43. Although the original plan in respect of capital ships and aircraft carriers was in substantial degree carried out in the Treaty, yet it failed of acceptance so far as auxiliary craft, such as cruisers, flotilla leaders, destroyers and notably submarines, are concerned. The 10,000 ton limitation upon the size of individual cruisers (Article XI) is valuable; it assists in preventing evasion of the capital ship agreement and supports the underlying motive to deprive naval power of any aggressive character. But there is no limitation upon the size of submarines and no limitation whatever upon the numbers or total tonnage of any of these auxiliary craft. The failure here arose from an inability to reach agreement upon the ratio of strength that should obtain among the Powers in respect both of such auxiliary surface craft and of submarines. Even had there been a nearer approach to unanimity of opinion in this respect, any final agreement would have been doubtful by reason of the extreme difficulty of reconciling the employment of the submarine with any restriction upon the construction of surface craft designed to combat its peculiar menace. In accepting the allotment of 175,000 tons in capital ships as a fair ratio for France, the French Delegation under instruction from their Government made the reservation that France could not accept a corresponding limitation on other craft: specifically they stated that they could agree to nothing less than 330,000 tons for auxiliary craft and 90,000 tons for submarines as the French maximum. Since the acceptance of these figures would have involved for the other Powers under the ratio already established (i.e. 5:5:3:1.75:1.75) an extraordinary increase over their existing fleets and would have been wholly inconsistent with the purpose of the Conference, no agreement was possible. But while there was a failure to reach an understanding in this respect, it may perhaps be anticipated that, in view of the general public approval of the capital ship agreement, it will prove difficult for any Power to embark upon a competitive programme in the production of war vessels not covered by the Treaty.

Proposed abolition of submarines.

44. An important proposal by the British Empire Delegation, which enlisted universal attention, should be specially mentioned here. It looked to the complete abolition of the submarine. The proposal was formally placed on record in the following terms:

> "The British Empire Delegation desires formally to place on record its opinion that the use of submarines, whilst of small value for defensive purposes, leads inevitably to acts which are inconsistent with the laws of war and

the dictates of humanity, and the Delegation desires that united action should be taken by all nations to forbid their maintenance, construction, or employment."

It precipitated a remarkable discussion to which the widest publicity was given. To those who have acquired any intimate knowledge of the character of submarine warfare, the conclusion expressed in the proposal seems irresistible. It was effectively argued that for defence the submarine is of relatively small value; while, on the other hand, the very nature of the craft and physical necessities under which it operates are such that its use in war inevitably produces acts inconsistent with the plainest dictates of humanity. The proposal however was not accepted by the other Powers; though it should be recorded that in the end the American Delegation presented as the view of their Government the report of a special American Advisory Committee, which, while opposing both the abolition of the submarine and any restriction upon its size, strongly urged the outlawing of unlimited submarine warfare and the prescription of rules to regulate the use of submarines against merchant vessels; a suggestion upon which, as will be seen, formal action was taken. For the present then the submarine remains. It is regrettable that a proposal so plainly in harmony with the fundamental aim of the Conference should have suffered defeat; but at least the question has been strikingly put for the first time to the judgment of the world. It is to be hoped that, as opinion matures, conditions may become favourable for action on some future occasion. Protection against the menace of this monstrous weapon inevitably imposes upon those exposed to it heavy burdens of expenditure. It was recalled in the course of the debate that, although the average number of German submarines operating at any one time on the Atlantic approaches to France and Great Britain during the late war had not been more than nine or ten, yet Great Britain had been obliged to maintain an average of no less than 3,000 anti-submarine craft to deal with this small number. Since submarines are so easily and quickly built, and since the existence in peace of even a limited number involves the possibility of a rapid expansion of the necessary organization and personnel at the outbreak of war, the great difficulty of reconciling the existence of the submarine with any limitation whatever upon anti-submarine craft is obvious.

Application of Treaty to Dominion Navies.

45. There is, it will be noticed, no express provision as to the application of the Treaty to the existing or future navies of the Dominions; and it is apparent that no such provision was necessary. From the point of view of the other Powers the navies of the Empire must necessarily be counted as a single force in estimating the ratio of strength. At the outbreak of the late war and throughout its course they did in fact combine as a single force; and it was assumed that they would do so again in the event of any struggle that might involve the issue of national existence. Thus the British Empire was considered from the aspect of its entire naval power; and the Treaty means that the combined navies of Great Britain and the Dominions may not exceed in capital ships 525,000 tons and in aircraft carriers 135,000 tons. One of the British Empire capital ships designated for scrapping is the *Australia* which forms part of the Australian Navy (See Chapter II, Part 3, Section II, British Empire Table of Replacement and Scrapping of Capital Ships). Should the Australian Government at the end of the naval holiday wish to replace the *Australia*, the replacement tonnage of any such Australian capital ship would necessarily be reckoned as a part of the British Empire total of 525,000 tons. The like considerations would govern in the case of any other Dominion Navy. All other limitations imposed by the Treaty—such as the 10,000 ton limit on individual auxiliary craft or cruisers, the limitations as to aircraft carriers and upon the calibre of guns, and the provisions designed to secure the execution of the Treaty and prevent its evasion (e.g., Articles

XII-XVIII)—apply of course to the naval activities of the Dominions. But as the Treaty places no restriction upon the numbers or total tonnage of cruisers, destroyers, submarines and other auxiliary craft, the Dominions are entirely free, as other nations are, to build war vessels of these types.

Imperial co-operation.

46. While the provisions of the Treaty limit the total naval power which the British Empire as a whole is permitted to maintain, they leave entirely untouched the question of co-operation in the maintenance of that power. This question stands exactly where it stood before the Conference, for the decision of the Parliaments of the Empire. The subject of Imperial co-operation was not discussed at Washington, either in the British Empire Delegation or elsewhere; it was unnecessary to consider it for the purposes of the Conference, nor were the Delegates authorized to discuss it.

THE TREATY TO PROTECT NEUTRALS AND NON-COMBATANTS AT SEA IN TIME OF WAR AND TO PREVENT THE USE IN WAR OF NOXIOUS GASES AND CHEMICALS

47. On the failure of the proposal to abolish the submarine outright the American Delegation, in pursuance of the suggestion of their Advisory Committee (see paragraph 44 above), moved in the Committee on the Limitation of Armanent a set of Resolutions concerning the laws of war governing submarine operations against merchant vessels. After a lengthy discussion, which produced a number of amendments and alterations in arrangement, they were ultimately adopted by the Conference, together with other Resolutions on the use of noxious gases, in the form of a Treaty signed between United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan on February 6, 1922 (See Appendix No. 21, page 188).

Existing rules of submarine warfare declared.

48. The purpose of this Treaty is, in the first place, simply to declare briefly the existing international law concerning the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war, and to secure thereto the formal adhesion of all the other civilized Powers, so that there may be a clear public understanding throughout the world of the standards of conduct by which the public opinion of the world is to pass judgment upon future belligerents (Preamble and Article II). Thus the existing rules for seizure or attack are declared; and it is recognized that established law requires that, before a merchant vessel is destroyed, the safety of the passengers and the crew must be provided for, whether the merchant vessel be an enemy or a neutral; that submarines are not in any circumstances exempt from the universal rules so stated; and that if a submarine cannot capture a merchant vessel in conformity with these rules the existing law of nations requires it to permit the merchant vessel to proceed unmolested (Article I). So far therefore the Treaty involves no change in international law and represents what has been the traditional view of the British Empire.

New rule: Commerce destruction prohibited.

49. In the next place, however, the Treaty is designed to engraft an amendment and an improvement upon established law. Recognizing from the experience of the late war the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers without violating the rules of international law, the purpose of the Treaty is to prohibit such use altogether. Steps are to be taken to secure the adhesion of all other Powers to the Treaty, so that the prohibition may be universally adopted into the law of nations. The original Resolution went no further than this; but upon the proposal of the British Empire Delegation, urging the high moral effect of such action,

the Powers represented at the Conference declared that without waiting for the assent of other nations, they accepted this prohibition as henceforth binding as between themselves (Article IV).

Enforcement of penalties.

50. To ensure their enforcement it is agreed that any person in the service of any Power who shall violate any of the existing rules as declared, whether or not such person is under orders of a governmental superior, shall be deemed to have violated the laws of war and be liable, as if for an act of piracy, to trial and punishment by the civil or military authorities of any Power within whose jurisdiction he may be found (Article III). Being stated without qualification, this new rule applies to the officers and crew not only of a submarine but also of a surface ship in its operations against merchant vessels. Doubts were raised as to the expediency of this Article, and it is true that officers and crews serving unscrupulous governments may be placed in positions of cruel embarrassment. But still more cruel were the inhuman acts of submarines during the late war. The penal clauses of the Peace Treaties (see Article 227-230 of the Treaty of Versailles) are relevant to the principle enforced; and its formal declaration should strengthen the sentiment of horror aroused by submarine outrages.

Legislation required.

51. To render this Article effective it is conceivable that some new statutory enactments may be necessary on the part of the legislatures of the Powers, and so far as any Canadian action in this respect is concerned I venture to suggest that the question should eventually be submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown in Canada for examination and report. The Article exceeds the present limits of international law, and the Conference claimed no authority to impose it upon the rest of the world; but the Treaty will make the rule binding as between the Signatory Powers, and should the other nations, who are invited to adhere, do so in sufficient numbers it would become a part of the law of nations.

52. While the Resolutions on these subjects were under discussion in the Committee on the Limitation of Armament, I made a statement, the official report of which I submit herewith (See Appendix No. 8, page 88).

Poisonous gases, etc.

53. The Treaty finally deals with the use in war of poisonous gases and other analogous liquids, materials, or devices. Recognizing that such practices have been justly condemned by the civilized world and that their prohibition has been declared in various treaties, the Signatory Powers declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby as between themselves, and invite all other civilized nations to adhere thereto, to the end that the prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of the law of nations (Article V). The question is not free from difficulty. Every investigation into the subject has shown the practical impossibility of preventing in time of peace preparations that would enable noxious gases to be produced on a great scale in time of war; so that it is impossible for nations that have no intention of employing this weapon, to abandon inquiry into the means by which its attacks may be resisted and if necessary countered. Doubtless the rule will not have the effect of preventing such preparation. On the other hand, those who are anxious to make war more humane should not be deterred by these considerations from condemning the misuse of scientific discovery for such purposes. In any case the rule does no more than to reaffirm existing international law. The prohibition was declared by The Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907; a similar prohibition was formally urged by the Allied and Associated Powers in March, 1918; it was followed in the Treaties of Peace of 1919 (see Articles 171-172 of the Treaty of Versailles), and in the separate

Treaties between the United States and Germany and the other ex-enemy countries. While therefore the Washington Conference has not sought to initiate a new rule, it may be hoped that this emphatic declaration by the five Powers will not be without effect in strengthening the moral aversion with which the civilized nations should regard such methods of warfare.

54. Since it indicates the intention of this Treaty, I append hereto the official report of the statement on the presentation of the Treaty to the Plenary Session of February 1, 1922, on behalf of the Committee on the Limitation of Armament, made by Mr. Root of the American Delegation, who sponsored the original Resolutions and by whose name they became known. (See Appendix No. 9, page 89).

Aircraft.

55. There were discussions in Committee on the practicability of adopting rules for the limitation of aircraft in number, size, or character. The extreme difficulty of such a project quickly became apparent. Aircraft produced for commercial uses in time of peace may be easily diverted to warlike uses, and thus any effective limitations upon the production in peace of aircraft capable of being put to military uses would inevitably result in hampering development for commercial purposes. The possibilities of this new mode of transportation and communication are so promising to the economic and social advancement of mankind that it was felt to be unwise, at the present stage of the technical differentiation between war and peace aircraft, and with only our existing knowledge of the subject, to attempt any limitations. Furthermore, such an attempt would be impracticable apart from a consideration of the whole problem of land armaments, and this, as will be seen, could not be taken up. As for the rules of warfare governing the use of aircraft, whether at sea as commerce destroyers or overland for bombarding towns, this question was left to be dealt with by the Commission described in the next paragraph.

Commission on laws of war.

56. In addition to the above described action, taken under the agenda heading "Rules for the control of new agencies of warfare," the Conference decided to set up a Commission to consider, first, whether the existing rules of international law adequately cover the use of such agencies, and, second, what changes in the existing law ought to be adopted; a decision embodied in two formal resolutions adopted by the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan at the Sixth Plenary Session of February 4, 1922 (see Resolutions I and II, Appendix No. 21, page 214). The Commission, consisting of not more than two members from each Power, and with liberty to seek assistance from experts in international law and in land, naval and aerial warfare, will report its conclusions to these Powers, who shall thereupon confer as to the acceptance of the report and the course to be followed to secure the consideration of its recommendations by the other civilized Powers. The conclusions obviously cannot become a part of the law of nations unless accepted generally by the civilized Powers; but the method of securing such acceptance, whether through a special world conference or otherwise, is left open. It is not the intention that the Commission shall review or report upon the declarations and rules relating to submarines or poisonous gases already adopted by the Washington Conference.

LIMITATION OF LAND ARMAMENT

Statements by the Delegations.

57. Beyond what is involved in the rules of warfare already dealt with, the Conference found itself unable to take any effective action respecting the limitation of land armament. The subject was scarcely opened before it became apparent

that no important result could follow. In the case of the British Empire the standing armies have been enormously reduced since the war; and, as is well known, they represent no more than the bare minimum necessary for purely defensive purposes and for the maintenance of order; certainly it would be impossible to attribute to them an aggressive purpose. The case of the United States is similar. To some of the Powers at the Conference, the question of the reduction of land forces was however of great concern. The discussion was practically limited to the proceedings of the third Plenary Session held on November 21, 1921. On that occasion M. Briand, the then Prime Minister of France, made an eloquent statement setting forth the position of his country. After describing the demobilization steps already taken in the French Armies and the proposals of his Government to reduce the number of the classes of men under the French military service laws, he stated clearly and definitely that it would be impossible for France to consent to any further reduction, unless indeed other nations could share with France the danger to which she was exposed and could offer and put at her disposal other means and guarantees in order to secure her safety. The Italian Delegation, having defined the position of the Italian military forces and expenditure, stated that they had reduced their armies to the greatest practicable extent and that any complete solution of the European problem of military reductions would require consideration of the armaments of nations created or transformed as a result of the war. The Japanese Delegation declared that Japan was quite ready to give her hearty approval to the principle of reducing the heavy burdens of military expenditure by limiting land armaments to what was necessary for national security and the maintenance of order. They expressed the view that the size of the land armies of each state should be determined by its peculiar geographical situation, and that this and other basic features were so divergent that an effort to draw final comparisons and lay down a general scheme for limiting land forces was much more difficult than in the case of naval armaments. As the statements made by the various Delegations at the third Plenary Session constitute the main record of the efforts of the Conference in this direction I am submitting herewith the official report of the discussion (See Appendix No. 10, page 91). Some further consideration was given to the subject in Committee. At the second meeting of the Committee on the Limitation of Armament, held on November 23, 1921, I felt it my duty to submit certain observations, the text of which as recorded in the minutes was as follows:

> "Sir Robert Borden said that surely no member of the Committee would think of imposing upon France, the victim of two unprovoked attacks in the last 50 years, any conditions that her people would regard as obnoxious. Yet he ventured to express the hope that the Government of France might, in the early future, find conditions so developed as to enable her to reduce her military preparations even below the point suggested by M. Briand. That, however, was by the way. He now wished to emphasize the point that the minds of all the people of the world were concentrated on the Conference and its work, and that the members of the Conference would be left in a very unfortunate situation if they took the position that they could not discuss the reduction of land armament. That discussion must take place, with due regard to what had been urged by France. The stability of the public opinion of the world and the return to normal conditions depended upon the progress made with this question as well as with others. The situation was difficult, but it seemed to him that this condition could be best met by a conference between the heads of the different Delegations. He ventured to express the hope that a clear solution might be arrived at."

As stated in the announcement of the results of this meeting, "after a general discussion of the subjects relating to land armament and new agencies of warfare, these were referred to the Sub-Committee consisting of the Heads of Delegations with

instructions to bring in an order of procedure with regard to these subjects and with power to appoint Sub-Committees to deal with the questions relating to poison gas, aircraft and rules of international law." The Sub-Committees were set up, with the results indicated in the preceding paragraphs of this report, but it became quite clear that on the question of land forces nothing further could be done at this time. This need not be cause for astonishment. Many of the European Powers maintaining considerable land forces were not at the Conference; and at bottom the problem is inextricably a part of the present European political problem. Just as it was seen that an agreed measure of naval disarmament could not be achieved without a preceding or simultaneous agreement upon the political relations and matters of difference between the Naval Powers, so it seems clear that there can be no effective common measures for the reduction of land forces unless at the same time there is some common agreement upon European political problems that will remove tension in that quarter of the world. The failure of the Washington Conference to reach results in this direction was therefore inherent in the circumstances. It is possible indeed, considering the terms of the formal invitations, that those who initiated the Conference did not really anticipate immediate results; in any case the Conference, in affording a forum for statements of the various points of view, has doubtless served a useful purpose in advancing by so much an understanding of the nature of the problem and of the necessary conditions of its solution.

PACIFIC AND FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.

Scope of Discussion.

58. As already seen, the scheme of the Conference contemplated, not only an exploration of the armament question by the five Great Powers, but also, as an essential part of that effort, a concurrent examination of the outstanding political problems of the Pacific and Far East, in which these Powers should be joined by the other interested Powers. On this aspect therefore the discussions were carried on between all the nine Powers represented at the Conference—that is, the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, and Portugal; the debate taking place mainly in the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions and in its Sub Committees, with formal reports from time to time to the Conference in Plenary Session. Much of the effective work was accomplished through informal discussion. The questions under examination chiefly concerned the state of China and the relations of the Powers, not only as between themselves and China, but as between each other in respect of Chinese affairs.

Conditions in China.

59. The situation was both abnormal and difficult. China lacks at present any single authoritative central Government; the nation is undergoing an economic, political, and social revolution that may last for years and in which disintegrating and weakening influences abound while conflicting centres of authority struggle for supremacy. In some measure the revolution owes its origin to the penetration of an ancient and highly developed civilization by the spirit and activities of the western industrial nations, who have valued more than have the Chinese the pursuits of applied science, the development of technical equipment, and the dogma of efficiency in industrial and political organization.

Statement by Canadian Delegate in Committee.

60. Presumably the Chinese Delegates were present as representatives of a united nation possessing an effective central Government. If that presumption could be relied upon, the somewhat restricted action of the Conference in response to some of the demands put forward by the Chinese Delegation could hardly be explained or defended.

The actual conditions that had to be taken into account were vastly different; and although they were tacitly recognized by all the Delegates, the absence of any explicit public statement on the subject led to confusion and misapprehension in public opinion, and to a certain sense of unreality in the deliberations and conclusions of the Conference. For this reason I considered it both desirable and important to make such a public statement, and I did so in Committee on January 20, 1922. The occasion was the introduction of a Resolution expressing an earnest hope that immediate steps would be taken to reduce the military forces of China and the expenditures thereon (See paragraph 95 below). The official report of my observations, which were published at the time, is as follows:

"The Resolution now presented was inspired by a sincere and earnest desire to aid the purpose of the Chinese people in establishing stable government and in freeing the country from the incubus of excessive militarism. The appointment of military governors for the provinces which was initiated shortly after the inception of the Republic by the then President, Yuan Shi Kai, had had an unfortunate effect and operation since his death. The power of these governors had increased to such an extent that the Central Government at Peking exercised very little control over a large part of the country. In fact the military governors had become military dictators within their respective Provinces or spheres of influence; they recruited and maintained their own armies; they formed combinations among themselves and struggled for ascendancy, and at intervals they dictated the personnel and policy of the Central Government. That Government possessed very little authority in comparison with the power of the military governors and was only recognized by the latter in so far as it suited their interests. This system had continued in force for several years, although it was entirely alien to the habits and traditions of the Chinese people.

"Up to the present there had been an unfortunate lack of such organizing capacity as would establish a strong and stable central Government and bring the country once more under its effective direction and control. For such a purpose the provision of great revenues or the placing of large funds at the disposal of a weak administration was not of itself effective. So long as the military governors retained their present dominating authority and influence such financial resources would probably be absorbed to a very great extent by these military chiefs instead of being employed to cut down their power.

"Exact accuracy, Sir Robert Borden continued, in any statistics of military forces and expenditure in China at the present time could not be expected; but reasonable estimates placed the total number of men under arms at not less than one million; at least the pay-roll probably included that number. It was confidently asserted that more than half of the total revenues of the country were employed in the upkeep of these forces. They had not been raised for the defence of the country against outside aggression; on the contrary they were really maintained for the purpose of civil war, and when on active service they were fighting against their own countrymen enlisted under the banner of some other military chieftain. However, in one Province, which was said to be exceptionally well governed by a man who devoted his whole attention to the welfare and prosperity of his district, a considerable military force maintained as a necessity to his prestige was made to do duty in the construction of excellent roads. In that Province the progress and advancement of the people were said to be quite remarkable, and they gave an illustration of what the Chinese people might accomplish under good government.

"The forces enlisted under the various military chieftains were said to regard their military duties as entirely occupational, and it was believed that

they would be quite ready to accept employment in the construction of railways, highways, and otherwise, provided the arrears in their pay were made good.

"The weakness, and indeed the impotency, of the central Government, so far as a great portion of the country is concerned, must necessarily be a matter of concern to the other Powers. The Chinese people had developed a high civilization which, in some of its characteristics, afforded a notable lesson to the nations of the West. They had behind them centuries of splendid tradition, a great development of art and of literature. At present they were passing through a period of transition from the autocratic rule of an ancient dynasty to the development of advanced democratic institutions. There was no occasion for surprise that, under these circumstances, the conditions to which he had alluded should have arisen. It might rather have been anticipated that the disorders and the instability would have been more pronounced. But among all the tumult and the fluctuations attending the development of democracy in China, the attachment of the people to the soil and their untiring industry had remained unchanged. One might adapt the words of a well-known quotation:—

'They hear the legions thunder past,
Then plunge in toil again.'

"Notwithstanding the present conditions, no one should fear for the future of the Chinese people. It had sometimes been thought that they would be absorbed by other nations. In his judgment, they were more likely to absorb than to be absorbed. The mere passive resistance of that vast nation of 400,000,000 was powerful to protect it. Out of the present disorders would eventually arise a permanent system of stable government and China would take her deserved and well-recognized place among the great Powers of the world. This could not be accomplished for China by any other nation or group of nations. External beneficent influences might aid, but in the end the Chinese people must work out their own political salvation. There was abundant reason to believe that they could and would accomplish this. In the meantime, it was the duty of other nations—and that duty had been exemplified in the work of this Conference—to lend a helping hand wherever that might be possible, to remove hampering restrictions as soon as practicable, and to give every assistance and encouragement for the political regeneration of this illustrious people."

The views thus expressed as to the actual conditions in China were not controverted by the Chinese Delegation. On the contrary one of the Delegates announced on their behalf deep appreciation of the spirit which had animated these observations.

61. Two weeks later a striking description of the problem was given by Mr. Balfour in the penetrating and eloquent statement with which he summed up the work of the Conference at the sixth Plenary Session of February 4, 1922, an extract from which is here set out:—

"The centre of our troubles has been the peculiar problems to which the special conditions of China have given rise during the last quarter of a century. Through the whole of that quarter of a century the relations between China and foreign Powers—and still more between foreign Powers themselves in relation to China—have given endless cause of anxiety and preoccupation to statesmen. I do not say that difficulties arising in the Far East are forever at an end. It is impossible to apply to China the simple formulæ which content us when we are dealing with western nations. That great and ancient civilization does not easily fit into our more recent schemes of political thought, and China suffers under sources of weakness which we citizens of western countries

do not find it always easy to understand, while she certainly enjoys sources of strength which all of us would be happy to share. But we have to recognize, in the first place, that China must work out her own destiny in accordance with the changes of a changing world; that all we can do is to help her along her path; that she has little to gain from our advice; and that it is upon sources of strength drawn from within herself, and upon these alone, in the last resort, that she must rely. Nevertheless, the great commercial nations that trade with China have suffered in the relations between themselves owing to the peculiarities of the Chinese problem which I have vaguely indicated, and for these many years past it has been found very difficult to reconcile, not merely the difficulties arising between China and this or that Power, but between all the Powers in their common relations to the great empire of the Far East."

Far Eastern Agenda.

62. The nature of the subjects dealt with under this heading is indicated in the informal agenda set out above (See paragraph 10 above). At the first meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions the Chinese Delegation made a carefully considered statement in proposing certain general principles to be applied in the solution of questions relating to China. As this statement eventually assumed, in connection with the informal agenda, something of the character of a guide to the deliberations of the Committee, I submit the text of it with this report (Appendix No. 11, page 104).

THE FAR EASTERN TREATY

Far Eastern Treaty.

63. Out of the discussions as they proceeded there evolved common agreement upon certain general principles and policies that should govern the relations of the Powers toward China; and these principles, embodied in the first instance in a series of Committee Resolutions, were eventually incorporated into a Treaty designed to stabilize conditions in the Far East, which was signed between the nine Powers on February 6, 1922. (Appendix No. 21, page 193).

General Principles.

64. The Powers agree to respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China; to provide to China the opportunity to develop for herself a stable government; to promote the principle of equal opportunity in China for the commerce and industry of all nations; to refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China to seek special privileges that would abridge the rights of others, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of other States; while more definitely they further agree not to enter into any treaty or understanding that would impair these principles (Articles I and II). In this connection it should be noted that the Chinese Delegation made the following formal declaration, which was incorporated in the records of the Conference:

> "China, upon her part, is prepared to give an undertaking not to alienate or lease any portion of her territory or littoral to any Power."

The "Open Door" and Spheres of Influence.

65. By way of carrying out the principle of equality of opportunity in China for the trade and industry of all nations -the principle commonly known by the name of the "Open Door"—certain specific practices, such as monopolies, preferences, and agreements to secure on behalf of the interests of one Power some general superiority

of commercial or economic rights in special regions of China, are prohibited;* and the Powers further undertake not to support agreements by their respective nationals with each other designed to create exclusive spheres of influence in China (Articles III and IV). While Article III was in the Resolution stage, at the twentieth meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions on January 18, 1922, the following satement, acquiesced in by the Committee, was made on behalf of the British Empire Delegation and recorded upon the minutes:

> "Of course, it is clearly understood that there is nothing in this Resolution which affects, one way or the other, the existing international consortium or any other form of voluntary co-operation among private financial or industrial groups in different countries, which may join together in a manner not involving monopoly or infringement of the principles recognized by the Conference, in order to furnish China with some essential service most efficiently and economically to be provided by united effort."

Chinese railways: discriminations.

66. China agrees that throughout the whole of the railways in China she will not exercise or permit any unfair discrimination, in respect of rates and facilities or otherwise; while the other Powers assume a corresponding obligation in respect of any railways over which they may exercise any control* (Article V).

Chinese neutrality.

67. The Powers agree to respect China's right as a neutral, and China on her part agrees to observe the obligations of neurality when she is a neutral (Article VI).

Frank communication between the Powers.

68. It is next agreed that, whenever a situation arises involving in the opinion of any one of the Powers the application of the Treaty and rendering discussion desirable, there shall be full and frank communication between the Powers concerned (Article VII). There is some analogy between this Article and the second paragraph of Article 11 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The method of communication is not specified; but in the ordinary course it will doubtless be through diplomatic channels, or by conference whenever expedient.

Adhesions.

69. In order that these various rules of conduct shall be of universal effect, steps are to be taken to secure the adhesion to the Treaty of all the other Powers with recognized governments that have treaty relations with China (Article VIII).

Effect of Treaty.

70. Many of the principles and policies thus adopted by the nine Powers have, it is true, appeared in various treaties, exchanges of notes, or declarations, made from time to time in the past. This is however the first occasion on which they have been adopted jointly by so large a group of Powers, who henceforth will be collectively responsible for preventing their violation.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS TARIFF TREATY

Chinese desiderata.

71. One of the difficult questions that confronted the Conference concerned the state of China's revenues. At the opening meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions the Chinese Delegation, in the important statement already

* The creation, by an instrument outside the Treaty, of an international Board of Reference in China, to which questions as to the execution of the "Open Door" and railway discrimination Articles (III and V) may be referred, is dealt with later in this report. (See paragraph 88 below.)

mentioned (see paragraph 62 above) indicated in general terms their proposal that China should be freed from any limitations upon administrative functions affecting her public revenues. Later they proposed specifically that the principle of Chinese tariff autonomy should be accepted; that pending the grant of full autonomy a maximum rate of duties should be agreed to, with freedom to differentiate rates; and finally that the Chinese import tariff should be forthwith raised to twelve and one half (12½) per cent. To deal with the whole question a Sub-Committee on Chinese Revenue and Tariff was set up, upon which I was asked to serve as the representative of the British Empire Delegation. The negotiations became somewhat prolonged and arduous; the Sub-Committee held seven formal meetings, but in order to secure progress it was necessary to resort very frequently to informal conversations with various members of other Delegations.

Elements of the question.

72. The complexities of the problem and the many considerations that presented themselves in the course of the negotiations rendered agreement difficult. On the one hand, for more than fifty years the import and export tariffs of China have been fixed by treaties with the foreign Powers on the basis of a five per cent *ad valorem* duty on all articles except those placed on a free list and those in which trade is prohibited. This import tariff was converted into schedules of specific duties; and in order to maintain these schedules at an effective five per cent, periodical revisions were necessary in view of changing values. It was recognized that adequate revenues were an important element of any scheme to secure stability of government. There was also sympathy with the desire of the Chinese Delegation for eventual autonomy in these matters. On the other hand, it was apparent that, unless adequate safeguards could be established, any increased revenues in the chaos of existing political conditions would in large measure fall into the hands of powerful military governors to be expended in maintaining or augmenting their military forces or for their personal aggrandizement. Such expeditures would inevitably result in putting the country into even worse case than at present. A further complication arose from the system of internal imposts known as *li-kin*, which involves the taxation, at various arbitrarily selected points, of goods *en route* through the interior of China; a system that has seriously impeded the course of trade. Under the Mackay Treaty of 1902 the British Government (and the American and Japanese Governments under similar treaties in 1903) had agreed to an increase in the customs duties in return for the abolition by China of *li-kin*, subject to the acceptance of a similar arrangement by the other Treaty Powers; but, the conditions not having been fulfilled, the system of *li-kin* remained to be taken into account by the Conference. Difficulties also arose from a long standing system of differentiation between the duties on the maritime and on the land frontiers of China, involving roughly a rebate of one-third in favour of land borne trade, which was originally designed to offset the handicap occasioned by antiquated methods of land transport. With the building of railways the handicap has disappeared, so that the system has in recent years operated as an unfair discrimination in favour of some countries. The Chinese customs revenues moreover constitute under international agreements with China the security for certain loans made to her from time to time by various foreign interests; thus any ill considered tariff adjustments might seriously prejudice these loans. There were also claims that any increased revenues should be devoted to the service of such existing Chinese foreign loans as were unsecured. Again, on the basis of the existing tariff long standing and important channels of trade between China and the other nations had been established, and here the risks of sudden disruption, detrimental to China herself as well as to other nations, were obvious. Of great importance also was the desirability of accompanying any tariff readjustment with some arrangement to make it certain that the increased revenues should be devoted to the economic development of China by way of the construction of railways or for other reproductive purposes.

Unanimity necessary.

73. In considering the results achieved, it must be borne in mind that, as in the case of all the other treaties, nothing could be accomplished unless unanimity could be secured. The rights of each of the Powers interested were based upon agreements made by the Government of China and embodied in solemn treaties. It was necessary therefore to carry the judgment of all the Powers interested; and for this reason proposals of a more far reaching character than those eventually adopted could not be carried out. Each Power had the right of veto.

The Treaty.

74. In the end Resolutions were agreed upon in the Sub-Committee and, after adoption by the Conference, were formally embodied in the Chinese Customs Tariff Treaty signed between the nine Powers on February 6, 1922 (See Appendix No. 21, page 200).

Immediate revision.

75. The Treaty, in the first place, arranges for compliance with the request of China for the immediate revision of the customs schedules, to which she is entitled under existing treaties, in order to bring the tariff to an effective basis of five per cent in the light of present commodity prices (Article I).

Special Conference.

76. As it was impossible to reach agreement on several important points, and as necessary statistics and information were not available at Washington, the Treaty provides for the assembling of a Special Conference in China in the near future, whose main duties will be (1) to prepare the way for the speedy abolition of *li-kin* and the fulfillment of the other conditions of the Mackay Treaty with a view to the tariff increases therein stipulated and, (2) in order to provide additional revenues in the interim, to arrange for the levying of surtaxes that will bring the import rate up to seven and one half per cent effective, with the possibility of a ten per cent rate in the case of certain articles of luxury to be designated by that Conference. The date upon which the increase should come into operation, the purpose for which the revenues should be used, the machinery for securing their proper application, and the other conditions to be applied, will also be for that Conference to determine (Articles II and III).

Future revisions.

77. The period between future revisions is reduced from ten to seven years, the first of these revisions to take place after four years from the immediate revision mentioned above (Article IV).

The abolition of land rebate.

78. The principle of uniformity in the rates of customs duties levied at all the land and maritime frontiers of China is recognized, and the Special Conference is to arrange for carrying out this principle, thus abolishing the long standing anomaly above described (Article VI; see paragraph 72 above).

Adhesions.

79. Finally the Treaty provides for the adhesion of the Treaty Powers not represented at the Conference, and for the overriding of existing treaty provisions inconsistent with its terms.

Chinese Declaration—Customs administration.

80. In connection with these arrangements the Chinese Delegation recorded the following formal Declaration concerning the maintenance of the present efficient administration of the Chinese maritime customs:

> "The Chinese Delegation has the honour to inform the Committee on the Far Eastern Questions of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament that the Chinese Government have no intention to effect any change which may disturb the present administration of the Chinese maritime customs."

Effect of the Treaty.

81. While these various provisions fall short of the full extent of the Chinese desiderata, yet they represent a notable advance on existing conditions, and they provide a means by which, as she recovers from her present political disorder, China may eventually attain the relief sought by her Delegation.

82. As a further aid to an understanding of the Treaty, I include herewith the text of the statement made by Senator Underwood, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, in presenting the Treaty to the Plenary Session of February 4, 1922, on behalf of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions (See Appendix No. 12, page 106).

THE TREATY FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO SHANTUNG

Status of Shantung question.

83. Before dealing with the remaining Resolutions I should allude to the important settlement that restores to China the interests in the Province of Shantung formerly held by Germany but captured by Japan early in the late war. A bare sketch of past events will suffice. In 1898, under a Convention concluded with China, Germany obtained a ninety-nine years' lease of the Bay of Kiaochow, the Port of Tsingtao and a zone of fifty kilometres in radius, together with certain railway concessions in the Province. In September, 1914, Japan issued an ultimatum to Germany, and (with the assistance of a small British force) occupied the leased territory. Japan thereupon took over the administration of the railway that had been built by German interests. In the ultimatum Japan had declared that her action was taken with a view to the eventual restoration of the leased territory to China. In 1915, under a series of agreements following the presentation by Japan of what were popularly known as the "Twenty-one Demands," China undertook to assent to any settlement that Japan might thereafter reach with Germany respecting the Shantung interests. The question came up in due course at the Paris Peace Conference, and eventually under the Treaty of Versailles (see Articles 156-8 thereof) Germany renounced in favour of Japan all her rights and interests in these territories. At the same time Japan declared her intention to hand back the Shantung peninsula in full sovereignty to China, with a reservation only of the economic privileges granted to Germany and the right to establish a foreign settlement under the usual conditions at Tsingtao. In spite of this declaration the Chinese Government were dissatisfied with the settlement; their Delegation at Paris asserted that, by reason of the circumstances under which they were concluded, the agreements of 1915 ought not to be recognized; and in the end they declined to sign the Treaty of Versailles. The question has since remained a source of irritation between Japan and China, and has been perhaps the most disturbing factor in the general Far Eastern situation, as any proposals made by Japan to open up negotiations in the interval proved unacceptable to the Chinese Government.

Sino-Japanese negotiations at Washington.

84. In view of the treaty stipulations indicated above it was impracticable for the Conference itself to take up the matter. However, the occasion presented a

favourable opportunity for negotiations looking to direct agreement between Japan and China; and, to facilitate this, the good offices of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour individually were offered to both parties. The offer having been accepted, conversations were entered upon between the Japanese and Chinese Delegations. Observers designated from the American and British Empire Delegations were present to render any available assistance in the negotiations. On occasion there was personal participation by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour. The conversations, though prolonged and meticulous to a degree, were marked by the greatest good feeling; in the end they resulted in a satisfactory settlement, and the conclusions were embodied in a Treaty signed between Japan and China on February 4, 1922. At the fifth Plenary Session on February 1, 1922, when the terms of the agreement were announced to the Conference, both the Japanese and the Chinese Delegations expressed their warm gratitude to Mr. Hughes and to Mr. Balfour for their good offices in the matter.

Shantung Treaty.

85. For convenience the text of the Articles of the Treaty and of certain connected understandings is submitted herewith (See Appendix No. 13, page 111). The former German leased territory of Kiaochow is to be restored to China within six months. Within nine months the Shantung Railway (taken over by Japan from Germany) is to be transferred to China and will come under a Chinese managing director; the value of Japan's interest therein, as fixed by a Commission, is to be paid by China to Japan in Chinese treasury notes secured on the Railway, running for 15 years but redeemable at any time after five years; and pending complete redemption China will employ a Japanese traffic manager and joint chief accountant under the Chinese managing director, though after two and a half years there may be a Chinese assistant traffic manager. Thus it is open to China to secure the railway in complete ownership and control within five years. Other former German properties and interests are to be transferred to China under suitable financial arrangements. Japan foregoes the establishment of a foreign settlement in the territory, and China opens the territory to foreign trade and agrees to respect vested rights there. All Japanese troops are to be withdrawn; from the Railway within six months at the latest, from the leased territory within one month.

86. The value of this achievement cannot be overestimated; for in view of the feeling aroused by the question, not only in the two countries concerned but elsewhere, a satisfactory solution had evidently become an essential factor to the success of the whole Conference. It was in the most cordial spirit that the Japanese Government and Delegation agreed to accept the good offices tendered and to enter upon the negotiations; and it should be remembered that the military effort and expenditure of the Allies in the late war, and especially of Japan and Great Britain, brought about the restoration of this territory which had been extorted from China by Germany. Now that China by this means is recovering completely this ancient Province, valued by her so deeply as the home of her great religious leader, it is not amiss to recall these facts.

Wei-hai Wei and other leased territories.

87. The Conference, in response to the request of the Chinese Delegation, considered the rendition to China of other leased territories. These were the leaseholds of Kowloon (an extension adjoining the British Port of Hong Kong) and of the Port of Wei-hai Wei in the Province of Shantung, both secured by Great Britain in 1898; of Kuangchou Wan on the coast of the southern Province of Kuangtung, secured by France in 1898; and of Port Arthur and Darien in the Liaotung Peninsula, secured by Russia in 1898, but obtained by Japan as the result of her victory in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. The position of the various Delegations concerned was set forth in a series of statements made at the twelfth meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions on December 3, 1921, the text of

which is appended to this report (See Appendix No. 14, page 118). Later, at the fifth Plenary Session on February 1, 1922, and following the announcement that Japan and China had reached an agreement for the restoration to China of the Kiaochow lease, Mr. Balfour announced that Great Britain proposed to hand back Wei-hai Wei to China. The text of his statement is included in the last mentioned Appendix (See Appendix No. 14, page 124). As a result of the Conference, therefore, both Kiaochow and Wei-hai Wei in the Province of Shantung are restored to the sovereignty of China. Later, the French Delegation announced that France would arrange directly with the Chinese Government the conditions and the time for the restoration of Kuangchou Wan.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions.

88. The remaining questions under the head of Pacific and Far Eastern Questions were disposed of through the adoption in Plenary Session of a series of formal Resolutions recording the results reached in Committee. In these cases the agreements related to policies or action already authorized under existing treaties, or contemplated only such action as is within the competence of the executive governments concerned in the ordinary exercise of their functions. Thus it was unnecessary to express these agreements in the form of Treaties; and the Resolutions stand as the formal official expression of the conclusions reached. They may conveniently be referred to briefly in their order (See Appendix No. 21, page 156).

Board of Reference in China.

89. It seemed desirable to provide an appropriate instrumentality for investigating disputes that may arise under Articles III and V of the Far Eastern Treaty. The Resolution for this purpose declares that there shall be established in China a Board of Reference to which any such questions may be referred for investigation and report (See Resolution III, Appendix No. 21, page 215). A plan for the constitution of the Board is to be formulated by the Special Conference on the Chinese customs tariff already referred to (See paragraph 76 above). The Board will not be authorized to determine but only to investigate and report. Its jurisdiction in each case will depend upon the scope of the reference to which the Powers interested may agree. Questions touching any alleged violation of the "Open Door" principle, or of the prohibition against monopolies or preferences or unfair discrimination on railways, are among those that may be referred to this tribunal.

Extraterritoriality.

90. An important Resolution was adopted regarding extraterritoriality in China (See Resolution IV, Appendix No. 21, page 215). For years the Powers having treaty relations with China have enjoyed extraterritorial rights, under which legal controversies affecting their nationals in China are determined, not by the Chinese Courts, but through a jurisdiction exercised by their own Consular Courts. In 1902 Great Britain, and in 1903 the United States and Japan, agreed by treaty to assist China in the reform of her judicial system, and declared that they would relinquish their extraterritorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other conditions, should warrant them in so doing. The Chinese Delegation having raised the question, it became apparent in the discussion that action could not wisely be taken without accurate information on the questions of fact involved. It was recognized that China had made a considerable advance in the character of her laws; but it was not certain that the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration were of such an efficient character as to justify the abolition of extraterritoriality and the placing

of vast foreign interests under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Courts. Accordingly the Resolution arranges for the establishment of a Commission to inquire into and report upon these questions of fact, and to recommend means for improving the existing administration of justice in China and for promoting such judicial reforms as would warrant the several Powers in relinquishing, either progressively or otherwise, their rights of extraterritoriality. Powers having similar rights, but not represented at the Conference, are to be invited to adhere to the Resolution. In an accompanying Declaration, China expresses her satisfaction with this step and declares her intention to appoint a member on the Commission and to co-operate in its work.

Foreign Post Offices in China.

91. There has existed in China from a period when the Chinese Posts were not yet organised a system of foreign postal agencies, which grew up from the original practice of allowing foreign residents to make use of the diplomatic pouches and special messenger services of their Governments. Such independent postal agencies have been maintained by Great Britain, France, Japan, the United States, and, before the war, by Germany and Russia. They naturally competed with the Chinese Government Posts, and, especially since she has been admitted as a member of the Universal Postal Union, China has protested against this condition. The excellence of the Chinese Postal Service, which has been developed with the assistance of a foreign (French) Co-Director General and other foreigners employed by China for the purpose, is recognized on all hands. Accordingly, in response to a request by the Chinese Delegation, the Conference adopted a Resolution under which the four Powers having post offices (the United States, the British Empire, France, and Japan) agree to their abandonment, subject to the maintenance of an efficient postal service and an assurance by China that no change in the present postal administration is contemplated so far as the status of the Co-Director General is concerned (See Resolution V, Appendix No. 21, page 217).

Foreign armed forces.

92. At the ninth meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions on November 29, 1921, the Chinese Delegation, pointing to the agreement already reached "to respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China", requested the Conference to put this principle into practice by securing the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from China, except those whose presence was sanctioned by treaty. Certain detachments stationed in and around Pekin and Tientsin, including the Legation Guards, and comprising British, American, Japanese, French, Dutch, and Belgian troops, are maintained under the Protocol of 1901 providing for the resumption of friendly relations with China after the Boxer insurrection. There have also been certain Japanese forces in Manchuria, Shantung, Hankow, and along the Chinese Eastern Railway. The discussion in committee, since the issue was chiefly between China and Japan, was confined in the main to their Delegations; it produced numerous and somewhat prolonged and intricate statements and counter-statements as to whether treaty authority existed for the maintenance of these forces, and whether there were such conditions of lawlessness and disorder in these portions of China that the withdrawal of the forces would endanger the security of life and property for foreign nationals there resident. It being quite impossible for the Conference to pass judgment upon such questions, it was finally agreed that, whenever China shall so request, a full and impartial inquiry shall be conducted on the spot by the diplomatic representatives of the other Powers in association with three Chinese representatives (See Resolution VI, Appendix No. 21, page 217). It should be noted in this connection that under the Shantung settlement Japan has agreed to the withdrawal of the troops from that area (See paragraph 85 above).

Wireless stations in China.

93. The presence of certain foreign governmental wireless telegraph stations in China, and questions relating to concessions granted by China to various foreign private interests, have been a source of difficulty among the Powers in their relations both toward China and among themselves. The subject was discussed at some length, and finally a Resolution was adopted at the fifth Plenary Session of February 1, 1922 (See Resolution VII, Appendix No. 21, page 218). Except when other telegraphic communication is interrupted, all radio stations maintained by foreign governments in China shall be limited in their use to sending and receiving government messages; they are not to deal in commercial or personal or unofficial traffic. Radio stations operated by foreign interests under treaties and concessions are to be limited to the terms thereof; and any foreign stations maintained without authority are to be transferred, upon fair compensation, to the Chinese Ministry of Communications for management and operation. Provision is made for reaching a common arrangement to avoid interference in the use of wave lengths. At the same time the Chinese Delegation formally declared that China would not recognize the right of any foreign Power, or of its nationals, to install or operate, without the consent of China, radio stations in legation grounds, settlements, concessions, leased territories, railway areas, or other similar areas.

Unification of railways.

94. As for the railways of China, I have already referred to the agreement against unfair discriminations embodied in Article V of the Far Eastern Treaty (see paragraph 66 above); while the special case of the Chinese Eastern Railway is treated below (See paragraph 99). The Conference further adopted a Resolution recording the hope that, to the utmost extent consistent with legitimate existing rights, there might be effected a unification of all the railways in China into a railway system under Chinese control (See Resolution VIII, Appendix No. 21, page 219). This expression of view, as indicated by the American Delegation who proposed it, had the broad aim of aiding in the maintenance of strong and stable administration in China, and of suitable control in respect of the facilities essential to such an administration and to the prosperity of the people. The Chinese Delegation concurrently declared their appreciation of the Resolution and affirmed China's intention to bring about the result as speedily as possible, seeking to this end the friendly support of the Powers and the use of such foreign financial and technical assistance as might be needed in accordance with the principle of the "Open Door."

Reduction of Chinese military forces.

95. China's excessive expenditures upon military activities have already been alluded to (See paragraphs 60 and 72 above). The relation of such expenditures to other questions dealt with, especially to that of the revenues, was so intimate that the Conference felt bound to record its view, in the hope that such action might strengthen the hands of those elements in China that are opposed to a militarist regime. The subject was broached and discussed, first of all, in the sub-Committee on Chinese Revenue and Tariff; and eventually a Resolution was adopted at the fifth Plenary Session on February 1, 1922, expressing to China the earnest hope of the Conference that immediate and effective steps might be taken by the Chinese Government to reduce the excessive military forces and expenditure now maintained (See Resolution IX, Appendix No. 21, page 220). As I had taken a considerable share in the drafting and promotion of this Resolution in the Sub-Committee, I felt it my duty, when the matter came before the main Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, to make the explanation set forth above (See paragraph 60).

Status of existing commitments concerning China.

96. Another subject on the agenda, the "status of existing commitments" relating to China, resulted in a useful Resolution (See Resolution X, Appendix No.

21, page 220). It has been a disturbing feature in the Far East that certain engagements between the Powers with or relating to China, and many concessions granted by China to the nationals of the Powers, have not been disclosed. In some cases their existence may have been known, but not their terms; and the uncertainties and suspicions thus precipitated have frequently resulted in serious and prolonged disputes. The Resolution is an attempt to reform the practice and to prevent future controversy. It provides, with suitable detail, for the publication of the international obligations of China and of the several Powers in relation to China; while corresponding provisions are laid down in respect of contracts between the nationals of the Powers and any Chinese public authority involving concessions, franchises, options, or preferences. The other Powers having treaty relations with China but not represented at the Conference are to be invited to adhere. The same principle underlies Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations; and in so far as the Resolution covers engagements between States, the Members of the League have already put it into practice.

Sino-Japanese Treaties of 1915 ("Twenty-one Demands")—Spheres of Influence or interest.

97. At the fifteenth meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions on December 12, 1921, the Chinese Delegation brought forward a statement that concluded by asking the Powers "to disavow all claims to a sphere or spheres of interest or of influence or any special interests within the territory of China." On being pressed to be more specific, they presented at the sixteenth meeting a list of "restrictive stipulations from which China desired to be relieved." Among these were set out the series of treaties and exchanges of notes entered into between China and Japan in 1915, following upon the presentation of the so-called "Twenty-one Demands" (See paragraph 83 above). Formal statements, setting forth their respective points of view, made at the thirtieth and thirty-first meetings by the Chinese, Japanese, and American Delegations, were ordered by the Committee to "be reported to the Plenary Session and spread upon the records." A perusal of these statements, the texts of which are included herewith (see Appendix No. 15, page 126), will disclose the difficult nature of the question and the considerations that rendered it impossible for the Conference to take any action beyond the above formal resolution.

Natural resources of China—"Special Interests" and "Open Door."

98. Since they have a bearing upon the subjects that are briefly if vaguely described by the phrases "Special Interests" and "Open Door," certain important statements made by the Japanese and Chinese Delegations with regard to the opening up by China of her vast natural resources for the uses of the world are also included herewith (see Appendix No. 16, page 132). Among these the eloquent speech of Baron Shidehara in Plenary Session at the end of the Conference is of especial interest.

Chinese Eastern Railway.

99. The Conference also took up questions relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway which have been the subject of lengthy consultation between the Powers concerned and which directly affect Siberia as well as China. This railway was built under the direction and supervision of the Russian Government, acting through the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, out of the funds of that Government. Its status is defined by certain contracts, made in 1896 and subsequently between China on the one hand and the railway company and certain Russian banking interests on the other, under which the railway is in effect the property of Russia with certain reversionary rights in China. As it is a vital factor in the economic life of Siberia as well as of Northern Manchuria, and as it constitutes a link in the transcontinental rail-

way system between Europe and the Pacific Ocean, the Powers at the Conference were concerned for its preservation and efficient operation as a free avenue for international commerce. The absence of a recognized Russian Government since 1917 has necessitated certain temporary measures for the preservation and continued operation of this railway. In January, 1919, an arrangement was made between the United States and Japan, to which China, France, Great Britain, and Italy subsequently adhered, whose fundamental purpose was declared to be the temporary operation of the railway with a view to its ultimate return to those in interest without the impairment of any existing rights. The trusteeship thus assumed continues in force. Complex problems of finance, of operation, and of policing have caused serious difficulties to the Finance Committee and to the Technical Board which have been acting in the Far East for the Powers in this matter. Difficulties have also arisen from the attitude of the Chinese Government, who, fearing that their sovereign status in respect of the railway might be prejudiced, have made various claims with respect to operation and finance; while this attitude in turn has aroused anxiety as to the protection of the rights and interests of the foreign stockholders, bond holders, and creditors of the railway. The questions were carefully considered, but in the event it became impossible to reach any final settlement. All that was agreed upon is embodied in the two Resolutions attached hereto. (See Resolutions XI and XII, Appendix No. 21, pages 221-2). In the first Resolution, approved by all the Powers including China, it is agreed that the preservation of the railway for those in interest requires better protection for the line and the persons engaged in its operation and use, a more careful selection of personnel to secure efficiency, and a more economical use of funds to prevent waste; but it is declared that the subject should be dealt with immediately through the proper diplomatic channels. The second Resolution, adopted by the Powers other than China, formally reserves the right to insist hereafter upon the responsibility of China towards the foreign stock holders, bond holders, and creditors, arising from the contracts under which the railway was built, and from the action of China thereunder. The obligations of China in this respect are regarded as a trust resulting from the exercise of power by the Chinese Government over the possession and administration of the line. Although no concrete steps were agreed upon, it may be hoped that these Resolutions, while facilitating future diplomatic efforts to reach a solution, will at the same time impress upon China the serious nature of the responsibilities and duties necessarily attaching to the sovereign rights upon whose recognition she is naturally insistent.

SIBERIA

Siberia.

100. It has been seen that the agenda embraced, under the heading "Pacific and Far Eastern Questions," subjects relating to Siberia as well as to China. While no concrete action was taken by the Conference, yet there was an important exchange of views between the delegations concerned. The particular aspects of the problem that came before the Conference had to do chiefly with the situation created by the military expedition conducted jointly by the Allies in Siberia during 1918 and thereafter. It will be recalled that forces of the British Empire, of the United States and of Japan co-operated in this undertaking, of which all have been withdrawn except a portion of the Japanese. The Japanese Government maintain that the present chaotic political conditions in Siberia render these forces necessary for the preservation of order and the protection of the interests of their nationals resident in Siberia.

Northern Saghalien.

101. Another aspect of the question is concerned with the occupation of the northern part of the Island of Saghalien, which was carried out by Japan in 1920 as an act of reprisal for the massacre by the Russians of a large number of Japanese

subjects at Nicolaievsk. These matters have been the subject of correspondence between the American and Japanese Governments.

Japanese, American and French declarations.

102. At the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth meetings of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, on January 23 and 24, 1922, the Japanese, American and French Delegations made important statements on the whole question. The action of the Conference was confined to a formal Resolution that "these statements be reported to the Conference at its next Plenary Session to be spread upon its records." The text of the statements so recorded is set out herewith (See Appendix No. 17, page 136). The Japanese statement, it will be noted, concludes with the following declaration:

> "In conclusion, the Japanese Delegation is authorised to declare that it is the fixed and settled policy of Japan to respect the territorial integrity of Russia, and to observe the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of that country, as well as the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in every part of the Russian possessions."

As to Northern Saghalien the statement points out that Japan had no alternative but to occupy certain points in the Russian Province of Saghalien in which the massacre was committed, pending the establishment in Russia of a responsible authority with whom the Japanese Government could communicate in order to obtain due satisfaction. It then goes on to say that the occupation "is only a temporary measure and will naturally come to an end as soon as a satisfactory settlement of the question shall have been arranged with an orderly Russian Government."

Mandated Islands.

103. With the subject of "Mandated Islands" in the Pacific it became unnecessary for the Conference to concern itself. Questions between the United States and Japan in relation to the Mandated Islands north of the Equator, already under negotiation between these Powers before the Conference, were settled through the conclusion of the Treaty between them to which reference has already been made (See paragraphs 11 and 17c above). Analogous questions outstanding between the United States and the British Empire are left for settlement by means of direct diplomatic negotiation.

Electrical communications in the Pacific.

104. The subject of "Electrical Communications in the Pacific", also embraced in the agenda, had reference mainly to the allocation of the former German cables captured during the war and ceded to the five Principal Allied and Associated Powers (See Treaty of Versailles, Part VIII, Section I, Article 244, Annex VII). On this no action was taken by the Conference; but arrangements have been made to continue the negotiations between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers that began with the Preliminary International Conference on Electrical Communications at Washington in October, 1920. The discussions will be conducted through the diplomatic representatives of the Powers concerned.

DOMINION REPRESENTATION IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE DELEGATION

Canadian appointment.

105. I ought not to conclude without some account of the general features of Dominion representation at the Conference and of the system and methods of the British Empire Delegation. The nature of my appointment by the Canadian Government as the representative of Canada may be seen from the terms of the Minute of

Council passed, of which a certified copy was handed to me before my departure for Washington (See Appendix No. 18, page 143). The Minute recites "that as a result of telegraphic communication with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom it has been arranged that a representative of Canada should be appointed as a member of the Delegation which will represent the British Empire at the Conference on the Limitation of Armament."

Full-Power.

106. For convenience of reference I also set out herewith (1) the text of the Order in Council sanctioning the issuance by His Majesty the King of the Full-Power necessary to provide me with authority to sign, "for and in the name of His Majesty the King in respect of the Dominion of Canada," such treaties as might be concluded at the Conference; and (2) the text of the Full-Power (which is in the form of Letters Patent) issued in pursuance thereof (See Appendix No. 18, page 143-4). As will be seen from the correspondence with the Secretary General of the Conference, also submitted herewith, the original Full-Powers issued to all the Delegates remain deposited in the archives of the Conference (See Appendix No. 18, page 145). It will be observed that the procedure and formulæ here employed follow the practice adopted at the Paris Peace Conference (*Cf.* Sessional Papers of the Parliament of Canada, Special Session, 1919, No. 41j, page 7-10).

Form of treaties.

107. The style of the treaties concluded at Washington is also of interest (See Appendix No. 21, page 156). In their formal aspects—their preamble, their preliminary statement of purpose, their recital of the names of the plenipotentiaries, and finally their signature—they were drafted according to the scheme of the Treaty of Versailles and the other treaties concluded at Paris. It is "the British Empire" in each case that is recited as one of the Powers that have resolved to conclude the treaty, and that have to that end appointed plenipotentiaries. As the appointment under our constitution proceeds from the King, the usual formal description of His Majesty, which embraces the whole British Empire, follows. Since, however, the assent of their Governments is necessary to commit the Dominions, the names of the plenipotentiaries, appointed on their advice respectively and holding Full-Powers as shown above, are set out; and they are preceded in each case by the name of the Dominion as a distinguishing heading. Finally the treaties are signed on behalf of their respective Dominions by the plenipotentaries so named. A similar formal procedure is followed for the case of India.

Ratification.

108. According to custom the treaties are signed subject to ratification; but of course the method of ratification is determined for each Power by its own constitutional practice. The constitutional convention of the British Empire, under which the final act of ratification by the King of a treaty signed on behalf of a Dominion must be based on the assent of that Dominion, was fixed by the practice of recent years worked out between the members of the Empire themselves. As that practice is entirely within the control and determination of the nations of the Empire, the Washington treaties do not affect it. In like case is the question whether the treaties shall be submitted to Parliament for approval before ratification is recommended, although in this respect the practice is determined by each part of the Empire for itself; for example, it appears from the Speech of His Excellency at the opening of the present Session that with respect to the Washington Treaties the Government consider that the "approval of Parliament ought to precede their ratification on behalf of Canada."

Conference records.

109. It may be mentioned that in the official lists of the Delegations, and wherever in the day to day records the Powers composing the Conference and their respective Delegates were set out, the British Empire Delegation was designated under appropriate sub-headings to indicate the special capacity within the Delegation of the respective Delegates (See Official List of British Empire Delegation and Staff, Appendix No. 18, page 146).

British Empire Delegation.

110. These formal arrangements illustrated a recognized convention based upon a definite principle. In order to commit the British Empire Delegation as a whole to any agreement reached at the Conference, the signature of each Dominion Delegate was necessary in addition to that of the others, and any Dominion Delegate could, if convinced or instructed that his duty lay that way, reserve assent on behalf of his Government. On the other hand, in the internal economy of the body known as the British Empire Delegation the design and effect were to reconcile the principle of diplomatic unity in the Empire's international relations with the principle of co-ordinate autonomy for each self-governing nation. All the British Empire Delegates took part in the meetings of the two main Committees of the Conference, and in the Plenary Sessions; while in the Sub-Committees, whose personnel was always limited to one from each Power, a Dominion Delegate was frequently designated to represent the British Empire. Frequent meetings of the seven British Empire Delegates were held to exchange views, to discuss the Conference problems as they arose, and to reach conclusions; their technical advisers were present to furnish information and advice according to the subject at hand; while the Secretariat, including the Secretaries for the Dominions and India, also attended to assist the meeting, to record the results, and to ensure that any appropriate action should be taken afterward. The agenda of each meeting, with relevant memoranda, drafts and other necessary papers, were circulated to each Delegate in advance by the Secretariat. In the ordinary course the Chairman was Mr. Balfour; in his occasional absence the other Delegates took the Chair in rotation. These arrangements were a reproduction of the practice followed by the British Empire Delegation at Paris.

Secretariat of British Empire Delegation.

111. The British Empire Delegation was served, as already indicated, by a single joint Secretariat, which included a Secretary for each Dominion and for India appointed by their respective Governments. In addition to organization and arrangements for meetings of the British Empire Delegation, the duties of this Secretariat comprised assistance to the Delegation at Conference meetings, correspondence with the Secretary General of the Conference, and, within the Delegation, the issuance of notices of Conference meetings, the summoning of experts thereto, the circulation of Conference and other documents, attendance at Delegation meetings, and many related duties of this character. The Secretary General to the British Empire Delegation, responsible for overseeing these arrangements, was Sir Maurice Hankey (Secretary to the Cabinet of the Government of Great Britain). To those who have had close contact with these matters it is well known how greatly his unique abilities have contributed to carry out effectively the present day principle of co-operation between the Governments of the Empire, which, employed so successfully in the Imperial War Cabinets and in the British Empire Delegation at Paris, has now served equally well at Washington. It is of interest to note that on the recall of Sir Maurice Hankey to urgent duties in Great Britain shortly before the end of the Conference, Mr. Loring C. Christie, who had been acting as Secretary for Canada, was appointed Secretary General to the Delegation. In both capacities Mr. Christie discharged his duties most efficiently and acceptably. I am indebted to him for most valuable assistance in the preparation of this report.

Effect of Delegation arrangements.

112. Under these various arrangements the entire Delegation kept under constant review the questions confronting the Conference and at every stage became aware of developments occurring, not only in the formal meetings of the Conference and of its Committees and Sub-Committees, but also in the course of the many informal conversations between members of Delegations. The Delegation meetings afforded the means for harmonizing the various points of view. They insured that the particular interest of any part of the Empire should be considered by the Conference. For example, the special interests of Canada, Australia and New Zealand were thus taken into account in reaching the formula in the Naval Treaty for preserving the *status quo* in respect of the fortifications of the Pacific islands (see paragraph 39 above); while the special position of India in relation to the Chinese customs tariff on goods entering by land frontiers (see paragraph 78 above) was similarly treated. Again there was the category of questions of high policy, so called; questions that by common understanding are felt by the nations to raise directly the fundamental issues of peace or the reverse; questions therefore of general concern to the whole Empire rather than of particular interest to any part; questions such as those involved in the Quadruple Pacific Treaty, in the equilibrium of power defined in the Naval Treaty, or in matters affecting the future position of the Powers in the Far East. Here too the Delegates were enabled by the meetings of the Delegation to exchange views and to reach in advance conclusions that could be put forward on behalf of the whole Empire. Throughout the Conference each Delegate was in touch with his own Government by means of the telegraphs or the posts. Thus no Dominion could be committed without its consent, and each was enabled to state its view and exert its influence in advance of the formulation of agreement with other Powers. It should be added that in many instances the influence of the Dominions contributed very materially to the conclusions finally reached.

113. I have attempted this description and analysis of the organization of the British Empire Delegation and of its relation to the work of the Conference because this aspect is perhaps of special interest to Canada, and full information thereon is desirable. Doubtless the scheme will be susceptible of improvement as time goes on, but speaking broadly I believe the experience of this Conference has again justified it as a means whereby under our present constitutional system the Empire can effectively act at international gatherings. The formal aspects of the Treaties and of our appearance at the Conference recognize both the principle of unity and that of co-ordinate autonomy; but neither could be real without effective means whereby in advance of action the views of all would be fully and frankly exchanged and considered in common. The organization of the British Empire Delegation provided that means. Given such means and given good will, the experience of this Conference has again shown that agreement and unity may be expected to follow under no compulsion other than that imposed by the common purpose of free and equal peoples to maintain a single allegiance and to recognize their international responsibilities. Throughout the Conference, a cordial and unvarying spirit of co-operation marked the action of the British Empire Delegation; I refer not only to the relations between the principal Delegates, but also to the work of all those who in whatever capacity, whether from Great Britain or the Dominions or India, assisted in the task.

Invitation to the Conference.

114. There has been some public discussion of the position of the Dominions at Washington; it has been perhaps somewhat lacking in a precise definition of the point at issue; but I understand the suggestion to be that there has been some derogation from the status of the Dominions. So far as this alludes to the method of appointment of the Dominion Delegates and their standing in the British Empire Delegation, the issuance of Full Powers, the form of the Treaties, their signature,

and so on, it has been seen that the practice at Washington followed that of the Paris Peace Conference, which is the most recent outstanding precedent. The point I believe has really to do with the form of the invitation. For the Washington Conference the invitations were issued by the United States, and so far as the Empire is concerned it was the Government of Great Britain that was formally addressed (See paragraph 3 above, and Appendix No. 1, page 49). Shortly before the Conference met the suggestion became prominent that an invitation should have been addressed direct to each Dominion Government. Whether in the circumstances the suggestion was timely, whether the idea itself is expedient, what the difficulties might have been in carrying it out, it is no part of my duty to inquire; the point is one of public policy for the Government itself to consider. For the sake of clarification it may be observed however that, so far as the immediate practical aspect is concerned, the forms and practice followed at Washington were not affected by the form of the invitation; they developed independently of it, and it seems clear that in any such case they would so develop in the natural course, since it is for the British Empire to determine for itself the manner in which it will enter into obligations with other Powers. While practically the question did not affect the right of the Dominions to participate in the discussions and to signify for themselves their assent to agreements or their dissent, it does seem to involve considerations as to their status and prestige in international affairs. In that aspect it is not without importance, and it will doubtless present itself to the Governments of the Empire in the future. Whether the solution lies in the direction of separate direct invitations, or of some other alteration, notified to the other Powers, in the present methods of communication, it should leave the Powers under no misapprehension as to constitutional relationships within this Commonwealth of Nations.

115. Two addresses at the close of the Conference, one of them an illuminating summary of its labours given by Mr. Balfour at the sixth Plenary Session on February 4, 1922 (See Appendix No. 19, page 149), the other an impressive statement by President Harding at the final Session on February 6 (See Appendix No. 20, page 153), will be of assistance in estimating the results; I therefore include them with my report.

Conclusion

116. No one will contend that the Conference completely solved every problem that confronted it: but certainly it was the feeling of those who took part, without distinction of nationality, that it made a notable advance in international co-operation. Its concrete results must be estimated as a whole and in their relation to one of the chief purposes, if not the primary purpose, for which it was summoned. In the Far Eastern and Pacific regions there had been a growing tension from which the menace of serious international discord seemed ready to arise. To remove this danger by means of discussion, understanding, agreement, and co-operation was perhaps the highest hope of the Conference, and that hope was in no small measure fulfilled. If it had accomplished less in practical results, it would still have justified the wisdom and foresight of those who summoned it. For out of association in the every day work of such a Conference there arises almost inevitably the quickening spirit of comprehension and good will. Thus in bringing nine nations into this intimate association at Washington the Conference did not minimize but rather illustrated the value of the League of Nations. Not so much by the elaborate machinery with which it is equipped as by the lessons that the nations shall learn at its council boards, will the League give its best service to mankind. It is by this standard that the service of the Washington Conference can best be measured. That the nations shall be taught to bring their differences to such a common council board or to the determination of a judicial or arbitral tribunal is essential and indeed vital. When the public

conscience of the world shall have been so developed and aroused that any nation or government refusing these methods of justice and public right and seeking rather the arbitrament of war will be outlawed by the common voice of humanity, then, perhaps not before, we shall have a certain assurance of world peace.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. L. BORDEN.

The Honourable
W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G., M.P.,
Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs.
Ottawa.

APPENDIX NO. 1

I. Invitation of August 11, 1921, from the President of the United States to the Government of Great Britain to participate in a Conference on the Limitation of Armament to be held in Washington on November 11, 1921.

The President is deeply gratified at the cordial response to his suggestion that there should be a conference on the subject of limitation of armaments in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions should also be discussed.

Productive labour is staggering under an economic burden too heavy to be borne unless the present vast public expenditures are greatly reduced, and it is idle to look for stability or the assurance of social justice or the security of peace while wasteful and unproductive outlays deprive effort of its just reward and defeat the reasonable expectation of progress.

The enormous disbursements in the rivalries of armaments manifestly constitute the greater part of the incumbrance upon enterprise and national prosperity, and avoidable or extravagant expense of this nature is not only without economic justification but is a constant menace to the peace of the world rather than an assurance of its preservation. Yet there would seem to be no ground to expect the halting of these increasing outlays unless the Powers most largely concerned find a satisfactory basis for an agreement to effect their limitation.

The time is believed to be opportune for these Powers to approach this subject directly and in conference; and, while in the discussion of limitation of armaments the question of naval armament may naturally have first place, it has been thought best not to exclude questions pertaining to other armament, to the end that all practicable measures of relief may have appropriate consideration. It may also be found advisable to formulate proposals by which in the interest of humanity the use of new agencies of war may be suitably controlled.

It is, however, quite clear that there can be no final assurance of the peace of the world in the absence of the desire for peace, and the prospect of reduced armaments is not a hopeful one unless this desire finds expression in a practical effort to remove the causes of misunderstanding and to seek ground for agreement as to principles and their application.

It is the earnest wish of this Government that through an interchange of views with the facilities afforded by a conference it may be possible to find a solution of Pacific and Far Eastern problems, of unquestioned importance at this time, that is, such common understanding with respect to matters which have been and are of international concern as may serve to promote enduring friendships among our peoples.

It is not the purpose of this Government to attempt to define the scope of the discussion in relation to the Pacific and Far East, but rather to leave this to be the subject of suggestions to be exchanged before the meeting of the conference, in the expectation that the spirit of friendship and a cordial appreciation of the importance of the elimination of sources of controversy will govern the final decision.

Accordingly, in pursuance of the proposal which has been made and in the light of the gracious indication of its acceptance, the President invites the Government of Great Britain to participate in a conference on the subject of limitation of armaments, in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions will also be discussed, to be held in Washington on the 11th November, 1921.

II. Note of August 19, 1921, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the American Ambassador at London accepting the invitation of the President of the United States.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.I., 19th August, 1921.

YOUR EXCELLENCY.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation proffered to His Majesty's Government by the Government of the United States, to participate in a conference at Washington, beginning on the 11th November next, for the discussion of the limitation of armaments, and in connection therewith, of the international problems presented by the Pacific and the Far East.

2. It is with sincere gratification that I have the honour, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, to request Your Excellency to convey to the United States Government, our ready acceptance of their invitation to take part in this auspicious meeting, with the objects of which His Majesty's Government and the British nation are in whole-hearted sympathy. It is the earnest and confident hope of His Majesty's Government that this conference, approached, as it will be, by all concerned in a spirit of courage, friendliness and mutual understanding, may achieve far-reaching results, that will conduce to the prosperity and peace of the world.

I have the honour to be with the highest consideration, etc.

(Sgd.) CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

His Excellency,
The Honourable
GEORGE HARVEY,
etc., etc., etc.

APPENDIX NO. 2

Extract from the Summary of Proceedings of the Conference of Prime Ministers and Representatives of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, and India, held in London, June, July, and August, 1921 (See British Parliamentary Paper [Cmd. 1474], 1921, pages 3-5).

The problems of the Western Pacific and the Far East, together with the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, were also fully discussed; and President Harding's invitation to a Conference on Disarmament was warmly welcomed by all the members of the Conference. The following statement, made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on the 11th July, represents the general view of all members of the Conference on the main issues of the Pacific, as also on the question of disarmament:—

"The broad lines of Imperial policy in the Pacific and the Far East were the very first subjects to which we addressed ourselves at the meetings of the Imperial Cabinet, having a special regard to the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, the future of China, and the bearing of both those questions on the relations of the British Empire with the United States. We were guided in our deliberations by three main considerations. In Japan we have an old and proved ally. The agreement of twenty years' standing between us has been of very great benefit, not only to ourselves and her, but to the peace of the Far East. In China there is a very numerous people, with great potentialities, who esteem our friendship highly, and whose interests we, on our side, desire to assist and advance. In the United States we see to-day, as we have always seen, the people closest to our own aims and ideals with whom it is for us, not merely a desire and an interest, but a deeply-rooted instinct to consult and co-operate. Those were the main considerations in our meetings, and upon them we were unanimous. The object of our discussions was to find a method combining all these three factors in a policy which would remove the danger of heavy naval expenditure in the Pacific, with all the evils which such an expenditure entails, and would ensure the development of all legitimate national interests of the Far East.

"We had, in the first place, to ascertain our exact position with regard to the Anglo-Japanese Agreement. There had been much doubt as to whether the notification to the League of Nations made last July constituted a denunciation of the agreement in the sense of clause 6. If it did, it would have been necessary to decide upon some interim measure regarding the agreement pending fuller discussions with the other Pacific Powers, and negotiations with this object in view were, in point of fact, already in progress. If, on the other hand, it did not, the agreement would remain in force until denounced, whether by Japan or by ourselves, and would not be actually determined until twelve months from the date when notice of denunciation was given. The Japanese Government took the view that no notice of denunciation had yet been given. This view was shared by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; but, as considerable doubt existed, we decided, after a preliminary discussion in the Imperial Cabinet, to refer the question to the Lord Chancellor, who considered it with the Law Officers of the Crown, and held that no notice of denunciation had yet been given.

"It follows that the Anglo-Japanese Agreement remains in force unless it is denounced, and will lapse only at the expiration of twelve months from the time when notice of denunciation is given. It is, however, the desire of both the British Empire and Japan that the agreement should be brought into complete harmony with the Covenant of the League of Nations, and that wherever the Covenant and the

agreement are inconsistent, the terms of the Covenant shall prevail. Notice to this effect has now been given to the League.

"The broader discussion of Far Eastern and Pacific policy to which we then turned showed general agreement on the main lines of the course which the Imperial Cabinet desired to pursue. I have already explained that the first principle of our policy was friendly co-operation with the United States. We are all convinced that upon this, more than any single factor, depends the peace and well-being of the world. We also desire, as I have stated, to maintain our close friendship and co-operation with Japan. The greatest merit of that valuable friendship is that it harmonizes the influence and activities of the two greatest Asiatic Powers, and thus constitutes an essential safeguard to the well-being of the British Empire and peace of the East. We also aim at preserving the open door in China, and at giving the Chinese people every opportunity of peaceful progress and development.

"In addition to these considerations, we desire to safeguard our own vital interests in the Pacific, and to preclude any competition in naval armaments between the Pacific Powers. All the representatives of the Empire agreed that our standpoint on these questions should be communicated with complete frankness to the United States, Japan and China, with the object of securing an exchange of views which might lead to more formal discussion and conference. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs accordingly held conversations last week with the American and Japanese Ambassadors and the Chinese Minister, at which he communicated to them the views of the Imperial Cabinet, and asked in turn for the views of their respective Governments. He expressed at these conversations a very strong hope that this exchange of views might, if their Governments shared our desire in that respect, pave the way for a Conference on the problems of the Pacific and the Far East.

"The views of the President of the United States were made public by the American Government this morning. It is known to the House, Mr. Harding has taken the momentous step of inviting the Powers to a Conference on the limitation of armaments, to be held in Washington in the near future, and he also suggests a preliminary meeting on Pacific and Far Eastern questions between the Powers most directly interested in the peace and welfare of that great region, which is assuming the first importance in international affairs. I need not say that we welcome with the utmost pleasure President Harding's wise and courteous initiative. In saying this I know that I speak for the Empire as a whole. The world has been looking to the United States for such a lead. I am confident that the House will esteem it as an act of far-seeing statesmanship and will wholeheartedly wish it success. I need hardly say that no effort will be lacking to make it so on the part of the British Empire, which shares to the full the liberal and progressive spirit inspiring it."

In accordance with the suggestion which was believed to have been made by the American Government that the Conference on Disarmament should be preceded by friendly conversations or consultations between the Powers who were principally concerned in the future of the Far East and the Pacific, the Imperial Conference, anxious that for the Anglo-Japanese Agreement should be substituted some larger arrangement between the three Great Powers concerned, namely, the United States of America, Japan and Great Britain, and holding the firm conviction that the later discussions on disarmament, to which they attached a transcendent importance, could best be made effective by a previous mutual understanding on Pacific questions between those Powers, devoted many hours of examination to the question how such an understanding could best be arrived at; where the proposed conversations could best be held; in what manner the representatives of the British Dominions, who were so vitally affected, could most easily participate in them; and upon what broad principles of policy it was desirable to proceed. It was difficult for the Dominion Prime Ministers, owing to the exigencies of time and space, to attend at Washington late in the autumn.

APPENDIX No. 3

Note of February 4, 1922, from the British Minister at The Hague to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of The Netherlands, with regard to the Quadruple Pacific Treaty and the rights of The Netherlands in relation to her insular possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

BRITISH LEGATION, THE HAGUE, February 4th, 1922.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,—The British Empire has concluded on December 13, 1921, with the United States of America, France and Japan, a treaty with a view to the preservation of general peace and the maintenance of their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean. They have agreed thereby as between themselves to respect their rights in relation to these possessions and dominions.

The Netherlands not being signatory to the said treaty and The Netherlands possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean therefore not being included in the agreement referred to, His Britannic Majesty's Government, anxious to forestall any conclusion contrary to the spirit of the treaty, desire to declare that it is firmly resolved to respect the rights of The Netherlands in relation to her insular possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

In bringing the foregoing to the knowledge of Your Excellency by the instruction of my Government I avail myself of this occasion, Monsieur le Ministre, to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Sgd.) C. M. MARLING.

HIS EXCELLENCY,
JONKHEER VAN KARNEBEEK,
etc., etc., etc.

APPENDIX No. 4

Statements on behalf of the Delegations on the communication of the Quadruple Pacific Treaty to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament at its fourth Plenary Session, Washington, December 10, 1921.

(*Unrevised text*)

STATEMENT BY SENATOR LODGE ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION

SENATOR LODGE (*speaking in English*): Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Conference, I should be insensible, indeed, if I did not feel deeply gratified by the opportunity which has come to me to lay before the Conference the draft of a treaty, the terms of which have been agreed upon by four of the great powers of the earth in regard to the islands of the Pacific, which they control, either as possessions or dominions. I will begin by reading to the Conference the treaty, which is both brief and simple, and yet I am sure is full of meaning and importance to the world's peace.

[*At this point Senator Lodge read the text of the Treaty.* See *Appendix No. 21 page 208.*]

The signing of this treaty is, on the part of the United States, subject to the making of a convention with Japan concerning the status of the island of Yap and what are termed the mandated islands in the Pacific Ocean north of the Equator, the negotiations in regard to which are almost concluded, and also to the reservations with respect to what are termed the mandated islands in the Pacific Ocean south of the Equator.

It should also be observed that the controversies to which the proposed treaty refers do not embrace questions which, according to principles of international law, lie exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective powers.

The Conference will perceive that I spoke correctly when I referred to the terms of the treaty as simple. To put it in a few words, the treaty provides that the four signatory powers will agree as between themselves to respect their insular possessions and dominions in the region of the Pacific, and that if any controversy should arise as to such rights all the high contracting parties shall be invited to a joint conference looking to the adjustment of such controversy. They agree to take similar action in the case of aggression by any other power upon these insular possessions or dominions. The agreement is to remain in force for ten years, and after ratification under the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties the existing agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate. And that is all. Each signer is bound to respect the rights of the others and before taking action in any controversy to consult with them. There is no provision for the use of force to carry out any of the terms of the agreement, and no military or naval sanction lurks anywhere in the background or under cover of these plain and direct clauses.

The surest way to prevent war is to remove the causes of war. This is an attempt to remove causes of war over a great area of the globe's surface by reliance upon the good faith and honest intentions of the nations which sign the treaty, solving all differences through the processes of diplomacy and joint consideration and conciliation. No doubt we shall hear it said that the region to which this agreement applies is one most unlikely to give birth to serious disputes, and therefore an agreement of this

character is of little consequence. History unhappily has shown that there is no corner of the earth so remote or so valueless that it is not capable of giving cause for controversy or even for war between the tribes and the nations of mankind. But the islands of the Pacific although remote from the dwelling places of the mass of humanity, are far from valueless. The islands of the southwestern Pacific extend over a vast space in that great ocean. They reach from the Marquesas on the east to the Philippines on the west; from the Aleutian Islands on the north nearly to the Antarctic Circle on the south. They are far more numerous than is generally realized. I do not know what the total number is, but I am informed as to the Philippines, and it appears that this group alone contains over 3,100 islands, of which 1,600 have names. We have all probably heard of the remark of Robert Louis Stevenson, when on leaving one of the Pacific islands he was asked how he was going to Samoa. He replied that he should just go out and turn to the left. These islands are, comparatively speaking, so dense that we might describe them in the words of Browning, as the

> "Sprinkled isles,
> "Lily on lily that o'erlace the sea—"

And yet the region through which they are scattered is so vast that the isles of Greece and the Aegean Sea, so famous in history and in poetry, could easily be lost therein and continue unnoticed except by wandering seamen or stray adventurers. They range from Australia, continental in magnitude, to atolls where there are no dwellers but the builders of the coral reefs or lonely rocks marking the peaks of mountains which rise up from the ocean's floor through miles of water before they touch the air. To the western and the eastern world alike most of the islands of the southwestern Pacific are little known. There still lingers about them the charm so compelling and so fascinating which an undiscovered country has for the sons of men who are weary of main-travelled roads and the trampled highways of trade and commerce which cover the surface of the patient earth. Upon these islands still shines the glamour of romance in the stories of Melville and the writings of Robert Louis Stevenson, to whom the South Seas gave both a grave and a monument imperishable as his own fame.

But the Pacific islands are much more than this. They possess certain qualities other than natural beauty and romantic charm, which to many minds are more enticing. The larger ones are rich in many ways, fertile in the gifts of soil and climate and in other forms of riches desired by men, which extend from the untold mineral resources of Australia to the pearls which are brought from the depths of the ocean. There are among them all great areas of forest and of plain fit for the support and prosperity of civilized man. In a word, they have a very great material value, largely undeveloped; and where this condition exists the desires of men will enter; and conflicting human desires have throughout recorded history been breeders of war.

Thus far the wastes of the Pacific Ocean with all the crowding islands, except on the edges of the continents, have not been the scene of great wars; and yet not many years have passed since three great nations sent their warships to Samoa because there was a dispute in regard to those distant islands. Therefore an agreement among the nations controlling these islands has a very serious importance to the peace of the world. We make the experiment here in this treaty of trying to assure peace in that immense region by trusting the preservation of its tranquility to the good faith of the nations responsible for it. The world has just passed through a war the very memory of which makes us shudder. We all believe deep in our hearts that this hideous destruction of life, this suffering and ruin which still beset us, must not be permitted to come again if we can prevent it. If the nations of the earth are still in the innermost recesses of their consciousness planning or dreaming of coming wars and longing for conquests, no treaties of partition and no alliances can stay them; but if, as I firmly hope, the world has learned a frightful lesson from the awful experiences of

the Great War of 1914, then our surest appeal in order to prevent wars in the future must be to the hearts, the sympathies, the reason, and the higher impulses of mankind.

Such an appeal we make to-day by this agreement among four great nations. We rely upon their good faith to carry out the terms of this instrument, knowing that by so doing they will prevent war should controversies ever arise among them. If this spirit prevails and rules we can have no better support than the faith of nations. For one, I devoutly believe the spirit of the world is such that we can trust to the good faith and the high purposes which the treaty I have laid before you embodies and enshrines.

Agreements of this kind I know have often been made before, only to fail. But there has been a far-reaching change in the mental condition of men and women everywhere That which really counts is the intention of the nations who make the agreement. In this hour of trial and darkness which has followed the war with Germany the spirit of the world is no longer the same. If we enter upon this agreement, which rests only upon the will and honour of those who sign it, we at least make the great experiment and appeal to the men and women of the nations to help us sustain it in spirit and in truth.

STATEMENT BY MR. HUGHES ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION

THE CHAIRMAN *(speaking in English)*: Gentlemen, we have been dealing with a very simple paper. Probably you would not be able to find an international document couched in more simple or even briefer terms: but we are again reminded that the great things are the simple ones. I firmly believe that when this agreement takes effect we shall have gone further in the direction of securing an enduring peace than by anything that has yet been done.

STATEMENT BY MR. VIVIANI ON BEHALF OF THE FRENCH DELEGATION

MR. VIVIANI (*speaking in French*): Gentlemen, in the name of the Government of the French Republic, which today has conferred on me its authority and which speaks through my voice, I assent, without reticence and without reservation, to everything implied in the agreement just read by Mr. Lodge, who has followed it up with an analysis at once so simple and so powerful.

The moment that the final ratifications have been exchanged here, France will assume the obligations growing out of this pact, just as she will exercise the rights conferred on her by it. Amid this gathering of nations whose custom it is to honour their signature, I am entitled to say, speaking of this treaty, that France is in her rightful place here—France, who throughout the entire course of her history has scrupulously fulfilled her obligations and only a few years since offered up the blood of her sons that her plighted word might be kept.

We have been enlightened as to the juridical and diplomatic value of this agreement by the simple words of Mr. Lodge's analysis. It is fitting, however, to pause a moment, if only to mark the unity of our purpose. We fully understand that four great Powers bind themselves to respect their mutual rights as far as the islands and dominions of the Pacific are concerned; we understand that if some controversy should loom up on the horizon which cannot be settled through the ordinary workings of diplomacy, these Powers shall take counsel together; we understand that should the rights of these Powers be imperilled by the aggressive

action of another Power, measures would be taken to meet this situation. The treaty provides for a duration of ten years. At the moment of its ratification the Anglo-Japanese alliance comes to an end.

So much for the juridical value of this document. We should, however, be remiss indeed—we should be slighting the open-handed and sumptuous hospitality offered us by America and failing in our manifest duty, if we did not attempt to stress the moral worth of the agreement and thereby give this memorable day its true historic character. This moral value has just been alluded to by Mr. Lodge; he has pointed out that when four great Powers are determined that peace shall prevail in a given part of the world, the concert of these Powers, without provision for naval or military action, is all that is needed to assure the preservation, the guaranty and the protection of that peace; and I say here, in this illustrious hall, in this tribune so exalted that however feeble may be the voice speaking here it will be heard throughout the universe, that it is a good thing that this example of cohesion has been given the world. Now that the pact has been read, now that our signatures are united and the community of our consciences and purposes has been affirmed, I am more than ever justified in saying that this Conference, to which we have had the honour of being invited, in which we are proud to play a part, has proved itself fully successful.

Let me say, however, that when the call of America reached us, when we replied to that call by a direct acceptance, by our presence here, we knew that we were bound to run certain risks. Mr. Lodge in the eloquent speech which he has just read, has alluded to them not without sadness. We must look facts in the face. Ever since the Armistice a sort of tragic disillusionment has been striking into the souls of the peoples as they compared their sacrifices with the results of these sacrifices and wondered whether the triumph of justice has been commensurate with their efforts. And what was to come out of this Conference? Was it to be merely one more meeting, one more consultation? What would issue from it—light or darkness? We have just heard the reply to this question. I may say here that, thanks to the limitation of naval armament, thanks to the treaty which has brought us together, it is proved that the Conference has fully succeeded and that the peoples of the earth may now believe in intellectual progress, in moral progress and in the progress of conscience.

You have reminded us, Mr. Lodge, that our treaty deals with vast remote regions, and you have uttered the wish that this same will to peace might be extended to other parts of the world. We Frenchmen, at any rate, cannot turn deaf ears to such words—we who represent a country ravaged by a hideous and ghastly war which has filled the land with mourning and covered our soil with fifteen hundred thousand tombs, so thickly strewn that we know not whether the miserly Spring will give us flowers enough to adorn the graves of our dead. No word exists which could be better received by French ears than the word "peace."

As for the War, France left nothing undone which might avert it. I who am now speaking to you was head of the Government during those crucial hours; on July 31, 1914, I took the responsibility, unparalleled in all history, of ordering the French armies to withdraw for a space of ten kilometers from our frontier; for the sake of avoiding the conflict, I delivered over to the enemy a part of the soil of my country. I took the responsibility of being the last to order mobilization in a Europe driven to arms; I waited until the last hour, the last minute, as long as the faintest glow of hope remained. Then we were forced to take up our arms and do battle once more for justice, to fight not only for France and her honour, but for the liberty of the world and the fate of civilization.

Now our arms have been thrown down. But allow me—I have no wish to speak here in the name of the other nations of Europe, though I feel sure that the words of my colleagues, were they to utter them, would harmonize with my own—allow me,

I say, to make one observation: we do not ask you to take part in the affairs of Europe; we respect the national sovereignty of America; but if you judge us, have faith in us and pass sentence with justice. That old Continent of Europe has been tormented for twenty centuries by every passion—political, religious, national and international; the blood and tears of mankind have been poured out over her in floods; her frontiers have been trampled under foot; storms of hatred have raged from one end of Europe to the other; and, as a finishing touch, this great shameful war, of which you have spoken, has heaped up its material and moral devastation in every country. A war, did I say? It was no war. You did not take part in a war, but in a revolution. We have laid low militarism and autocracy; we have raised up from the tomb, towards life and light, young peoples which are still untrained and which must yet pass through the novitiate of liberty. In view of all this, how could you expect that we should instantly regain our balance; how could you expect that peace should return to Europe; how could you fail to see that hatred and difficulties must still linger, just as the surface of the ocean remains troubled even though the tempest has passed? Have faith in us. Already we have taken heart through our contact with you.

The men who are gathered here, who have had the stern task of taking up arms for justice's sake, and that other unexpected task of being forced to organize a shattered society, pledge themselves to leave nothing undone in order that universal peace may prevail between men and nations and that this peace may become final. But it must be understood that peace will never be final until justice shall have been satisfied.

STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE DELEGATION

Mr. Balfour (*speaking in English*): Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Conference, you have heard an exposition by Senator Lodge of the contents of this treaty, admirable in its clarity, perfect in its literary form, and you have just heard the way in which this treaty strikes a great Frenchman in its world relations; you have heard his views, in an eloquent speech by one of the greatest masters of eloquence now living.

So far as I am concerned, I would most gladly leave the matter in their hands, for I have nothing to add to what they have said upon the general aspects of the treaty. If I rise to occupy your attention for one or two moments it is not to deal with the treaty in its entirety, but merely to say something about one clause in that treaty in which only my friends from Japan and the British delegation can regard themselves as immediately interested, although I think it touches, in truth and in reality, the interests of the whole world.

You will all have noticed that clause four provides that when this treaty receives its ratification at the hands of the signatory Powers, at that moment the treaty between Japan and Great Britain comes to an end. Now, I am perfectly well aware that the treaty between Great Britain and Japan has been the cause of much searching of heart, of some suspicions, of a good deal of animadversion in important sections of opinion in the United States, and I think that from the historical point of view that attitude may at first cause surprise, for certainly nothing was further from the thoughts of the original framers of the treaty between Japan and Great Britain than that it could touch in the remotest way, either for good or for evil, the interests of the United States. The United States seemed as remote from any subject touched in the original agreement, as Chile or Peru.

Now what has caused the change in what I think was the original view taken in the United States by all sections of opinion? To what is it that the change of opinion is due? I think it is due to the fact that a state of international tension did arise in the Pacific area—and I hope I may incidentally say that it is now forever set at

rest—but at all events it did arise in the area of the Pacific Ocean, and critics in the United States began to say to themselves, "Why is there this treaty between Japan and Great Britain? What further interest does it serve?" They called to mind the fact that it originally came into being on account of the aggressive attitude taken in Far Eastern affairs by Russia and by Germany, and they asked themselves, "Is there any further danger from Russia? Is there any further peril to be feared from Germany?" And when they answered that question, as of course they were obliged to answer it, in the negative; when they perceived that the practical objects for which the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was brought into being no longer existed, that history had wiped them out, they said to themselves, "Why, then, is this treaty continued? May it not in certain conceivable eventualities prove hampering and injurious in case strained relations should become yet more strained?"

I understand that point of view; but there is another point of view which I want you to understand, and with which even those who disagree with it will sympathize. There is no audience that I would rather appeal to than an American audience on the point I am just going to mention. This treaty, remember, was not a treaty that had to be renewed; it was a treaty than ran until it was formally denounced by one of the two parties to it. It is true that the objects for which the treaty had been created no longer required international attention. But, after all, that treaty (or its predecessors) had been in existence within a few days of twenty years. It had served a great purpose in two great wars. It had stood the strain of common sacrifices, common anxieties, common efforts, common triumphs.

When two nations have been united in that fiery ordeal, they cannot at the end of it take off their hats one to the other and politely part as two strangers part who travel together for a few hours in a railway train. Something more, something closer, unites them than the mere words of the treaty; and, as it were, gratuitously and without a cause to tear up the written contract, although it serves no longer any valid or effective purpose, may lead to misunderstandings in one nation just as much as the maintenance of that treaty has led to misunderstandings in another. Great Britain therefore found herself between the possibilities of two misunderstandings; a misunderstanding if she retained the treaty, a misunderstanding if she denounced the treaty; and we have long come to the conclusion that the only possible way out of this impasse, the only possible way of removing those suspicions and difficulties which are some of the greatest obstacles to that condition of serene peace which is the only tolerable condition, after all, for civilized people, was that we should annul, merge, destroy, as it were, this ancient and outworn and unnecessary agreement and replace it by something new, something effective, which should embrace all the Powers concerned in the vast area of the Pacific.

I hope that at not too great length I have explained the frame of mind in which my Government approached this difficult problem. The solution is one which gives me a satisfaction which I find it difficult, which I find it impossible adequately to express in words.

It so happens that I was at the head of the British administration which, twenty years ago, brought the first Anglo-Japanese alliance into existence. It so happens that I was at the head of the British administration which brought into existence the entente between the British Empire and France. And through all my life I have been a constant, ardent and persistent advocate of intimate and friendly relations between the two great branches of the English-speaking race. You may well conceive therefore, how deep is my satisfaction when I see all these four Powers putting their signature to a treaty which I believe will for all time ensure perfect harmony and co-operation between them in the great region with which the treaty deals.

Mr. Chairman, you told us at the beginning of this part of our meeting, most truly, that this treaty did not strictly come within the four corners of the Conference program. That statement was perfectly accurate; but no man or woman who has

listened to this discussion, who has heard Senator Lodge read and comment on the treaty, who has heard Mr. Viviani's eloquent statement of the effect it has produced on his country, can consider the substance and matter of the treaty itself without seeing that whether or not it be within the strict program of our Conference, nothing is more germane to its spirit, and nothing that we could possibly have done would better prepare the way for that diminution of naval armament which I hope will be one of our greatest triumphs.

STATEMENT BY PRINCE TOKUGAWA ON BEHALF OF THE JAPANESE DELEGATION

PRINCE TOKUGAWA *(speaking in English)*: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, although it is unnecessary to add to what has already been said by Senator Lodge, Mr. Viviani and Mr. Balfour, I hope, Mr. Chairman, I shall be permitted to say a few words.

The terms of the important pact assuring mutual security and friendship have just been made known. It is needless for me to say that all Japan will approve the consummation of this work. Japan will rejoice in this pledge of peace upon the Pacific Ocean.

As to the Anglo-Japanese agreement which is soon to terminate, I desire to associate myself with the words of appreciation so ably expressed by our distinguished colleague, Mr. Balfour, with respect to the glorious service which that agreement has done for the preservation of peace and liberty.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR SCHANZER ON BEHALF OF THE ITALIAN DELEGATION

SENATOR SCHANZER *(speaking in English)*: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Conference, the Italian Delegation is very much gratified by the public announcement of the agreement reached between the four great Powers having insular possessions in the Pacific Ocean, which was courteously communicated to us previously to its conclusion.

Any measure aiming at the creation of guaranties for the safeguard of peace in the world cannot but meet with our fullest consent. The principles involved in the agreement are entirely in accordance with the main lines of policy inspired by the high aim of the peaceful elimination of conflicts between nations.

We therefore express our full confidence that this agreement will represent the most firm and lasting guaranties for the safeguarding of peace in the Pacific.

STATEMENT BY JONKHEER VAN KARNEBEEK ON BEHALF OF THE NETHERLANDS DELEGATION

JONKHEER VAN KARNEBEEK *(speaking in English)*: Mr. Chairman, may I say a few words in addition to those which have already been spoken by others?

I feel that this is a great meeting. It is a meeting, Mr. Chairman, in which you have been able to produce the first results of the fruitful international collaboration which you have directed, and you have been able at the same time to explain those results and commend them to a world which is eagerly listening. Mr. Chairman, you have referred to the resolutions with respect to China. We have assented, and we have done it in the fullest sympathy with the spirit which has animated the Con-

ference. In the second place, public announcement has been made of the treaty which is going to be concluded between the United States of America, the British Empire, France and Japan. Mr. Chairman, I want to seize this opportunity to state that I feel that in my country, Holland, this treaty will be received with great sympathy, because in that country it will be felt that it constitutes and embodies an endeavour to promote peace and tranquility in these far-off regions neighbouring The Netherlands' possessions. We feel that it is an endeavour which may be a new and a happy beginning in the world's history, and for which you, Mr. Chairman, among others, may be sincerely congratulated.

When as a corollary to this treaty, Mr. Chairman, the resolutions concerning China shall have finally been incorporated in a general understanding of policy of all the Powers interested, and such understanding extended to such matters as you have mentioned in connection with the status quo in general, then, Mr. Chairman, a great step will have been taken on the ascending road which leads to the restoration of confidence, and restoration of confidence, Mr. Chairman, I believe, is what the world wants and what we are here for.

STATEMENT BY MR. SZE ON BEHALF OF THE CHINESE DELEGATION

Mr. Sze *(speaking in English)*: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I rise to associate myself with the previous speakers in expressing great satisfaction at the results that have already been accomplished by this Conference.

The Chinese Delegation notes with gratification the intention of the Powers agreeing to the draft treaty reported this morning to preserve general peace and to adjust by peaceful means all matters of controversy that may arise between them with reference to their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific.

The Chinese Delegation anticipates, as indicated by our distinguished Chairman, that this agreement will be supplemented by a further convention to which all the Powers, including China, will be parties, which will adjust conditions in the Far East upon a basis satisfactory to all the Powers, and which it is hoped will provide for the amicable settlement of any future controversies that may arise.

The Chinese delegation has been greatly impressed by the friendliness with which the discussions in the Conference on the proposals by us, as on other matters, have been carried on, and it is convinced that a satisfactory solution can be found for the remaining questions which represent Chinese sovereignty and her legitimate aspirations. China, for her part, will do what she can to bring this about, and will at all times give her whole-hearted help in the maintenance of the most friendly relations between herself and the other Powers and thus add to the effort for the preservation of peace in the Pacific and the Far East.

STATEMENT BY BARON DE CARTIER ON BEHALF OF THE BELGIAN DELEGATION

Baron de Cartier *(speaking in French)*: Gentlemen, I consider it an honour to concur with all my heart in the eloquent words which have just fallen from the lips of our honourable colleagues and which have given to this great historic day its full value and its full bearing.

STATEMENT BY VISCOUNT D'ALTE ON BEHALF OF THE PORTUGUESE DELEGATION

Viscount d'Alte *(speaking in English):* Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I can add but little to all that my distinguished colleagues who sit around this table have so ably said today; but I may perhaps be forgiven if I endeavour to draw attention to a notable feature of the agreement which has today been the object of our thoughts. Even more than the words in which it is written, it is the spirit in which this memorable agreement was conceived that will fill the whole civilized world with high hopes for the future. It would of course be easy to evade any of the clauses of the treaty of which I am speaking; it would even seem as if the men who have drafted it have tried to signify that they did not place their main reliance and the achievement of their aims in a long series of carefully worded clauses. Only four Powers who repose the most implicit trust in the honour and integrity of each other could sign a treaty such as this. And it is this fact that gives the agreement its tremendous binding power. The confidence so fully given, no nation would dare to betray.

APPENDIX NO. 5

I. Statement by Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States and Head of the American Delegation, announcing the "Proposal of the United States for a Limitation of Naval Armament" to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, at its first Plenary Session, Washington, November 12, 1921; and

II. The Proposal.

I.—STATEMENT BY MR. HUGHES

Mr. Hughes *(speaking in English)*: Gentlemen, it is with a deep sense of privilege and responsibility that I accept the honour you have conferred.

Permit me to express the most cordial appreciation of the assurances of friendly co-operation which have been generously expressed by the representatives of all the invited Governments. The earnest desire and purpose, manifested in every step in the approach to this meeting, that we should meet the reasonable expectation of a watching world by effective action suited to the opportunity is the best augury for the success of the Conference.

The President invited the Governments of the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan to participate in a conference on the subject of limitation of armament, in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions would also be discussed. It would have been most agreeable to the President to have invited all the Powers to take part in this Conference, but it was thought to be a time when other considerations should yield to the practical requirements of the existing exigency, and in this view the invitation was extended to the group known as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, which, by reason of the conditions produced by the war, control in the main the armament of the world. The opportunity to limit armament lies within their grasp.

It is recognized, however, that the interests of other Powers in the Far East made it appropriate that they should be invited to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern problems, and, with the approval of the five Powers, an invitation to take part in the discussion of those questions has been extended to Belgium, China, the Netherlands, and Portugal.

The inclusion of the proposal for the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions was not for the purpose of embarrassing or delaying an agreement for limitation of armament, but rather to support that undertaking by availing ourselves of this meeting to endeavour to reach a common understanding as to the principles and policies to be followed in the Far East and thus greatly to diminish, and if possible wholly to remove, discernible sources of controversy. It is believed that by interchanges of views at this opportune time the Governments represented here may find a basis of accord and thus give expression to their desire to assure enduring friendship.

In the public discussions which have preceded the Conference, there have been apparently two competing views: one, that the consideration of armament should await the result of the discussion of Far Eastern questions, and another, that the latter discussion should be postponed until an agreement for limitation of armament has been reached. I am unable to find sufficient reason for adopting either of these extreme views. I think that it would be most unfortunate if we should disappoint the

hopes which have attached to this meeting by a postponement of the consideration of the first subject. The world looks to this Conference to relieve humanity of the crushing burden created by competition in armament, and it is the view of the American Government that we should meet that expectation without any unnecessary delay. It is, therefore, proposed that the Conference should proceed at once to consider the question of the limitation of armament.

This, however, does not mean that we must postpone the examination of Far Eastern questions. These questions, of vast importance, press for solution. It is hoped that immediate provision may be made to deal with them adequately, and it is suggested that it may be found to be entirely practicable through the distribution of the work among designated committees to make progress to the ends sought to be achieved without either subject being treated as a hindrance to the proper consideration and disposition of the other.

The proposal to limit armament by an agreement of the Powers is not a new one, and we are admonished by the futility of earlier efforts. It may be well to recall the noble aspirations which were voiced twenty-three years ago in the imperial rescript of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia. It was then pointed out with clarity and emphasis that "The intellectual and physical strength of the nations, labour and capital, are for the major part diverted from their natural applications and unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which, though to-day regarded as the last word of science, are destined to-morrow to lose all value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress, and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in their development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each Power increase, so do they less and less fulfil the object which the Governments have set before themselves. The economic crises, due in great part to the system of armaments *à outrance* and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war materials, are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden, which the peoples have more and more difficulty in bearing. It appears evident, then, that if this state of things were prolonged it would inevitably lead to the calamity which it is desired to avert, and the horrors of which make every thinking man shudder in advance. To put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty which is to-day imposed on all States."

It was with this sense of obligation that His Majesty the Emperor of Russia proposed the Conference, which was "to occupy itself with this grave problem" and which met at The Hague in the year 1899. Important as were the deliberations and conclusions of that Conference especially with respect to the pacific settlement of international disputes, its result in the specific matter of limitation of armament went no further than the adoption of a final resolution setting forth the opinion "that the restriction of military charges, which are at present a heavy burden on the world, is extremely desirable for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind," and the utterance of the wish that the governments "may examine the possibility of an agreement as to the limitation of armed forces by land and sea, and of war budgets."

It was seven years later that the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Elihu Root, in answering a note of the Russian Ambassador suggesting in outline a programme of the Second Peace Conference, said: "The Government of the United States, therefore, feels it to be its duty to reserve for itself the liberty to propose to the Second Peace Conference, as one of the subjects for consideration, the reduction or limitation of armaments, in the hope that, if nothing further can be accomplished, some slight advance may be made toward the realization of the lofty conception which actuated the Emperor of Russia in calling the First Conference." It is significant that the Imperial German Government expressed itself as "absolutely opposed to the question of disarmament" and that the Emperor of Germany threatened to decline

to send delegates if the subject of disarmament was to be discussed. In view, however, of the resolution which had been adopted at the First Hague Conference, the delegates of the United States were instructed that the subject of limitation of armament "should be regarded as unfinished business, and that the Second Conference should ascertain and give full consideration to the results of such examination as the Governments may have given to the possibility of an agreement pursuant to the wish expressed by the First Conference." But by reason of the obstacles which the subject had encountered, the Second Peace Conference at The Hague, although it made notable progress in provision for the peaceful settlement of controversies, was unable to deal with limitation of armament except by a resolution in the following general terms: "The Conference confirms the resolution adopted by the Conference of 1899 in regard to the limitation of military expenditure; and inasmuch as military expenditure has considerably increased in almost every country since that time, the Conference declares that it is eminently desirable that the Governments should resume the serious examination of this question."

This was the fruition of the efforts of eight years. Although the effect was clearly perceived, the race in preparation of armament, wholly unaffected by these futile suggestions, went on until it fittingly culminated in the greatest war of history; and we are now suffering from the unparalleled loss of life, the destruction of hopes, the economic dislocations and the widespread impoverishment which measure the cost of the victory over the brutal pretensions of military force.

But if we are warned by the inadequacy of earlier endeavours for limitation of armament, we cannot fail to recognize the extraordinary opportunity now presented. We not only have the lessons of the past to guide us, not only do we have the reaction from the disillusioning experiences of war, but we must meet the challenge of imperative economic demands. What was convenient or highly desirable before is now a matter of vital necessity. If there is to be economic rehabilitation, if the longings for reasonable progress are not to be denied, if we are to be spared the uprisings of peoples made desperate in the desire to shake off burdens no longer endurable, competition in armament must stop. The present opportunity not only derives its advantage from a general appreciation of this fact, but the power to deal with the exigency now rests with a small group of nations, represented here, who have every reason to desire peace and to promote amity. The astounding ambition which lay athwart the promise of the Second Hague Conference no longer menaces the world, and the great opportunity of liberty-loving and peace-preserving democracies has come. Is it not plain that the time has passed for mere resolutions, that the responsible Powers should examine the question of limitation of armament? We can no longer content ourselves with investigations, with statistics, with reports, with the circumlocution of inquiry. The essential facts are sufficiently known. The time has come, and this Conference has been called, not for general resolutions or mutual advice, but for action. We meet with full understanding that the aspirations of mankind are not to be defeated either by plausible suggestions of postponement or by impracticable counsels of perfection. Power and responsibility are here and the world awaits a practicable programme which shall at once be put into execution.

I am confident that I shall have your approval in suggesting that in this matter, as well as in others before the Conference, it is desirable to follow the course of procedure which has the best promise of achievement rather than one which would facilitate division; and thus, constantly aiming to agree so far as possible, we shall, with each point of agreement, make it easier to proceed to others.

The question, in relation to armament, which may be regarded as of primary importance at this time, and with which we can deal most promptly and effectively, is the limitation of naval armament. There are certain general considerations which may be deemed pertinent to this subject.

The first is that the core of the difficulty is to be found in the competition in naval programmes, and that, in order appropriately to limit naval armament, competi-

tion in its production must be abandoned. Competition will not be remedied by resolves with respect to the method of its continuance. One programme inevitably leads to another, and if competition continues, its regulation is impracticable. There is only one adequate way out and that is to end it now.

It is apparent that this can not be accomplished without serious sacrifices. Enormous sums have been expended upon ships under construction and building programmes which are now under way can not be given up without heavy loss. Yet, if the present construction of capital ships goes forward, other ships will inevitably be built to rival them and this will lead to still others. Thus the race will continue so long as ability to continue lasts. The effort to escape sacrifices is futile. We must face them or yield our purpose.

It is also clear that no one of the naval Powers should be expected to make these sacrifices alone. The only hope of limitation of naval armament is by agreement among the nations concerned, and this agreement should be entirely fair and reasonable in the extent of the sacrifices required of each of the Powers. In considering the basis of such an agreement and the commensurate sacrifices to be required, it is necessary to have regard to the existing naval strength of the great naval Powers, including the extent of construction already effected in the case of ships in process. This follows from the fact that one nation is as free to compete as another, and each may find grounds for its action. What one may do another may demand the opportunity to rival, and we remain in the thrall of competitive effort. I may add that the American delegates are advised by their naval experts that the tonnage of capital ships may fairly be taken to measure the relative strength of navies, as the provision for auxiliary combatant craft should sustain a reasonable relation to the capital ship tonnage allowed.

It would also seem to be a vital part of a plan for the limitation of naval armament that there should be a naval holiday. It is proposed that for a period of not less than ten years there should be no further construction of capital ships.

I am happy to say that I am at liberty to go beyond these general propositions, and, on behalf of the American delegation acting under the instructions of the President of the United States, to submit to you a concrete proposition for an agreement for the limitation of naval armament.

It should be added that this proposal immediately concerns the British Empire, Japan, and the United States. In view of the extraordinary conditions due to the World War affecting the existing strength of the navies of France and Italy, it is not thought to be necessary to discuss at this stage of the proceedings the tonnage allowance of these nations, but the United States proposes that this matter be reserved for the later consideration of the Conference.

In making the present proposal the United States is most solicitous to deal with the question upon an entirely reasonable and practicable basis, to the end that the just interests of all shall be adequately guarded and that national security and defense shall be maintained. Four general principles have been applied:

(1) That all capital ship building programmes, either actual or projected, should be abandoned;

(2) That further reduction should be made through the scrapping of certain of the older ships;

(3) That, in general, regard should be had to the existing naval strength of the Powers concerned;

(4) That the capital ship tonnage should be used as the measurement of strength for navies and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant craft prescribed.

The principal features of the proposed agreement are as follows:

CAPITAL SHIPS

United States:

The United States is now completing its program of 1916 calling for 10 new battleships and 6 battle cruisers.

One battleship has been completed. The others are in various stages of construction; in some cases from 60 to over 80 per cent of the construction has been done. On these 15 capital ships now being built over $330,000,000 have been spent. Still, the United States is willing in the interest of an immediate limitation of naval armament to scrap all these ships.

The United States proposes, if this plan is accepted—

(1) To scrap all capital ships now under construction. This includes 6 battle cruisers and 7 battleships on the ways and in course of building, and 2 battleships launched.

The total number of new capital ships thus to be scrapped is 15. The total tonnage of the new capital ships when completed would be 618,000 tons.

(2) To scrap all of the older battleships up to, but not including, the *Delaware* and *North Dakota*. The number of these old battleships to be scrapped is 15. Their total tonnage is 227,740 tons.

Thus the number of capital ships to be scrapped by the United States, if this plan is accepted, is 30, with an aggregate tonnage (including that of ships in construction, if completed) of 845,740 tons.

Great Britain:

The plan contemplates that Great Britain and Japan shall take action which is fairly commensurate with the action on the part of the United States.

It is proposed that Great Britain—

(1) Shall stop further construction of the 4 new *Hoods*, the new capital ships not laid down but upon which money has been spent. These 4 ships, if completed, would have tonnage displacement of 172,000 tons.

(2) Shall, in addition, scrap her predreadnaughts, second-line battleships, and first-line battleships up to but not including the *King George V* class.

These, with certain predreadnaughts which it is understood have already been scrapped, would amount to 19 capital ships and a tonnage reduction of 411,375 tons.

The total tonnage of ships thus to be scrapped by Great Britain (including the tonnage of the 4 *Hoods*, if completed) would be 583,375 tons.

Japan:

It is proposed that Japan—

(1) Shall abandon her program of ships not yet laid down, viz., the *Kii, Owari, No. 7* and *No. 8*, battleships and *Nos. 5, 6, 7*, and *8*, battle cruisers.

It should be observed that this idea does not involve the stopping of construction, as the construction of none of these ships has been begun.

(2) Shall scrap 3 capital ships: the *Mutsu* launched, the *Tosa* and *Kaga* in course of building; and 4 battlecruisers: the *Amagi* and *Akagi* in course of building, and the *Atoga* and *Takao* not yet laid down but for which certain material has been assembled.

The total number of new capital ships to be scrapped under this paragraph is seven. The total tonnage of these new capital ships when completed would be 289,100 tons.

(3) Shall scrap all predreadnaughts and battleships of the second line. This would include the scrapping of all ships up to but not including the *Settsu;* that is, the scrapping of 10 older ships, with a total tonnage of 159,828 tons.

The total reduction of tonnage on vessels existing, laid down, or for which material has been assembled (taking the tonnage of the new ships when completed), would be 448,928 tons.

The three Powers:

Thus, under this plan there would be immediately destroyed, of the navies of the three Powers, 66 capital fighting ships, built and building, with a total tonnage of 1,878,043.

It is proposed that it should be agreed by the United States, Great Britain, and Japan that their navies, with respect to capital ships, within three months after the making of the agreement shall consist of certain ships designated in the proposal and numbering for the United States 18, for Great Britain 22, for Japan 10.

The tonnage of these ships would be as follows: of the United States, 500,650, of Great Britain, 604,450; of Japan, 299,700. In reaching this result, the age factor in the case of the respective navies has received appropriate consideration.

Replacement:

With respect to replacement, the United States proposes—

(1) That it be agreed that the first replacement tonnage shall not be laid down until 10 years from the date of the agreement;

(2) That replacement be limited by an agreed maximum of capital ship tonnage as follows:

For the United States	500,000 tons.
For Great Britain	500,000 tons.
For Japan	300,000 tons

(3) That, subject to the 10-year limitation above fixed and the maximum standard, capital ships may be replaced when they are 20 years old by new capital ship construction;

(4) That no capital ship shall be built in replacement with a tonnage displacement of more than 35,000 tons.

I have sketched the proposal only in outline, leaving the technical details to be supplied by the formal proposition which is ready for submission to the delegates.[1]

The plan includes provision for the limitation of auxiliary combatant craft. This term embraces three classes; that is: (1) auxiliary surface combatant craft, such as cruisers (exclusive of battle cruisers), flotilla leaders, destroyers, and various surface types; (2) submarines; and (3) airplane carriers.

I shall not attempt to review the proposals for these various classes, as they bear a definite relation to the provisions for capital fighting ships.

With the acceptance of this plan the burden of meeting the demands of competition in naval armament will be lifted. Enormous sums will be released to aid the progress of civilization. At the same time the proper demands of national defense will be adequately met and the nations will have ample opportunity during the naval holiday of 10 years to consider their future course. Preparation for offensive naval war will stop now.

I shall not attempt at this time to take up the other topics which have been listed upon the tentative agenda proposed in anticipation of the Conference.

As in the case of the address given by the President, as copies in both French and English will be available for distribution, may I ask if it is agreeable that the translation into French may be dispensed with?

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 47

II. THE PROPOSAL OF THE UNITED STATES FOR A LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENT

PRESENTED WITH THE ADDRESS OF CHARLES E. HUGHES, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES AND AMERICAN DELEGATE

The United States proposes the following plan for a limitation of the naval armament of the conferring nations. The United States believes that this plan safely guards the interests of all concerned.

In working out this proposal the United States has been guided by four general principles:

(A) The elimination of all capital shipbuilding programs, either actual or projected.

(B) Further reduction through the scrapping of certain of the older ships.

(C) That regard should be had to the existing naval strength of the conferring powers.

(D) The use of capital ship tonnage as the measurement of strength for navies and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant craft prescribed.

CAPITAL SHIPS

UNITED STATES

1. The United States to scrap all new capital ships now under construction and on their way to completion. This includes 6 battle cruisers and 7 battleships on the ways and building and 2 battleships launched.

NOTE.—Paragraph 1 involves a reduction of 15 new capital ships under construction, with a total tonnage when completed of 618,000 tons. Total amount of money already spent on 15 capital ships, $332,000,000.

2. The United States to scrap all battleships up to, but not including, the *Delaware* and *North Dakota*.

NOTE.—The number of old battleships scrapped under paragraph 2 is 15; their total tonnage is 227,740 tons. The grand total of capital ships to be scrapped is 30, aggregating 845,740 tons.

GREAT BRITAIN

3. Great Britain to stop further construction of the 4 new *Hoods*.

NOTE.—Paragraph 3 involves a reduction of 4 new capital ships not yet laid down, but upon which money has been spent, with a total tonnage when completed of 172,000 tons.

4. In addition to the 4 *Hoods*, Great Britain to scrap her predreadnaughts, second-line battleships, and first-line battleships up to but not including the *King George V* class.

NOTE.—Paragraph 4 involves the disposition of 19 capital ships (certain of which have already been scrapped) with a tonnage reduction of 411,375 tons. The grand total of ships scrapped under this agreement will be 583,375 tons.

JAPAN

5. Japan to abandon her program of ships not yet laid down, viz., the *Kii, Owari, No. 7, No. 8*, battleships, and *Nos. 5, 6, 7*, and *8*, battle cruisers.

NOTE.—Paragraph 5 does not involve the stopping of construction on any ship upon which construction has begun.

6. Japan to scrap 3 battleships: the *Mutsu* launched, the *Tosa* and *Kaga* building; and 4 battle cruisers: the *Amagi* and *Akagi* building, and the *Atago* and *Takao* not yet laid down but for which certain material has been assembled.

NOTE.—Paragraph 6 involves a reduction of 7 new capital ships under construction, with a total tonnage when completed of 289,100 tons.

7. Japan to scrap all predreadnaughts and capital ships of the second line. This to include the scrapping of all ships up to but not including the *Settsu*.

NOTE.—Paragraph 7 involves the scrapping of 10 older ships with a total tonnage of 159,828 tons. The grand total reduction of tonnage on vessels existing, laid down, or for which material has been assembled is 448,928 tons.

FRANCE AND ITALY

8. In view of certain extraordinary conditions due to the World War affecting the existing strengths of the navies of France and Italy, the United States does not consider necessary the discussion at this stage of the proceedings of the tonnage allowance of these nations, but proposes it be reserved for the later consideration of the Conference.

OTHER NEW CONSTRUCTION

9. No other new capital ships shall be constructed during the period of this agreement except replacement tonnage as provided hereinafter.

10. If the terms of this proposal are agreed to then the United States, Great Britain, and Japan agree that their navies, three months after the making of this agreement, shall consist of the following capital ships:

List of capital ships

United States.	Great Britain.	Japan.
Maryland.	Royal Sovereign.	Nagato.
California.	Royal Oak.	Hiuga.
Tennessee.	Resolution.	Ise.
Idaho.	Ramillies.	Yamashiro.
Mississippi.	Revenge.	Fu-So.
New Mexico.	Queen Elizabeth.	Settsu.
Arizona.	Warspite.	Kirishima.
Pennsylvania.	Valiant.	Haruna.
Oklahoma.	Barham.	Hi-Yei.
Nevada.	Malaya	Kongo.
Texas	Benbow.	
New York.	Emperor of India.	
Arkansas.	Iron Duke.	
Wyoming.	Marlborough.	
Utah.	Erin.	
Florida.	King George V.	
North Dakota.	Centurion.	
Delaware.	Ajax.	
	Hood.	
	Renown.	
	Repulse.	
	Tiger.	
Total.....18	22	10
Total tonnage..500,650	604,450	299,700

DISPOSITION OF OLD AND NEW CONSTRUCTION

11. Capital ships shall be disposed of in accordance with methods to be agreed upon.

REPLACEMENTS

12. (*a*) The tonnage basis for capital ship replacement under this proposal to be as follows:—

United States	500,000 tons.
Great Britain	500,000 tons.
Japan	300,000 tons.

(*b*) Capital ships 20 years from date of completion may be replaced by new capital ship construction, but the keels of such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage which it is to replace is 17 years of age from date of completion. Provided, however, that the first replacement tonnage shall not be laid down until 10 years from the date of the signing of this agreement.

(*c*) The scrapping of capital ships replaced by new construction shall be undertaken not later than the date of completion of the new construction and shall be completed within three months of the date of completion of new construction; or if the date of completion of new construction be delayed, then within four years of the laying of the keels of such new construction.

(*d*) No capital ships shall be laid down during the term of this agreement whose tonnage displacement exceeds 35,000 tons.

(*e*) The same rules for determining tonnage of capital ships shall apply to the ships of each of the Powers party to this agreement.

(*f*) Each of the Powers party to this agreement agrees to inform promptly all of the other Powers party to this agreement concerning:

(1) The names of the capital ships to be replaced by new construction;
(2) The date of authorization of replacement tonnage;
(3) The dates of laying the keels of replacement tonnage;
(4) The displacement tonnage of each new ship to be laid down;
(5) The actual date of completion of each new ship;
(6) The fact and date of the scrapping of ships replaced.

(*g*) No fabricated parts of capital ships, including parts of hulls, engines, and ordnance, shall be constructed previous to the date of authorization of replacement tonnage. A list of such parts will be furnished all Powers party to this agreement.

(*h*) In case of the loss or accidental destruction of capital ships they may be replaced by new capital ship construction in conformity with the foregoing rules.

AUXILIARY COMBATANT CRAFT

13. In treating this subject auxiliary combatant craft have been divided into three classes:

(*a*) Auxiliary surface combatant craft.
(*b*) Submarines.
(*c*) Airplane carriers and aircraft.

(*a*) AUXILIARY SURFACE COMBATANT CRAFT

14. The term auxiliary surface combatant craft includes cruisers (exclusive of battle cruisers), flotilla leaders, destroyers, and all other surface types except those specifically exempted in the following paragraph.

15. Existing monitors, unarmoured surface craft, as specified in paragraph 16, under 3,000 tons, fuel ships, supply ships, tenders, repair ships, tugs, mine sweepers, and vessels readily convertible from merchant vessels are exempt from the terms of this agreement.

16. No new auxiliary combatant craft may be built exempt from this agreement regarding limitation of naval armaments that exceed 3,000 tons displacement and 15 knots speed, and carry more than four 5-inch guns.

17. It is proposed that the total tonnage of cruisers, flotilla leaders, and destroyers allowed each Power shall be as follows:

For the United States	450,000 tons.
For Great Britain	450,000 tons.
For Japan	270,000 tons.

Provided, however, that no Power party to this agreement whose total tonnage in auxiliary surface combatant craft on November 11, 1921, exceeds the prescribed tonnage shall be required to scrap such excess tonnage until replacements begin, at which time the total tonnage of auxiliary combatant craft of each nation shall be reduced to the prescribed allowance as herein stated.

Limitation of new construction

18. (*a*) All auxiliary surface combatant craft whose keels have been laid down by November 11, 1921, may be carried to completion.

(*b*) No new construction in auxiliary surface combatant craft except replacement tonnage as provided hereinafter shall be laid down during the period of this agreement; provided, however, that such nations as have not reached the auxiliary surface combatant craft tonnage allowances hereinbefore stated may construct tonnage up to the limit of their allowance.

Scrapping of old construction

19. Auxiliary surface combatant craft shall be scrapped in accordance with methods to be agreed upon.

(*b*) SUBMARINES

20. It is proposed that the total tonnage of submarines allowed each Power shall be as follows:—

For the United States	90,000 tons
For Great Britain	90,000 tons
For Japan	54,000 tons

Provided, however, that no Power party to this agreement whose total tonnage in submarines on November 11, 1921, exceeds the prescribed tonnage shall be required to scrap such excess tonnage until replacements begin, at which time the total tonnage of submarines for each nation shall be reduced to the prescribed allowance as herein stated.

Limitation of new construction

21. (*a*) All submarines whose keels have been laid down by November 11, 1921, may be carried to completion.

(*b*) No new submarine tonnage except replacement tonnage as provided hereinafter shall be laid down during the period of this agreement; provided, however, that such nations as have not reached the submarine tonnage allowance hereinbefore stated may construct tonnage up to the limit of their allowance.

Scrapping of old construction

22. Submarines shall be scrapped in accordance with methods to be agreed upon.

(c) AIRPLANE CARRIERS AND AIRCRAFT

AIRPLANE CARRIERS

23. It is proposed that the total tonnage of airplane carriers allowed each Power shall be as follows:—

United States	80,000 tons
Great Britain	80,000 tons
Japan	48,000 tons

Provided, however, that no Power party to this agreement whose total tonnage in airplane carriers on November 11, 1921, exceeds the prescribed tonnage shall be required to scrap such excess tonnage until replacements begin, at which time the total tonnage of airplane carriers for each nation shall be reduced to the prescribed allowance as herein stated.

Limitation of new construction

24. (a) All airplane carriers whose keels have been laid down by November 11, 1921, may be carried to completion.

(b) No new airplane carrier tonnage except replacement tonnage as provided herein shall be laid down during the period of this agreement; provided, however, that such nations as have not reached the airplane carrier tonnage hereinbefore stated may construct tonnage up to the limit of their allowance.

Scrapping of old construction

25. Airplane carriers shall be scrapped in accordance with methods to be agreed upon.

AUXILIARY COMBATANT CRAFT

REPLACEMENTS

26. (a) Cruisers 17 years of age from date of completion may be replaced by new construction. The keels for such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage it is intended to replace is 15 years of age from date of completion.

(b) Destroyers and flotilla leaders 12 years of age from date of completion may be replaced by new construction. The keels of such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage it is intended to replace is 11 years of age from date of completion.

(c) Submarines 12 years of age from date of completion may be replaced by new submarine construction, but the keels of such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage which the new tonnage is to replace is 11 years of age from date of completion.

(d) Airplane carriers 20 years of age from date of completion may be replaced by new airplane carrier construction, but the keels of such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage which it is to replace is 17 years of age from date of completion.

(e) No surface vessel carrying guns of caliber greater than 8 inches shall be laid down as replacement tonnage for auxiliary combatant surface craft.

(f) The same rules for determining tonnage of auxiliary combatant craft shall apply to the ships of each of the Powers party to this agreement.

(g) The scrapping of ships replaced by new construction shall be undertaken not later than the date of completion of the new construction and shall be completed

within three months of the date of completion of the new construction, or, if the completion of new tonnage is delayed, then within 4 years of the laying of the keels of such new construction.

(*h*) Each of the Powers party to this agreement agrees to inform all of the other Powers party to this agreement concerning:—

(1) The names or numbers of the ships to be replaced by new construction;
(2) The date of authorization of replacement tonnage;
(3) The dates of laying the keels of replacement tonnage;
(4) The displacement tonnage of each new ship to be laid down;
(5) The actual date of completion of each new ship;
(6) The fact and date of the scrapping of ships replaced.

(*i*) No fabricated parts of auxiliary combatant craft, including parts of hulls, engines, and ordnance will be constructed previous to the date of authorization of replacement tonnage. A list of such parts will be furnished all Powers party to this agreement.

(*j*) In case of the loss or accidental destruction of ships of this class they may be replaced by new construction in conformity with the foregoing rules.

Aircraft

27. The limitation of naval aircraft is not proposed.

NOTE.—Owing to the fact that naval aircraft may be readily adapted from special types of commercial aircraft, it is not considered practicable to prescribe limits for naval aircraft.

General Restriction on Transfer of Combatant Vessels of All Classes

28. The Powers party to this agreement bind themselves not to dispose of combatant vessels of any class in such a manner that they later may become combatant vessels in another navy. They bind themselves further not to acquire combatant vessels from any foreign source.

29. No capital ship tonnage nor auxiliary combatant craft tonnage for foreign account shall be constructed within the jurisdiction of any one of the Powers party to this agreement during the term of this agreement.

Merchant Marine

30. As the importance of the merchant marine is in inverse ratio to the size of naval armaments, regulations must be provided to govern its conversion features for war purposes.

APPENDIX NO. 6

Statement by Mr. Balfour, on behalf of the British Empire Delegation, on the "Proposal of the United States for a Limitation of Naval Armament," at the second Plenary Session of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, November 15, 1921.

MR. BALFOUR *(speaking in English)*: Mr. Chairman, you have invited those who desire it to continue the discussion which began on Saturday last. I think it would be very unfortunate if we were to allow the events of Saturday to pass without some further observations on the part of those to whom you, Mr. Chairman, addressed your speech; and if, for reasons which I shall venture to explain in a moment, I am the first to take up the challenge, it is because of all the Powers here assembled the country which I represent is, as everybody knows, most intimately interested in all naval questions.

Statesmen of all countries are beginning to discover that the labours and difficulties of peace are almost as arduous and require almost as great qualities as those which are demanded for the conduct of a successful war. The struggle to restore the world to the condition of equilibrium, so violently interfered with by five years of war, is one that taxes and must tax the efforts of everybody. And I congratulate you, if I may, Mr. Chairman, on the fact that you have added a new anniversary which will henceforth be celebrated in connection with this movement towards reconstruction in the same spirit in which we welcomed the anniversary, celebrated only a few hours ago, of the date on which hostilities came to an end. If the 11th of November, in the minds of all the Allied and Associated Powers, in the minds perhaps not less of all the neutrals, is a date imprinted on grateful hearts, I think November 12th will also prove to be an anniversary welcomed and thought of in a grateful spirit by those who in the future shall look back upon the arduous struggle now being made by the civilized nations of the world, not merely to restore pre-war conditions, but to see that war conditions shall never again exist.

I count myself among the fortunate of the earth in that I was present, and to that extent had a share in the proceedings of last Saturday. They were memorable indeed. The secret was admirably kept! I hope that all the secrets, so long as they ought to be secret, of our discussions will be as well kept. In my less sanguine mood I have my doubts. But, however that may be, the secret in this case was most admirably kept, and I listened to a speech which I thought eloquent, appropriate, in every way a fitting prelude to the work of the Conference which was about to open or which indeed had been opened by the President, without supposing that anything very dramatic lay behind. And suddenly I became aware, as I suppose all present became aware, that they were assisting not merely at an eloquent and admirable speech, but at a great historical event. It was led up to with such art, the transition seemed so natural, that when the blow fell, when the speaker uttered the memorable words which have now gone round and found an echo in every quarter of the civilized world, it came as a shock of profound surprise; it excited the sort of emotions we have when some wholly new event suddenly springs into view, and we felt that a new chapter in the history of world reconstruction had been worthily opened.

Mr. Chairman, the absolute simplicity of the procedure, the easy transition, and the great dramatic climax, were the perfection of art, which shows that the highest art and the most perfect simplicity are very often, indeed very commonly, combined.

Now, I said I would explain, if I was allowed, why I venture to rise first to-day to deal with the subject which is in all our hearts. As I have hinted, it is because the British Empire and Great Britain, the two together, are more profoundly concerned with all that touches matters naval than it is possible for any other nation to be, and this not, believe me, for any reasons of ambition, not for any reasons drawn from history or tradition, but from the hard brutal necessities of plain and obvious facts.

There never has been in the history of the world a great empire constituted as the British Empire is. It is a fact no doubt familiar to everybody whom I am addressing at the present moment; but has everybody whom I am addressing imaginatively conceived precisely what the situation of the British Empire is in this connection?

Most of my audience are citizens of the United States. The United States stands solid, impregnable, self-sufficient, all its lines of communication protected, doubly protected, completely protected, from any conceivable hostile attack. It is not merely that you are one hundred and ten millions of population; it is not merely that you are the wealthiest country in the world; it is that the whole configuration of your country, the geographical position of your country, is such that you are wholly immune from the particular perils to which, from the nature of the case, the British Empire is subject.

Supposing, for example, that your western States, for whose safety you are responsible, were suddenly removed ten thousand miles across the sea. Supposing that you found that the very heart of your empire, the very heart of this great State, was a small and crowded island depending upon oversea trade not merely, not chiefly, for its luxuries, but depending upon oversea communication for the raw material of those manufactures by which its superabundant population lives; depending upon the same oversea communication for the food upon which they subsist. Supposing it was a familiar thought in your minds that there never were at any moment of the year within the limits of your State more than seven weeks' food for the population, and that that food had to be replenished by oversea communication. Then, if you will draw that picture, and if you will see all that it implies and all that it carries with it, you will understand why it is that every citizen of the British Empire, whether he be drawn from the far dominions of the Pacific or whether he lives in the small island in the North Sea, never can forget that it is by sea communication that he lives, and that without sea communication he and the Empire to which he belongs would perish.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, do not suppose that I am uttering laments over the weakness of my country. Far from it. We are strong, I hope, in the vigorous life of its constituent parts. We are strong, I hope, in the ardent patriotism which binds us all together. But this strategic weakness is obvious to everybody who reflects; it is present in the minds of our enemies, if we have enemies. Do not let it be forgotten by our friends.

These reflections, with your kindness, I have indulged in in order to explain why it is that I am addressing you at the present time. We have had to consider, and we have considered, the great scheme laid before you by your Chairman. We have considered it with admiration and approval. We agree with it in spirit and in principle. We look to it as being the basis of one of the greatest reforms in the matter of armaments and preparations for war that has ever been conceived or carried out by the courage and patriotism of statesmen. I do not pretend, of course—it would be folly to pretend—that this or any other scheme, by whatever genius it may have been contrived, can deal with every subject, can cover the whole ground of international reconstruction. It would be folly to make the attempt, and it would be folly to pretend that the attempt has as yet been made in any single scheme. As was most clearly explained by the Secretary of State on Saturday, the scheme deals, and deals only, with the three nations which own the largest fleets at present in the world. It,

therefore, of necessity omits all consideration for the time being of those European nations who have diminished their fleets, and who at present have no desire, and I hope never will have any desire, to own fleets beyond the necessities that national honour and national defence require.

Again, it does not touch a question which every man coming from Europe must feel to be a question of immense and almost paramount importance; I mean the heavy burden of land armament. That is left on one side, to be dealt with by other schemes and in other ways. What it does is surely one of the biggest things that has ever yet been done by constructive statesmanship. It does deal with the three great fleets of the world; and in the broad spirit in which it deals with those fleets, in the proportion of disarmament which it lays down for those fleets, the Government of the country which I represent is in the fullest and the heartiest sympathy with the policy which the United States have brought before us for our consideration. They have, as we think most rightly, taken the battle fleet as the aggressive unit which they have in the main to consider; and in the battle fleet you must include those auxiliary ships without which a modern battle fleet has neither eyes nor ears, has little power of defence against certain forms of attack, and little power of observation, little power of dealing with any equal foe to which it may be opposed.

Taking these two as really belonging to one subject, namely the battle fleet, taking those two, the battleships themselves and the vessels auxiliary and necessary to a battle fleet, we think that the proportion between the various countries is acceptable; we think the limitation of amounts is reasonable; we think it should be accepted; we firmly believe that it will be accepted.

In my view the message which has been sent around the world on Saturday is not a message which is going to be received by those most concerned with cool approbation; I believe it is going to be received by them with warm, hearty approval, and with every effort at full, loyal and complete co-operation.

I think it would be ill fitting on such an occasion as this if I were to attempt to go into any details. There are questions—and I have no doubt that the Secretary of State, our Chairman, would be the first to tell us that there are details which can only be adequately dealt with in committee. At the first glance, for example, and I give it merely as an example, our experts are inclined to think that perhaps too large an amount of tonnage has been permitted for submarines. Submarines are a class of vessel most easily abused in their use and which, in fact, in the late war were most grossly abused. We quite admit that the submarine probably is the defensive weapon, properly used, of the weak, and that it would be impossible, or, if possible, it might well be thought undesirable, to abolish it altogether. But the amount of submarine tonnage permitted by the new scheme is far in excess, I believe, of the tonnage possessed by any nation at the present moment, and I only throw it out as a suggestion that it may be well worth considering whether that tonnage should not be further limited, and whether, in addition to limiting the amount of the tonnage, it might not be practicable, and if practicable, desirable, to forbid altogether the construction of those vast submarines of great size which are not intended for defence, which are not the weapon of the weaker party, whose whole purpose is attack and whose whole purpose is probably attack by methods which civilized nations would regard with horror.

However, there may be other questions of detail, questions connected with replacement, questions connected with cruisers which are not connected with or required for fleet action. But those are matters for consideration by the technical experts, and however they be decided they do not touch the main outline of the structure which the United States Government desire erected and which we earnestly wish to help them in erecting.

That structure stands, as it seems to me, clear and firm, and I cannot help thinking that in its broad outlines, whatever may happen in the course of the dis-

cussions during the next few weeks, that structure will remain as it was presented by its original architects, for the admiration and for the use of mankind.

I have little more to say except this. It is easy to estimate in dollars, or in pounds, shillings and pence, the saving to the taxpayer of each of the nations concerned which the adoption of this scheme will give. It is easy to show that the relief is great. It is easy to show that indirectly it will, as I hope and believe, greatly stimulate industry, national and international, and do much to diminish the difficulties under which every civilized government is at this moment labouring. All that can be weighed, measured, counted; all that is a matter of figures. But there is something in this scheme which is above and beyond mere numerical calculation. There is something which goes to the root, which is concerned with the highest international morality. This scheme, after all—what does it do? It makes idealism a practical proposition. It takes hold of the dreams which reformers, poets, publicists, even potentates, as we heard the other day, have from time to time put before mankind as the goal to which human endeavour should aspire.

The narrative of all the attempts made, of all the schemes advanced for diminishing the horrors of war, is a melancholy one. Some fragments of it were laid before you by our Chairman on Saturday. They were not exhilarating. They showed how easy it is to make professions, and how impotent it is to carry those professions into effect. What makes this scheme a landmark is that combined with the profession is the practice, that in addition to the expression, the eloquent expression of good intentions, in which the speeches of men of all nations have been rich, a way has been found in which, in the most striking fashion, in a manner which must touch the imagination of everybody, which must come home to the dullest brain and the hardest heart, the Government of the United States have shown their intention not merely to say that peace is a very good thing, that war is horrible, but that there is a way by which wars can really be diminished, by which the burdens of peace, almost as intolerable as the burdens of war, can really be lightened for the populations of the world. And in doing that, in doing it in the manner in which they have done it, in striking the imagination not merely of the audience they were addressing, not merely of the great people to whom they belonged, but of the whole civilized world, in doing that they have, believe me, made the first and opening day of this Congress one of the landmarks in human civilization.

I have said all that I propose to say, but if you will allow me I will read a telegram put into my hands just as I reached this meeting, from the British Prime Minister.

"Following for Mr. Balfour from Mr. Lloyd George:—

"'Many thanks for your telegram. If you think it would serve useful purpose to let them know message might be published, as follows:

"'Government (that is, the British Government) have followed proceedings at opening session of Conference with profound appreciation and whole-heartedly endorsed your opinion that speeches made by President Harding and Secretary of State were bold and statesmanlike utterances pregnant with infinite possibilities. Nothing could augur better for the ultimate success of the Conference. Please convey to both our most sincere congratulations.'"

APPENDIX No. 7

Statement by Mr. Hughes of the American Delegation, on behalf of the Committee on the Limitation of Armament, reporting the Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armament to the Conference at its fifth Plenary Session, Washington, February 1, 1922.

(Unrevised text)

THE CHAIRMAN (*speaking in English*): I desire to say, as a personal word, that I appreciate most deeply the reference that has been made by the Chinese and Japanese representatives to the part that has been taken by Mr. Balfour and myself in the endeavour to secure a satisfactory settlement of the controversy relating to Shantung. It has been a great privilege to be associated in any way with those efforts, and having by way of anticipation a vision of the possibility of this result, it seemed that no effort should be lacking to produce, if possible, a conclusion of these negotiations which should be satisfactory to Japan and China alike, because of the fairness of the terms of the disposition.

Let me also express the gratification that is felt at this announcement by Mr. Balfour on behalf of the British Delegation with respect to Weihaiwei. Thus, by what he fittingly calls the crowning act in relation to this Province, there has been restored to China her ancient and most sacred possession in its entirety, free from any foreign domination.

I now have the honour to report on behalf of the committee of the Conference which has been dealing with the subject of armament, that the proposals of the American Government in relation to the limitation of naval armament have been considered and an agreement has been reached which is embodied in a treaty now presented for your adoption.

The treaty is a long document, and I shall not attempt to read it. It is before you in the English and the French version. With your permission, however, I shall make an effort to state succinctly the purport of the treaty.

May I say in advance, that with respect to capital ships, while there are certain changes in detail, the integrity of the plan proposed on behalf of the American Government has been maintained, and the spirit, in which that proposal was made, and in which it was received, has dominated the entire negotiations and brought them to a very successful conclusion.

This treaty is in three parts or chapters:

First, a chapter containing the general principles or provisions relating to the limitation of naval armament; second, a chapter containing the rules for the execution of the agreement; and, third, a chapter with certain miscellaneous provisions.

It is not my purpose to present the substance of the treaty in the order of this arrangement, but rather to submit it to you in what I conceive to be a manner better fitted to the full understanding of it.

The first subject with which the treaty deals is that of the limitations as to capital ships.

The treaty defines a capital ship as follows:

"A capital ship, in the case of ships hereafter built, is defined as a vessel of war, not an aircraft carrier, whose displacement exceeds 10,000 tons standard displacement, or which carries a gun with a calibre exceeding eight inches."

The treaty specifies the capital ships which each of the five Powers may retain. Thus, the United States of America is to retain 18 capital ships, with a tonnage of

500,650 tons; the British Empire, 22 capital ships, with a tonnage of 580,450 tons; France, 10 ships of 221,170 tons; Italy, 10 ships of 182,800 tons; Japan, 10 ships of 301,320 tons.

The treaty provides that all other capital ships of these Powers, either built or building, are to be scrapped or disposed of as provided in the treaty.

It is provided that the present building programmes are to be abandoned and that there is to be no building of capital ships hereafter, except in replacement and as the treaty provides.

Let me pause for a moment to make a comparison with the proposal which was made on November 12 on behalf of the American Government in respect to capital ships.

That proposal set forth that 18 ships were to be retained by the United States, with a tonnage of 500,650 tons. In this treaty the same ships are to be retained.

In that proposal there were set forth 22 capital ships to be retained by the British Empire. Under this treaty, the same number of ships is to be retained; in fact, the same ships, with the single substitution of the *Thunderer* for the *Erin*, with a tonnage of 580,450 tons, as against the calculation in the proposal of 604,450 tons for ships retained.

In the case of Japan, the proposal set forth 10 ships to be retained. By the treaty, the same number of ships is to be retained, the difference being that the *Mutsu* is to be retained and the *Settsu* is to be scrapped. The tonnage retained by Japan, as indicated in the proposal, was 299,700. The tonnage retained under the treaty is 301,320. The effect of the retention of the *Mutsu*, a ship just completed, on the part of Japan, was to make necessary certain changes for which the treaty provides.

The changes are these: In the case of the United States of America, it is provided that two ships of the *West Virginia* class may be completed, two ships being now under construction, and that on their completion, two of the ships which it is provided may be retained, to wit, the *North Dakota* and the *Delaware*, are to be scrapped.

In the case of the British Empire, it is provided that two new ships may be built not exceeding 35,000 tons each. And on the completion of those two ships, four ships, the *Thunderer*, *King George V*, the *Ajax*, and the *Centurion*, are to be scrapped.

In the case of Japan, as I have said, the difference is that the *Mutsu* is retained and the *Settsu* is scrapped.

If you will permit me, for the sake of the comparison that very likely you will be attempting to make, to refer to the proposal of the American Government on November 12, I may recall to you that four general principles were then stated as the principles according to which, in the opinion of the American Government, the limitation should be effected. The principles were these:

"(1) That all capital-ship building programmes either actual or projected, should be abandoned;

"(2) That further reduction should be made through the scrapping of certain of the older ships;

"(3) That in general regard should be had to the existing naval strength of the Powers concerned; and

"(4) That the capital-ship tonnage should be used as the measurement of strength for navies and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant craft prescribed."

Those principles have been applied and govern the agreements set forth in the treaty, with these exceptions:

That in the case of capital-ship building programmes, all programmes are abandoned by the United States of America, the British Empire, and Japan save for the completion of the two ships of the *West Virginia* class in the case of the United States of America and the building of two ships as stated in the case of the British

Empire, upon the completion of which in the one case two of the old ships retained by the United States are to be scrapped, and in the other case four ships retained by the British Empire are to be scrapped.

There is another exception in the fact that there is no provision in the Treaty for the allowance of auxiliary combatant craft; but with respect to the capital-ship programme it is in its essence maintained, and these principles have been applied.

Let me call your attention to this further fact—and I state it merely to avoid any possible public misapprehension and in order that discussion of the matter may proceed intelligently. In the proposal that I had the honour to make on November 12 I said this:

"The United States proposes, if this plan is accepted—

"(1) To scrap all capital ships now under construction. This includes 6 battle-cruisers and 7 battleships on the ways and in course of building, and 2 battleships launched.

"The total number of new capital ships thus to be scrapped is 15. The total tonnage of the new capital ships when completed would be 618,000 tons.

(2) To scrap all of the older battleships up to, but not including, the *Delaware* and *North Dakota*. The number of these old battleships to be scrapped is 15. Their total tonnage is 227,740 tons.

"Thus the number of capital ships to be scrapped by the United States, if this plan is accepted, is 30, with an aggregate tonnage (including that of ships in construction, if completed) of 845,740 tons."

Under this arrangement as made, instead of the 15 ships under construction being scrapped, there are 13 of those ships scrapped or disposed of, and the total number of ships to be scrapped or disposed of instead of 30 is 28. The tonnage is substantially the same—a very slight difference.

In the case of Great Britain the proposal was this:

"The plan contemplates that Great Britain and Japan shall take action which is fairly commensurate with this action on the part of the United States.

"It is proposed that Great Britain—

"(1) Shall stop further construction of the 4 new *Hoods*, the new capital ships not laid down but upon which money has been spent. These 4 ships, if completed, would have tonnage displacement of 172,000 tons.

"(2) Shall, in addition, scrap her predreadnaughts, second line battleships, and first line battleships up to, but not including, the *King George V* class.

"These, with certain predreadnaughts which it is understood have already been scrapped, would amount to 19 capital ships and a tonnage reduction of 411,375 tons.

"The total tonnage of ships thus to be scrapped by Great Britain (including the tonnage of the 4 *Hoods*, if completed) would be 583,375 tons."

Now, the fact is that under that the present treaty, Great Britain, as stated in the first paragraph I have just read, has stopped the further construction, has abandoned the construction of the four new *Hoods* which are mentioned. Great Britain is permitted under the treaty to have two new ships, but these are not ships of the size contemplated in the case of the four *Hoods*, which was in the neighbourhood of 48,000 or 49,000 tons, and, as I have said, there are four ships to be scrapped when these two new ships are completed.

And the provision for the scrapping of the three dreadnaughts, second-line batttleships, and first-line battleships, is substantially unaffected, the fact being that there will be, I think, under the treaty 20 ships scrapped instead of the 19 that were mentioned in the proposal.

In the case of Japan the proposal was this:

"It is proposed that Japan—

"(1) Shall abandon her program of ships not yet laid down, viz., the *Kii, Owari, No. 7*, and *No. 8* battleships, and *Nos. 5, 6, 7*, and *8*, battle cruisers."

I should say that that is carried out and that programme is abandoned by Japan.

"(2) Shall scrap 3 capital ships (The *Mutsu* launched, the *Tosa* and *Kago* in course of building) and 4 battle cruisers (the *Amagi* and *Akagi* in course of building, and the *Atago* and *Takao* not yet laid down, but for which certain material has been assembled).

"The total number of new capital ships to be scrapped under this paragraph is seven. The total tonnage of these new capital ships when completed would be 289,100 tons."

That was the proposal. Japan is to scrap all the ships mentioned with the exception of the *Mutsu*, to which I have referred.

The third item of the proposal was this, that Japan should "scrap all predreadnaughts and battleships of the second line. This would include the scrapping of all ships up to but not including the *Settsu*: that is, the scrapping of 10 older ships, with a total tonnage of 159,828 tons."

The result reached in this agreement is the same, that 10 ships are scrapped, including the *Settsu* instead of excluding it. And the fact is that all the ships mentioned as ships to be scrapped are to be scrapped except the *Mutsu*: that is, 6 instead of the 7 there mentioned in the second paragraph above quoted.

There are certain special provisions in the treaty with regard to capital ships to which I shall call your attention in order that there should be no misapprehension, although the matter itself is insignificant.

In the tables in section 2 of Chapter II, part 3, it is provided that the United States may retain the *Oregon* and *Illinois* for noncombatant purposes after they have been emasculated in accordance with certain provisions of the treaty. There is a sentimental reason for the retention of the Oregon which, I understand, the State of Oregon, for historical reasons or by reason of the name, wishes to possess.

In the same way, the British Empire may retain the *Colossus* and the *Collingwood* for noncombatant purposes after they have been emasculated as provided in the treaty. These have already been withdrawn from combatant use.

Then there is a provision in the case of Japan that two of her old ships, which are over 20 years old, the *Shikishima* and the *Asahi*, which were to be scrapped, may be retained for noncombatant purposes after they have been emasculated as stated.

I should refer at this point to the statement made on November 12 with regard to the case of France and Italy. May I repeat the words then used? I said:

"In view of the extraordinary conditions due to the World War affecting the existing strength of the navies of France and Italy, it is not thought to be necessary to discuss at this stage of the proceedings the tonnage allowance of these nations, but the United States proposes that this matter be reserved for the later consideration of the Conference."

The matter has been considered in the Committee. In view of the reduced condition of the navies of France and Italy it was recognized at the outset that they could not fairly be asked to scrap their ships in the proportion in which the United States of America, the British Empire and Japan were to scrap their ships. In the case of these three Powers the scrapping roughly amounts to about 40 per cent of the capital ship strength, and it was not thought, in view of the reduction of the navies of France and Italy, that they could be asked to scrap in anything like that proportion.

The result of the treaty is that France and Italy retain the ships that they have now, which are in the schedule relating to the retained ships, from which it appears that France retains 10 ships, 3 of which I believe are very old, and predreadnaughts, of the total tonnage of 221,170; and Italy retains 10 ships with a total tonnage of 182,800.

I should add that there are special provisions relating to the scrapping to which I have referred. That matter is not left to conjecture or to the decision of each of the

Powers taken separately, but is carefully provided for in part 2 of the treaty under Chapter II:

"Rules for scrapping vessels of war."

In other words, all vessels that I have referred to as vessels to be scrapped are to be disposed of in accordance with the rules provided in this article. I will summarize them:

First: A vessel to be scrapped must be placed in such condition that it can not be put to a combatant use.

Second: This result must be finally effected in any one of the following ways:

(*a*) Permanent sinking of the vessel;

(*b*) Breaking the vessel up. This shall always involve the destruction or removal of all machinery, boilers and armor, and all deck, side, and bottom plating;

(*c*) Converting the vessel to target use exclusively. In such case the pertinent portions of the paragraph relating to the denaturing, if I may use that expression, of capital ships, are to be applied, and only one ship can be retained after this process has been finished for the purpose of target practice.

Then there is a special provision with regard to France and Italy that in each case they may retain two seagoing vessels for training purposes exclusively; that is, as gunnery or torpedo schools; and it is defined what those vessels are, or the class to which they belong, and France and Italy undertake to remove and destroy their conning towers and not to use them as vessels of war.

There is a provision as to the two stages of scrapping, and the first stage is intended to render the ship incapable of further warlike service, and that is to be immediately undertaken.

You will find this proces set forth in great detail with respect to the removal of guns; all machinery for working hydraulic or electric mountings; all fire-control instruments and range finders; all ammunition, explosives, and mines; all torpedoes, warheads, and torpedo tubes; all wireless telegraphy installations; the conning tower, and all side armour, et cetera.

There are set forth the periods in which the scrapping is to be effected. In the case of the vessels that are to be immediately scrapped, the work of rendering them incapable of further war-like service is to be completed within six months from the time of the coming into force of the Treaty, and the scrapping is to be finally effected within eighteen months from the time of the coming into force of the Treaty.

Then, in the case of vessels which are to be scrapped, as in the case of those which are to be scrapped after the completion of the two ships of the *West Virginia* class on the part of the United States, and the two new ships which the British Empire may build, the scrapping of those ships is to begin not later than the completion of the successor in each case, and to be finished within six months from that time, and the final scrapping is to be completed within eighteen months from that time.

The Treaty provides the replacement limits. I have given you the tonnage of the reduced fleets, according to the capital ships that may be retained. The Treaty in Article IV sets forth the total capital ship replacement tonnage; that is, the maximum limit. It provides that it shall not exceed in standard displacement for the United States, 525,000 tons; for the British Empire, 525,000 tons; for France, 175,000 tons; for Italy, 175,000 tons; for Japan, 315,000 tons.

There is also a provision in the Treaty limiting the size of each capital ship to 35,000 tons, providing that no capital ship exceeding that limit shall be acquired by or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of any of the contracting Powers.

It is also provided that no capital ship shall carry a gun of a calibre in excess of 16 inches. The periods of replacement of the capital ships are set forth in charts which form Section II of Part 3 of Chapter II of the Treaty.

You will there find the ships that are to be scrapped, the ships that may be laid down, the time when they may be laid down, the time of their completion. In the case of the United States of America, the British Empire, and Japan, aside from the

two ships that may be completed in the case of the United States of America and the two to which I have referred which may be built in the case of the British Empire, the first replacement is to begin with the laying down of ships in 1931 for completion in 1934, and replacement takes place thereafter according to the age of the ships.

In the case of France and Italy, the first replacement by laying down is permitted in 1927, for completion in 1930 in the case of France, and in 1931 in the case of Italy.

The next subject with which the Treaty deals is that of aircraft carriers. It is important to note the definition of aircraft carriers; that is, the definition in the Treaty. An aircraft carrier is defined as a vessel of war, with a displacement in excess of 10,000 tons standard displacement, designed for the specific and exclusive purposes of carrying aircraft. It must be so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon, and not designed and constructed to carry a more powerful armament than that allowed to it under Article IX or Article X, as the case may be.

If you refer to Articles VII., VIII, IX, and X of the Treaty, you will find special provisions relating to aircraft carriers. Thus the total tonnage of each of the contracting Powers for aircraft carriers shall not exceed for the United States 135,000 tons; for the British Empire, 135,000 tons; for France, 60,000 tons; for Italy, 60,000 tons; and for Japan, 81,000 tons.

In view of the experimental nature of existing aircraft carriers owned by the Powers, that fact is recognized and there is provision for replacement without regard to age.

It is provided that there shall be a limit on the size of each aircraft carrier of 27,000 tons. There is, however, a special exception which permits the contracting Powers to build not more than two aircraft carriers, each of a tonnage of not more than 33,000 tons. And what I have said with regard to the disposition of existing capital ships and their scrapping is to be qualified by the statement that, in order to effect economy, any of the contracting Powers may use, for the purpose of constructing aircraft carriers as defined, any two of their ships, whether constructed or in course of construction, which would otherwise be scrapped under the Treaty, and these may be of a tonnage of not more than 33,000 tons.

It is provided, however, that the armament of any aircraft carrier exceeding 27,000 tons shall be in accordance with the requirements of the general article to which I shall presently refer, except that the total number of guns to be carried in case any of such guns be of a calibre exceeding 6 inches, except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5 inches, cannot number more than eight.

Then there is a general provision as to the armament of aircraft carriers. If it has guns exceeding 6 inches, then, with the exception I have just stated, the total number of guns shall not exceed ten. It cannot carry a gun in excess of 8 inches. It may carry, without limit, 5-inch guns and anti-aircraft guns.

Now, there are certain special rules which I shall briefly mention. One relates to auxiliary craft. I have said that the provisions relating to auxiliary craft contained in the proposal made on behalf of the American Government were not carried into the final agreement, and we have no limitations of auxiliary craft except as I am about to state them. The Treaty does provide that no vessel of war exceeding 10,000 tons, other than a capital ship or aircraft carrier, shall be acquired by or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of any of the contracting Powers. That is a limitation of 10,000 tons in the case of auxiliary craft individually. Vessels not specifically built as fighting ships, nor taken in time of peace under government control for fighting purposes, which are employed on fleet duties or as troop transports or in some other way for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of hostilities otherwise than as fighting ships, shall not be within the limitation of 10,000 tons.

Then we have certain provisions of a protective nature; that is, to protect the faithful execution of the agreement.

The first is that no vessel of war of any of the contracting Powers, hereafter laid down, except a capital ship which is under the limitations I have stated, shall carry a gun in excess of 8 inches; that no ship designated in the present treaty to be scrapped may be reconverted into a vessel of war; that no preparation shall be made in merchant ships in time of peace for the installation of warlike armament, for the purpose of converting such vessels into vesesls of war, other than the necessary stiffening of decks for the mounting of guns not exceeding 6 inches.

With respect to foreign powers, there are certain provisions. No vessel of war constructed within the jurisdiction of any of the contracting powers for a non-contracting power shall exceed the limitations as to displacement and armament prescribed by the present treaty for vessels of a similar type which may be constructed by or for any of the contracting powers: Provided, however, that the displacement for aircraft carriers constructed for a non-contracting power shall in no case exceed 27,000 tons standard displacement. There is a provision for information to the Powers in case orders are received from foreign powers for the building of vesesls of war.

There is the further provision that in the event of a contracting power being engaged in war, such power shall not use, as a vessel of war, any vessel of war which may be under construction within its jurisdiction for any other power, or which may have been constructed within its jurisdiction for another power and not delivered.

There is also this very important provision, that each of the contracting powers agrees not to dispose of, by gift, sale, or any mode of transfer, any vessel of war in such a manner that such vessel may become a vessel of war in the navy of any foreign power, and it is recorded in the proceedings of the committee that that undertaking as a matter of honour is regarded as made now.

There is a further article with respect to fortifications in the Pacific Ocean, Article XIX, which has been published in full—a special agreement between the United States of America, the British Empire, and Japan. They agree that the status quo at the time of the signing of the present treaty, with regard to fortifications and naval bases, shall be maintained in their respective territories and possessions specified hereunder:—

"(1) The insular possessions which the United States now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific Ocean except (*a*) those adjacent to the coast of the United States, Alaska, and the Panama Canal Zone, not including the Aleutian Islands, and (*b*) the Hawaiian Islands."

That is to say, there is perfect freedom with regard to the insular possessions of the United States which are adjacent to the coast of the United States, Alaska, and the Panama Canal Zone, not including the Aleutian Islands, and likewise perfect freedom with respect to the Hawaiian Islands.

Paragraph 2 is the agreement on status quo in the case of the British Empire, defining the territories and possessions in which the status quo shall be maintained, to wit:—

"Hongkong and the insular possessions which the British Empire now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific Ocean east of the meridian of 110 degrees East longitude, except (*a*) those adjacent to the coast of Canada, (*b*) the Commonwealth of Australia and its territories, and (*c*) New Zealand."

In the case of Japan, the territories and possessions to which the status quo provision applies are defined as follows:—

"The following insular territories and possessions of Japan in the Pacific Ocean, to wit: the Kurile Islands, the Bonin Islands, Amami-Oshima, the Loochoo Islands, Formosa, and the Pescadores, and any insular territories or possessions in the Pacific Ocean which Japan may hereafter acquire."

Then there is a statement of obvious import with respect to the meaning of the maintenance of the status quo in these places to which reference has been made.

In the third chapter of the treaty are certain miscellaneous provisions. The first in Article XXI is as follows:—

If during the term of the present treaty, which is fifteen years, the requirements of the national security of any contracting power in respect of naval defense are, in the opinion of that Power, materially affected by any change of circumstances, the contracting Powers will, at the request of such Power, meet in conference with a view to the reconsideration of the provisions of the treaty and its amendment by mutual agreement.

It is also provided that in view of possible technical and scientific developments the United States, after consultation with the other contracting powers, shall arrange for a conference of all the contracting Powers, which shall convene as soon as possible after the expiration of eight years from the coming into force of the present treaty to consider what changes, if any, in the treaty may be necessary to meet such developments.

There is in Article XXII a special provision as to the effect of an outbreak of war, that is, the effect of any one of the contracting Powers becoming engaged in war. That mere fact does not affect the obligations of the treaty, but if a contracting Power becomes engaged in a war which in its opinion affects the naval defence of its national security, such Power may after notice to the other contracting Powers suspend for the period of hostilities its obligations under the present treaty, other than certain obligations which obviously are to be maintained throughout, and which are specified, provided that such Power shall notify the other contracting Powers that the emergency is of such a character as to require such suspension.

In such case the remaining contracting Powers are to consult together and ascertain what temporary modifications may be required. If such consultation does not produce agreement, duly made in accordance with the constitutional methods of the respective Powers, any one of the contracting Powers may, by giving notice to the other contracting Powers, suspend for the period of hostilities its obligations under the treaty, with the exceptions already mentioned.

On the cessation of hostilities the contracting Powers will meet in conference to consider what modifications, if any, are required.

You will observe that it is not a mere technical war, or any sort of war, which suspends or may be used to suspend the obligations of the treaty. It is only where the Power thus engaged in war notifies the other Powers that the emergency is of such a character as to require such suspension.

Then, in Article XXIII, it is provided that the present treaty shall remain in force until December 31, 1936, and in case none of the contracting Powers shall have given notices two years before that date of its intention to terminate the treaty, it shall continue in force until the expiration of two years from the date on which notice of termination shall be given by one of the contracting Powers, whereupon the treaty shall terminate as regards all the contracting Powers.

There is a provision for the giving of the notice and as to the time when the notice shall take effect, and for the ratification of the treaty in accordance with the constitutional methods of the respective contracting Powers.

That is the summary of the treaty engagements. I have not the time to state all the details. I have endeavoured faithfully to represent the purport of the engagements.

May I say in conclusion that no more extraordinary or significant treaty has ever been made. It is extraordinary because we no longer merely talk of the desirability of diminishing the burdens of naval armaments, but we actually limit them. It is extraordinary because this limitation is effected in that field in which nations have been most jealous of their power, and in which they have hitherto been disposed to resent any interference with their power.

I shall not enlarge upon the significance of the engagement. Of course, it is obvious that it means an enormous saving of money and the lifting of a very heavy

and unnecessary burden from the peoples of the countries who unite in this agreement.

This treaty ends, absolutely ends, the race in competition in naval armament. At the same time it leaves the relative security of the great naval powers unimpaired.

The significance of the treaty is far more than that. In this treaty we are talking of arms in the language of peace. The best thing about the engagement is the spirit which has been manifested throughout our negotiations and to which is due our ability to reach this fortunate conclusion. In other words, we are taking perhaps the greatest forward step in history to establish the reign of peace.

APPENDIX No. 8.

Statement by Sir Robert Borden on the Resolutions relating to the protection of neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war, at the eleventh meeting of the Committee on the Limitation of Armament, Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, December 29, 1921.

Sir Robert Borden said that, in offering a few observations in regard to the proposals presented, he was without the advantage of having heard Mr. Root's explanation on the previous day, having been in attendance at a subcommittee. Further, his views were purely personal and must not be regarded as binding on any other member of the delegation to which he belonged. As he understood the proposals, Mr. Root had set forth existing rules which had been, or should have been, the general practice in the past to govern the action of nations in time of war. In setting forth article 1 Mr. Root had placed the rules of submarines on a much higher plane than had been the case with the nations with whom the Allies had been at war for a period of four years. Those nations had wantonly violated these rules. He had no doubt that the statement of the rules in article 1 was correct and that these rules should have been followed by belligerent vessels. Mr. Root's proposal, however, went much further.

In article 2 the signatory powers were asked to pledge themselves to recognize the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers without violating the requirements universally accepted by civilized nations for the protection of lives of neutrals and noncombatants, and to the end that the prohibition of such use should be universally accepted as a part of the law of nations the nations here represented were asked to declare their assent to such prohibition and to invite all other nations to adhere thereto. As he understood this resolution, it was intended to mark a notable and most desirable advance on the existing rules. Mr. Root had first stated the existing practice and had then suggested this advance. He thought it would be wise and indeed essential in the interests of humanity that this proposal should be accepted. The exact wording, however, must be considered and he did not disagree with the suggestion for examination by an expert body provided that this should not prevent action by this conference. In article 3, Mr. Root had gone rather further. He had laid down the principle that any person in the service of any of the powers adopting these rules who should violate any of the rules thus adopted, whether or not such person was under orders of a governmental superior, should be deemed to have violated the laws of war and should be liable to trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy, etc. Having regard to some experiences of his own country in the late war, and especially to one occasion when nearly 20 Canadian nurses had been drowned as the result of the torpedoing of a hospital ship and the subsequent sinking of the ship's boats, he could say that the feeling of his country was strongly in favour of the proposal that any person guilty of such conduct, whether under the orders of his Government or not, should be treated as a pirate and brought to trial and punishment as such.

APPENDIX No. 9

Statement by Mr. Root of the American Delegation, on behalf of the Committee on the Limitation of Armament, reporting the Treaty to protect neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war and to prevent the use in war of noxious gases and chemicals, to the Conference, at its fifth Plenary Session, Washington, February 1, 1922.

(Unrevised text)

MR. ROOT *(speaking in English)*: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this treaty supplements the treaty which limits armaments by imposing certain limitations upon the use of armaments.

It is brief and I will read it. [*At this point Mr. Root read the text of the Treaty; see Appendix No. 21, page 188.*]

You will observe that this treaty does not undertake to codify international law in respect of visit, search, or seizure of merchant vessels. What it does undertake to do is to state the most important and effective provisions of the law of nations in regard to the treatment of merchant vessels by belligerent warships, and to declare that submarines are, under no circumstances, exempt from these humane rules for the protection of the life of innocent non-combatants.

It undertakes further to stigmatize violation of these rules, and the doing to death of women and children and non-combatants by the wanton destruction of merchant vessels upon which they are passengers and by a violation of the laws of war, which as between these five great powers and all other civilized nations shall give their adherence shall be henceforth punished as an act of piracy.

It undertakes further to prevent temptation to the violation of these rules by the use of submarines for the capture of merchant vessels, and to prohibit that use altogether. It undertakes further to denounce the use of poisonous gases and chemicals in war, as they were used to the horror of all civilization in the war of 1914-1918.

Cynics have said that in the stress of war these rules will be violated. Cynics are always nearsighted, and oft and usual the decisive facts lie beyond the range of their vision.

We may grant that rules limiting the use of implements of warfare made between diplomatists will be violated in the stress of conflict. We may grant that the most solemn obligation assumed by governments in respect of the use of implements of war will be violated in the stress of conflict; but beyond diplomatists and beyond governments there rests the public opinion of the civilized world, and the public opinion of the world can punish. It can bring its sanction to the support of a prohibition with as terrible consequences as any criminal statute of Congress or of Parliament.

We may grant that in matters which are complicated and difficult, where the facts are disputed and the argument is sophistic, public opinion may be confused and ineffective, yet when a rule of action, clear and simple, is based upon the fundamental ideas of humanity and right conduct, and the public opinion of the world has reached a decisive judgment upon it, that rule will be enforced by the greatest power known to human history, the power that is the hope of the world, will be a hope justified.

That power was the object of all the vast propaganda of the late war: that power was the means of determining the conflict in the late war; and that power, the clear

opinion of the civilized world, stigmatizing as a violation of the fundamental rules of humanity and right a specific course of conduct, will visit a nation that violates its conclusion with a punishment that means national ruin.

This treaty is an attempt to crystallize, in simple and unmistakeable terms, the opinion of civilization that already exists. This treaty is an appeal to that clear opinion of the civilized world, in order that henceforth no nation shall dare to do what was done when the women and children of the *Lusitania* went to their death by wanton murder upon the high seas.

APPENDIX No. 10

The Limitation of Land Armament—Proceedings of the third Plenary Session of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, November 21, 1921.

THIRD PLENARY SESSION

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1921.

The third plenary session of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, in connection with which Pacific and Far Eastern questions will also be discussed, met at Washington on Monday, November 21, 1921, at 11 o'clock a.m., in Memorial Continental Hall. The Chairman, the Honourable Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States of America, presided.

THE CHAIRMAN (*speaking in English*): A record of the proceedings at the last plenary session has been sent to the delegations, and I understand that such corrections as are desired have been forwarded to the Secretary General, and that the record as it now stands is acceptable to all the delegates. Unless there is objection, the record will stand approved.

It is a pleasure to be able to state that gratifying progress has been made in the work of the Conference. The proposals of the American Government with respect to the limitation of naval armament have been under consideration by the committee of the plenipotentiary delegates of the five Powers, and, aided by a subcommittee of naval experts, that matter is progressing favourably. You will recall the appointment of a committee consisting of the plenipotentiary delegates of the nine Powers to consider questions relating to the Pacific and the Far East. In the course of the deliberations of that committee, most important declarations have been made on behalf of the represented countries, and, while there is nothing at the moment to report to the plenary session with respect to either of these topics, I think I am justified in saying that our expectations with respect to the expedition and thoroughness of our consideration of these matters have already been more than realized.

There remains another subject which so far has not engaged our attention, and that is the subject of land armament or military forces.

So far as the Army of the United States is concerned, no question is presented. It has always been the policy of the United States—it is its traditional policy—to have the regular military establishment upon the smallest possible basis. At the time of the armistice there were in the field and in training in the American Army approximately 4,000,000 men. At once upon the signing of the armistice demobilization began and it was practically completed in the course of the following year, and to-day our regular establishment numbers less than 160,000 men.

While, however, we have this gratifying condition with respect to the military forces in the United States, we fully recognize the special difficulties that exist with respect to military forces abroad. We fully understand the apprehensions that exist and their bases, and also the essential conditions of national security which must appeal to all the Powers that are here represented.

It is regarded as fitting at this time that there should be the freest opportunity for the presentation of views upon this subject of land armament or military forces by the delegates present, and it is the wish of all delegates that the considerations that are pertinent and full explanation of all the conditions that exist that bear

upon the matter should be had, and that all of the delegates of the Governments represented here should have opportunity to present fully the matters which they think should be understood by the Conference and by the world.

Are you ready to proceed to the discussion of this question?

Mr. Briand:—and let me say, before Mr. Briand rises, that it will probably be convenient and, I understand, in accordance with his wishes, for him to pause from time to time to permit translation of portions of his address as he proceeds; and the audience will therefore understand that he has not finished when the translation begins.

Mr. Briand *(speaking in French)*: Gentlemen, you will readily appreciate that I, as delegate of France, experience a certain emotion in rising in this resounding tribune from which, one may say, every word spoken is borne to the attentive and anxious ears of all civilized peoples.

I thank my colleagues of the Conference who, in calling this public session, have made it possible for the representative of France to reveal her to their eyes, to the eyes of the entire world, in her true light, just as she is, as eager as any country, I might perhaps say more eager than any other country, to give heed to every measure which may tend to secure a lasting peace for the world. Nothing could be more gratifying to my colleagues and to myself than to be able to stand before you and say: "We come prepared to make the greatest sacrifices; our country is safe; we lay down our arms and, in so doing, we rejoice in helping to lay the foundations of a permanent peace." Unhappily we can not do this. I say further: Unhappily we have not the right to do it. I shall explain the reasons for this; I shall tell you what the position of France is at the present moment.

It takes two to make peace: yourself and your neighbour. To make peace—I speak from the standpoint of land armament—it is not enough to reduce armies and to decrease the munitions of war. That is the material side of things. There is another consideration which one has no right to overlook when facing such a problem—a consideration which goes to the heart of questions vital to the welfare of a nation. A nation must also be surrounded by what I may call an atmosphere of peace; disarmament must be moral as well as material. I have the right to say, and I hope to be able to prove, that in Europe as she is at the present moment there are still, alas, grave elements of instability, conditions of such a character that France is forced to look them in the face and to measure their consequences from the point of view of her own safety.

I find myself in a land where many men have had occasion to appreciate that situation. They came to our country in the darkest hours of the war; they shed their blood with ours, with that of our allies; they have known France and her agony; they have seen her wounds. They have also known Europe, and they are surely doing their share to enlighten the mind of the great American people. I thank them for what they have already done to dispel the asphyxiating gases with which our enemies have striven to mask, to disfigure the face of France. Here in this vast country, however, which has known nothing of the entangled boundaries of the European nations, in a country where the homes of men are spread over an immense territory, where hostile neighbours are unknown, where not a single frontier gives cause for anxiety, it is hard indeed to form a true idea of the state of Europe after the war and the victory.

I readily admit that a citizen of the United States might say: "The war has been won; peace is signed; Germany now has but a limited army; the greater part of her war material has been destroyed. What then stands in the way of an abiding peace in Europe? Why does France still maintain a considerable army abundantly supplied with war material?" There are even those who try to persuade the American people that if France persists in this position it is because she has hidden

motives, because she seeks to set up in Europe a sort of military hegemony, and to take the place of the old imperialistic Germany in the employment of force.

Gentlemen, to us Frenchmen no reproach could be more painful or more cruel. And that after such a terrible war as that through which we have just passed we should still find ourselves under the grim necessity of keeping up an appearance which permits our enemies to attribute to us such perfidious motives- this would be sad and discouraging indeed if I did not have faith in those who understand my country and who know that these accusations are wholly false.

If in all the world there is a country resolutely turned toward peace, longing for it with all its might, invoking it with all its faith, it is France. Since the armistice, she has suffered many disillusionments; she has had to await the fulfilment of many hopes; for more than a year she has seen Germany disputing over her pledged word; she has seen Germany playing false to her promises to pay for the reparation of the devastated regions and accept the punishment which justice demanded after such a war; she has seen Germany refusing to disarm. France was strong; Germany could not resist her; public opinion was naturally impatient; yet all the while, France remained calm. She has had no wish to make a move which might make a bad situation worse; she has no hatred in her heart.

I tell you now: France will do everything, she will do her utmost to bring to an end the era of bloody conflicts between herself and Germany, in order that the two nations may live side by side in good understanding and in peace. But France has no right to forget the past; she has no right to relax; she has no right, in her present situation, to impair her strength to such an extent as to raise hopes in enemy hearts and, by her very weakness, to encourage new wars.

I have spoken of the moral aspect of the problem in Germany. I do not wish to be unfair; there is a Germany made up of a great body of working-folk, of reasonable and enlightened people, who are anxious to leave war behind and to settle down in peace under a democratic régime. We shall do everything in our power to aid that Germany in the fulfillment of her aims. It is that Germany which, if she finally establishes herself as a peaceful republic, will permit us to face the future in perfect safety. But there is another Germany, all unenlightened by the recent conflict; a Germany which has learned nothing, which still cherishes the hidden motives and evil designs held by her before the war; which has retained all the obsessions and ambitions of the Germany of the Hohenzollerns. How can we Frenchmen pay no heed to this Germany? She is at our very door; we clearly read her thoughts; we witness her attempts—for they have not been wanting since peace was restored—to secure a new lease of power. The significance of Kapp's coup d'état could not be mistaken; every one knows that had it been successful, the Germany of former days would have been born again to disturb the world's peace anew.

A book has just been published by a man of distinction in Germany, General Ludendorff, whose authority is great in certain German circles, and whose influence is an inspiration, so to speak, to many people belonging to the élite of his country: professors, philosophers, authors. What do we read in this book? I have no wish to make quotations and abuse your patience by prolonging my remarks: it is, nevertheless, one of the elements of my brief. In view of your conviction that the moral aspect of this problem is of great import, I ask permission to read, for your information, two or three passages from this book.

Here is one:

"We must learn to understand that we live in an age of war; that for the individual, as well as for the State, strife is a natural phenomenon, and that this strife likewise has its foundation in the divine order of the world."

Farther on, General Ludendorff quotes words uttered in the same spirit by Field Marshall Count von Moltke on December 11th, 1890:

"Eternal peace is a dream; it is not even a beautiful dream, and war is one of the elements of the order of the world created by God. It is through war that man's

noblest virtues—courage and unselfishness, devotion to duty, the spirit of sacrifice unto death—are brought to fruition. Without war the world would sink into a morass of materialism."

And still farther on, Ludendorff himself says:

"Herein lies an idea as indispensable to the political education of the German people as the knowledge of the fact that in future, war must always be the last and only decisive factor in the settlement of political questions. This thought, complemented by a manly love of war, cannot be withheld from the German people by the Entente, however much they may wish to take it from us. It is the cornerstone of all political understanding; it is the cornerstone of the future, and especially of the future of the German people, who have been reduced to slavery."

Lastly, I shall make a final quotation:

"The warlike qualities of the German and Prussian armies have been proved on the bloody fields of battle. The German people need no other qualities for their moral regeneration. The spirit of the old army must be the germ from which this regeneration will spring."

This is the teaching of the highest authorities of Germany, of the men who, to a large extent, have preserved the confidence of the German people, and I can well understand it; this, after a bloody war which has sent millions to their graves and stricken the peoples of the world to the depths of their souls—this, I say, is being taught at the very gates of France. How could you expect her to remain indifferent to it all?

I now come to an examination of the material side of things. I am aware that some one might say to me: It is not enough for people to harbour evil designs; in order to carry them out they must have the appropriate means at their disposal; and, when it is a question of war, as war is waged to-day, they must have vast numbers of troops, the necessary equipment for these troops -rifles, machine guns, artillery, and enormous stocks of ammunition. Germany no longer has these. But Germany, coming out of the war after four years' fighting, has at her disposal seven million soldiers, and far be it from me to attempt to underrate the valour of those soldiers, for our men have had to fight them and know of what extremes of patriotism the German soldier was capable. These millions of soldiers have survived the war and are there, in Germany. Some will say that they are not organized or armed. I reply: No. But then, is it possible to mobilize them to-morrow? my answer is, Yes. I shall now explain myself.

Since peace was signed, Germany has organized an army which was supposed to be in the nature of a police force destined to preserve order at home and along the frontier, and which is called the *Reichswehr*. According to the treaty, it was to comprise one hundred thousand men, and, in fact, it does comprise one hundred thousand men. But what sort of men? Almost all non-commissioned or commissioned officers of the old regular army, who thus form the nucleus of the army of to-morrow. Is this organization devoted solely to the work of maintaining internal order, as stipulated by the Treaty of Peace? No. All the secret instructions issued by the War Office call on the men of this *Reichswehr* to prepare themselves not for police work, but for the work of war, and to undergo the necessary training therefor.

But this is not all. Since the armistice, Germany, under various forms, has brought together real military forces. First of all there were the *Einwohnerwehren*, which included practically all men willing to render military service. These gave rise to such concern that an ultimatum of the Allies was necessary to secure their disbandment. At one time, under the stimulus of the *Orgesch*, a fighting organization whose activities extended over all Germany, these *Einwohnerwehren* acquired such strength and accumulated such a quantity of arms, that the Prime Minister of Bavaria, in a movement of revolt against the Entente, was able to say that he had at his disposal, if he desired it, within a very short time, an army of 300,000 men,

fully equipped with rifles, machine guns and artillery. This army is to-day disbanded, The German Government fulfilled its duty; I hasten to acknowledge it here, for honesty compels me to do so; and, besides, I have declared it in the French Parliament. At the present time, the German Government is under the leadership of Chancellor Wirth, who, in my opinion, is a well-meaning man, loyal and frank of purpose, who has made a praiseworthy effort to carry out the agreements signed by his country. But it is a weak government, spied upon and watched. In its path traps and snares are constantly being laid. We shall do everything to enable it to accomplish its democratic task and to organize its people in a state of peace. It really disbanded the *Einwohnerwehren;* but another formidable organization was formed, the *Sicherheitspolizei,* or safety police, of 150,000 men, composed almost exclusively of regular non-commissioned officers, or at least of soldiers who wished to remain in the military service. We demanded the dispersal of this police force. It was actually disbanded, but it was promptly replaced by a new organization, the *Schutzpolizei,* composed of the same 150,000 men, which, instead of preserving the character of a local police force, has become a centralized police at the disposal of the federal government throughout the entire German territory. This, with the *Reichswehr,* makes a total of 250,000 men who, under the direction of the regular officers, and by the instruction they receive daily, are being trained to command in the event of a new war. The men themselves are kept constantly under observation. These seven million soldiers have not, therefore, simply returned to civilian life, but have been grouped in all sorts of organizations, with the admirable ingenuity displayed by the German people under similar circumstances. Such are the *Freikorps;* such are the numerous associations for former combatants. Advantage is taken of every occasion, every anniversary—and the Germans are very fond of anniversaries—to bring together their members, to mobilize them, to keep them in hand.

We Frenchmen know all this, and if it is necessary to prove how quickly a fighting force can thus be organized, I shall cite an example: At the time the affairs of Upper Silesia had reached an acute stage, within a few weeks, I might almost say within a few days, there was organized by means of enlistments made all over Germany a military force of about 10,000 men, supplied with rifles, machine guns, artillery, armored trains, and the very latest military equipment, in sufficient quantity to give this force its full fighting value. These are facts; I am not improvising them here for the needs of my argument; they have been verified; they are undeniable.

As regards troops, Germany, in the space of a few weeks, can raise a fighting army of several million men, and she has the officers necessary for it. Now, then, I address the great American people, with its devotion to justice and nobility of purpose. I say to them: "Let us suppose, side by side with America, there existed a nation which, throughout the course of history had been in bloody conflict with her, and still revealed its aggressive disposition by its attitude, speaking from a moral standpoint, and by its organization, speaking from a military standpoint. Would the people of the United States avert their eyes from such a danger? Would this people, pre-eminently a people of action, ever desirous of safeguarding its existence, and, what is more, its liberty and its honour, deliberately impair its strength in the face of peril?" In putting such a question I feel sure that there is not an American citizen who would not reply, "Never in the world!"

Well, France looks on. She does not exaggerate the danger; she is watching it.

There remains the question of war material. Germany, it is said, has no more material. I grant that the Inter-Allied Commission has accomplished much in this regard. Many cannon have been delivered up and destroyed, perhaps not all. In some cases their destruction has actually been verified by our officers; in others, we must content ourselves with assurances. As to the latter, doubt might perhaps be expressed, but our adversary should receive the benefit of that doubt.

However, the rapid accumulation of the new material is a problem that can be solved. You saw, during the war, with what promptness, fortunately for us (for we

should finally have given way if this had not been possible)—with what promptness, I repeat, immense armies were organized, supplied with material, and brought to our side to aid us on the fields of battle. Now, Germany is one vast factory, an industrial plant which before the war had always pursued two aims—a very legitimate commercial aim and a military aim. During the war her factories all worked to their fullest capacity; they have since been still further expanded. In Germany there exist specifications, plans, patterns, and moulds necessary for the manufacture of cannon, rifles, and machine guns. If, during a period of diplomatic tension, purposely prolonged for several weeks, all these factories were set to work turning out war material, they would be able to supply the armies for the beginning of a campaign. Thereafter the production would go on increasingly. But it is not the industrial plants of Germany alone must be reckoned with; there are, outside of Germany, great metallurgical plants purchased by large German manufacturers and financiers; some are in Scandinavian countries, others are elsewhere in Europe, where they can produce unseen and uncontrolled.

For that matter, can practical men like you be made to believe that it is possible to obtain accurate information in the matter of estimating factory production? A ship, a "capital ship," cannot be laid down without the knowledge of the world; if, by any chance, its construction has been successfully concealed, it cannot be launched without the fact being known. But who can verify with any accuracy the output of rifles, machine guns, and cannon, whose separate parts are distributed amongst all the factories of Germany?

We Frenchmen are seeing history repeat itself: we have seen a Prussia disarmed by treaties—disarmed beneath whose scrutiny and by what man? By Napoleon! And yet later we met that Prussia whom we had thought impotent, and our blood flowed abundantly. Would you expect the French people to overlook these pages of history? This French people have been reproached for their levity; it is gratuitously stated that the danger once passed, they fling themselves into other preoccupations. To speak the truth, they are not given to fixing their eyes and thoughts constantly on sorrowful and unwelcome things, such as matters of war; but, nevertheless, the lacerations of the flesh have this time been too deep to fail in their lesson. Too much mourning is worn in my country, too many cripples walk our streets, for us not to profit at every instant by the teachings of the war. We have not the right to allow the French nation to be exposed to a repetition of such tragic events. We must protect it—it must protect itself.

That, gentlemen, is the situation we are facing. It is already serious as it stands, but this is not all. In Europe, where, so they say, there is peace, one need only to scan the horizon to see many wisps of smoke which indicate that all the volcanic fires are not extinguished. Since peace was signed, war would already have broken out had not France been strongly armed. Presently I shall explain myself more fully on this point.

I select some instances: Russia is not a negligible element in European politics. When a country capable of mobilizing 20,000,000 men is in a state of complete anarchy; when it maintains an army of 1,500,000 men, of whom 600,000 are fully equipped, while the others could be armed to-morrow, how can one help but feel uneasy? A year and a half ago, Russia hurled herself upon Europe: she strove to drive through Poland, in response to calls coming from Germany. Can you not understand the hours of anguish that we have lived in France under the menace of such a danger? If Bolshevism had broken through the Polish frontiers, if the Bolshevist armies, the armies of anarchy, had united with certain German combinations, what would have become of France; what would have become of Europe? In what state of chaos would Europe be at the present time? I have the right to say that France has been the guardian of order for the entire world; she may well glory in it. But the Russian question is not yet settled. Russia remains in a state of permanent unrest. What

will become of these armies, what will become of their war material? What will Germany do to assist Russia to regain her balance and to exploit her? Of this we know nothing.

So many problems of an economic and financial nature are now occupying the attention and good will of statesmen! But that which should first concern us is the question of our safety, of our very life. Above all, we must live. This is truly the great query for France, and when I address you, gentlemen, you who are her friends, many of whom have been her allies, toward whom she has contracted a debt of eternal gratitude; you who have aided in safeguarding her life, her dignity, her liberty, her honour—when I address you and tell you this, you are, indeed, bound to recognize that this situation is a serious one.

When we consider the limitation of armament from the naval point of view, we have freedom of decision and assurance in our hearts and minds; we are among friends; no threat of war is before us. The possibility of danger is remote. Nevertheless, you do not acknowledge your right to ignore it; you still maintain adequate fleets—and you are right in doing so—to safeguard your prestige upon the seas and to insure your existence should it be threatened. From the land point of view, the danger is imminent—it surrounds us, it prowls, it hangs over our heads. If there is a French statesman who has longed for peace, I am that man. I have the right to say it; no one will contest it. I took office with a view to peace; I assumed my duties in the midst of difficult conditions when my country was in a state of justifiable impatience; I have had to withstand many attacks in defense of my position; I am deeply, passionately attached to the cause of peace, and if it is ever disturbed, it will not be by me. But the further I urge my country along the path of peace, the more I feel upon my head the burden of responsibility for its safety. And if, to-morrow, as a consequence of too much optimism, I should see France once more attacked, mutilated, bleeding, perhaps lost, I, in having caused her weakness, would have failed in the most imperative of my duties.

It is with this situation that one must reckon; it is under the weight of these responsibilities that action must be taken.

Only yesterday, in Upper Silesia, an incident occurred which suddenly assumed a serious nature. Germany, not believing the French people prepared for direct action, suddenly made known that it was proposed to send the *Reichswehr* into the disputed territory. Such are the stirring situations which confront statesmen. I have experienced some, but never any more serious than that one. I firmly made up my mind to say to Germany: "That is impossible. If any such attempt is made, the most appalling consequences may follow." If I had spoken without having the strength of the French Army behind me, what weight would my words have had? And yet, if the proposed action had taken place, what would have become of the peace of Europe, what would have become of the young States which have just sprung into being, but have not yet attained their equilibrium? That is the problem. It did not arise because we were able to back our words with force.

Quite recently an attempted restoration in Europe might have touched the spark to the magazine. There was perfect harmony among the Allies, they were ready to use force, and the conflict did not take place; the incident was closed.

Gentlemen, these are considerations which I submit for your contemplation; they are serious, but despite that, we have not become so absorbed by them as to turn aside from everything that might be calculated to direct our steps toward final peace.

If you will be good enough to permit me (I apologize for having spoken so long and for having imposed so much upon your attention; another time our Chairman will perhaps hesitate to allow me to speak), I shall endeavour to pursue my explanations to the end.

The idea of limiting armament, which occupies your attention and is the noble aim proposed by this Conference, is not one to which we are indifferent. As regards

land armament, we began to demobilize from the moment of the armistice, and this demobilization has been as rapid and as complete as possible.

The military law in France requires the presence of three classes under the colours for a three years' term of military service. This law still exists; it has not been abrogated. The Government, however, has already reduced to two years the time spent under the colours by the soldiers, and, instead of three classes, there are at the present moment only two classes performing their military service. We have therefore accomplished an important reduction, one-third, in the normal strength of the home forces of the French Army, excluding all those who are on duty in the colonies, or engaged in tasks imposed upon them in consequence of the treaty, whether on the Rhine or elsewhere. This movement has not ended, and the plans of the Government for the future include further limitations. Before long it is certain that, according to the Government's project, the length of military service will be reduced by one-half; instead of three classes, only one class and a half will be found under the colours; the home army, by reason of this fact, will find itself reduced to one-half of its strength.

I tell you very plainly and very frankly, gentlemen, that it is impossible to do more than this. France could not do it without exposing herself to the greatest dangers. If some one should come and say to us, to-day or to-morrow: "We see this danger as well as you; we appreciate it, we are going to share it with you; we offer you every means of security that you can desire," France would immediately take another course. Gentlemen, we appreciate the preoccupations which weigh upon the minds of the statesmen who are charged with the government of other countries; we realize the problems of other nations, their difficulties in a world still full of unrest; and we have not the selfishness to ask other people to use their own national sovereignty to our profit. But then (and it is here that I appeal to your sense of justice), if France must face alone a situation such as I have described without any exaggeration, such as it really is, then she must not be denied the opportunity of insuring her own safety within limits consistent with the needs of the present hour.

I should not like to be the man who would attempt to limit the efforts of a conference assembled for so noble a purpose. I should prefer to see no limitation whatever placed upon our labours. I should like to be able to say that all questions must be presented, examined, discussed, settled; still I venture to call your attention to this point: a moral disarmament of France would be most dangerous; it would also be a most unfavourable factor in hastening the hour when peace shall be definitely established in Europe and throughout the world.

It is important that everyone should know that France is not morally isolated; that she still has with her and for her the good will, the affection of all civilized peoples, of all those who fought by her side to ensure the triumph of freedom on earth. What is really required for the moral disarmament in Germany of all the evil elements that I mentioned at the beginning of my speech is that it is well understood beyond the Rhine that France is not alone; the absolute certainty in Germany that all poisonous propaganda destined to disfigure the face of France will beat itself against impassable walls, and that those who were with us yesterday are still with us morally to-day. If that be known in Germany, the new elements of the German democracy, the sensible men who are trying to strengthen the Republic, will gain the upper hand. The inflammatory words of the old Germany will fall into empty space; it will be impossible for those who are dreaming of revenge to pursue their aims; democracy will become established in that country, and from that time one can really hope to see peace finally reign upon earth.

Gentlemen, all that France can do to hasten that hour, she will do, she has already done; she has not hesitated to open negotiations with the German Government for the purpose of arranging some method of payment which will adequately meet the terrible needs of reparation; she has done everything that she could to

hasten the hour when normal relations shall be established between the two countries. That hour will come; it has not yet struck. If, from the course followed by the work of this Conference, the hope might be gleaned elsewhere that the result would be an implied censure of the armament of France; if, furthermore, it might be thought that France was alone in her attitude, if she might be pointed out to the entire world as the country opposed to general disarmament and permanent peace—gentlemen, the Conference would have dealt a terrible blow to the cause of peace. I am sure that that is not in your thought nor in your purpose; I am sure that after having weighed the reasons I have given you, you will realize that they are valid; you will be good enough to record them and to recognize that, in the existing circumstances, France cannot possibly do otherwise than she has done.

THE CHAIRMAN: (*speaking in English*): Mr. Balfour.

MR. BALFOUR (*speaking in English*). Mr. Chairman, evidently this is not a fitting moment to deal at length or in detail with the great speech which has just come to its conclusion. It has been your privilege, and my privilege, to hear one of the great masters of parliamentary oratory. We have heard him with admiration, we have heard him with a full measure of sympathy; but we have done much more, I think, than merely be the auditors of a great, artistic performance. We have heard something more than a great speech; we have heard a perfectly candid, perfectly lucid, perfectly unmistakable exposition of the inmost thoughts of the Prime Minister of our great ally. He has told us, I believe without reserve, what are the anxieties, what are the preoccupations, of the country over whose destinies he presides. He has told us what they fear and why they fear it. And nothing can be more useful, nothing can be more instructive to us of other nations, than to have this full revelation of the inner thoughts of one of our allied and associated statesmen.

We live under very different conditions from the French citizens for whom Mr. Briand has so eloquently spoken. In the secure homes of America no terrors exist or can exist comparable to those which inevitably haunt the thoughts, waking and sleeping, of the leaders of French politics; for they have what neither you in America have nor we in England have. I do not venture to speak for the other nations represented around the table. They have at their very doors a great country, great in spite of defeat, powerful in spite of losses; and of its policy, of the course which it means to pursue in the future, they necessarily remain in anxious doubt.

It is good for us all, I venture to say, from whatever nation we may be drawn, from whatever part of this great continent we come, that we should be initiated, as we have been initiated this morning into the inner sanctuary of French policy.

It must be acknowledged, sorrowfully acknowledged that the speech to which we have just listened is not hopeful for any immediate solution of the great problem of land armaments. And why is it that there is this great difference between land armaments and sea armaments? Why is it that we all here look forward with a confidence which I think is not overrated, a serene confidence, to bringing about as a result of our deliberations some great measure; and, under the guidance of the program laid before you by the United States Government, why is it we are hopeful of coming to some solution of the great naval problem?

It is because, in the language of Mr. Briand, there has been, in matters maritime, a moral disarmament, and it is on the basis of this moral disarmament that the physical and material disarmament is going to be built. That is why we are hopeful about the naval question. And why are we less hopeful about at least any immediate settlement of the military question? It is because, as Mr. Briand has explained to you, in that case there has not been moral disarmament—because we have no assurance, or because the French Government, who watch these things closely, have no assurance either in Russia or in Germany that moral disarmament has made the degree of progress which would make material disarmament of an immediate possibility.

I do not venture to offer an opinion of my own upon this question. I leave you to judge of the facts as they have been expounded by one who has profoundly studied them and whose gifts of exposition cannot be excelled.

Only this I would say, for I need hardly tell you that I am not going to make a speech. Mr. Briand appears to have some fears lest France should feel herself in moral isolation. That would be a tragedy, indeed.

That the liberties of Europe and the world in general, and of France in particular, should be maintained and guarded against the dominating policy of her eastern neighbour is the cause for which the British Empire fought and in which the British Empire still believes. Killed on the field of battle we lost nearly a million men. I am talking of the British Empire now. We lost nearly a million men. We lost well over two million men, in addition, maimed and wounded.

We grieve over the sacrifice; we do not repent it. And if the cause of international liberty was worthy of this immense sacrifice from one of the allied powers —I speak not of others; it is not my right to speak for them—if it deserved and required this sacrifice from one of the allied and associated powers, and if we at all events had not changed our views, either as to the righteousness of the war or as to its necessity; if the lust of domination, which has been the curse of Europe for so many generations, should again threaten the peace, the independence, the self-development of our neighbours and allies—how should it be possible that the sympathies once so warm should become refrigerated, should become cold, and we who had done so much for the great cause of international liberty should see that cause perish before our eyes rather than make further sacrifices in its defence?

Those are the thoughts which rise in my mind after hearing the great speech of Mr. Briand. I should only be interfering, I should only be weakening its effect were I to dwell further upon them, and I will content myself, therefore, with thanking Mr. Briand for the admirable and candid account which he has given of the policy of his country, and wishing him and his country every success and every prosperity in that path of unaggressive prosperity upon which I hope and believe they are now entering.

THE CHAIRMAN *(speaking in English):* Senator Schanzer.

SENATOR SCHANZER *(speaking in French):* Gentlemen, I am going to use the French language because I wish the expression of the thought of the Italian delegation to arrive direct, without even the short delay of translation, to the French delegation across the table.

We have listened with great attention to the speech just delivered by Mr. Briand who, with his well-known eloquence, has put forward the situation of France and the French point of view. We are united to France not only by the links of race affinity but also by the brotherhood of arms, which has a long and glorious tradition, and which has received a new and everlasting consecration in the great war which the two countries fought side by side for the defence of their most sacred national rights, of liberty, and of justice.

We have heard the information given us by Mr. Briand; we have considered the figures and documents mentioned in support of his statement, and noted with great satisfaction that France, notwithstanding her present difficulties, is ready, within the limits of her possibilities, to put into execution the principle of the limitation of armaments.

We have no intention whatever of discussing what France considers indispensable for her national safety. Only may we be allowed to express the wish and the hope that the general limitation of land armaments may become a reality in the shortest possible time?

Italy fought the war for the highest aims which a country can seek; but Italy, in her soul, is a peace-loving nation. I shall not repeat what I had the honour of stating at the first meeting of the Conference, but I should like to emphasize again

that Italy is one of the surest factors of the world's peace; that she has no reasons whatsoever for conflict with any other country; that she is following and putting constantly into action a policy inspired by the principle of maintaining peace among all nations.

Italy has succeeded in coming to a direct understanding with the country of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, and in order to attain this result she has made considerable sacrifices in the interest of the peace of Europe. Italy has pursued towards the countries succeeding her former enemies a policy not only of pacification but of assistance. And when a conflict arose between Austria and Hungary, a conflict which might have dragged the Danubian peoples into war, she offered her friendly offices to the two countries in order to settle the dispute. Italy has succeeded, and in so doing has actively contributed to the peace of Europe.

Moreover, Italy has acted similarly within her own frontiers, and has reduced her armed forces in the largest possible measure. Her naval expenditure, compared with that before the war, has been considerably curtailed. The total amount of her armed forces does not exceed 200,000 men, and a further reduction to 175,000 men is already planned. To this number there are only to be added about 35,000 colonial troops.

Our ordinary war budget for the present financial year amounts to $52,680,000. including $11,000,000 expenses for police forces; the extraordinary part of the war budget, representing expenses incurred in the liquidation of the war—expenses, therefore, of a purely transitory character—amounts to $62,000,000.

However, although we have already reduced our armaments to the greatest possible extent, we consider it indispensable to a complete solution of the problem of limitation of armament in Europe, to take into consideration as well the armaments of the countries either created or transformed as a result of the war. The problem is not a simple one and must be considered as a whole; it is a serious and urgent problem for which an early solution is necessary.

Gentlemen, I think I have said all that is necessary to explain the Italian point of view. The United States of America, in calling this Conference, have taken a great and noble initiative with the aim of creating sound guaranties for the safeguarding of the peace of the world.

Allow me to express the desire and the hope that the Conference, while considering the present difficulties, may also give all its attention to the problem of the limitation of land armaments, the solution of which is an essential condition for creating, throughout the world, that atmosphere of peace without which it would be hopeless to expect that the economic and social reconstruction of the nations which have suffered more severly during and after the war may be fulfilled.

THE CHAIRMAN *(speaking in English):* Baron Kato.

ADMIRAL BARON KATO *(speaking in Japanese):* Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

It is needless for me to assure Mr. Briand that Japan has nothing but a most profound sympathy for France's peculiarly difficult position which has been so clearly and so eloquently presented to us this morning. May I venture also to add Japan's appreciation of, and sympathy for, the great sacrifices in men and wealth made by France, the British Empire, Italy, the United States, and Belgium in the great war for the cause of peace, justice, and humanity.

I would like to say this morning just a few words on land armament limitation. Japan is quite ready to announce her hearty approval of the principle which aims to relieve the nations of heavy burdens by limiting land armaments to those which are necessary for national security and the maintenance of order within their territories.

The size of the land armaments of each State should be determined by its peculiar geographical situation and other circumstances, and these basic factors are so divergent and complicated that an effort to draw final comparisons is hardly possible. If I may venture to say so, it is not an easy task to lay down a general scheme for the limitation

of land armaments, as in the case of limitation of naval armaments. Nevertheless, Japan has not the slightest intention of maintaining land armaments which are in excess of those which are absolutely necessary for purely defensive purposes, necessitated by the Far Eastern situation.

THE CHAIRMAN (*speaking in English*): The Belgian Ambassador.

BARON DE CARTIER (*speaking in French*): Mr. Chairman, while I am still under the spell of the thrilling and convincing speech delivered by Mr. Briand, I should like to state briefly the point of view of Belgium on the question of limitation of land armaments.

Belgium, trusting in the assurance given by the powers which guaranteed her neutrality, remained for three-quarters of a century faithful to a policy of peace and limitation of armaments. The tragical events of 1914 were for her a terrible awakening. While she was aspiring to nothing but peace, while she was only anxious to fulfill her duties as a neutral State, war was carried on her own territory by two Powers which had taken an engagement not only to respect her neutrality but to see that that neutrality was respected. Devastation, fire, wanton and systematic destruction of her industries, murder of her inhabitants, deportation of civilian population, heavy losses in her gallant army, were the reward of her peaceful attitude and of her policy of restriction of armaments.

The Treaty of Versailles put an end to that régime of neutrality which events had proved to be worthless and dangerous for her. Owing to her special geographical position, Belgium is compelled to direct her attention towards all measures by which her security may be insured. In 1920 she concluded with France a military agreement, purely for defensive purposes, in case of a new and unjustified aggression on the part of Germany. She keeps her army down to the minimum necessary for her security; for the time being, and in view of the present state of her international relations, she can not possibly proceed to further reductions. And yet there is perhaps no State more sincerely peace-loving, no State which more cordially hates war, from which we have suffered so much during the course of our whole history.

As King Albert said in the message His Majesty addressed a few days ago to the President of the United States, the whole Belgian nation is longing with all its heart for the moment when, its security being insured, it can definitely enter upon the path of the limitation of armaments. It admires the noble initiative of the Government of the United States and wishes every success to the Conference for the greater benefit of the whole world.

THE CHAIRMAN (*speaking in English*): I shall detain you, gentlemen, but a moment. It would not do justice to my own sentiment or to that of my colleagues of the American Delegation if I did not, in a word, take part in this expression of the sense of privilege which has been felt in listening to this brilliant, eloquent, comprehensive, and instructive address stating the position and policy of France.

No words ever spoken by France have fallen upon deaf ears in the United States. The heart of America was thrilled by her valor and her sacrifice, and the memory of her stand for liberty is imperishable in this country, devoted to the institutions of liberty.

It is evident from what Mr. Briand has said that what is essential at this time, in order that we may achieve the great ideal, is the will to peace. And there can be no hope of a will to peace until institutions of liberty and justice are secure among all peace-loving people.

May I say, in response to a word which challenged the attention of us all as it was uttered by Mr. Briand, that there is no moral isolation for the defenders of liberty and justice. We understand the difficulties; what has been said will be read throughout this broad land by a people that desires to understand. The essential condition of progress toward a mutual understanding and a maintenance of the peace

of the world is that we should know exactly the difficulties which each nation has to consider, that we should be able justly to appraise them, that we should have the most candid and complete statement of all that is involved in them, and then, with that full appreciation of the apprehensions, of the dangers, of all that may create obstacles in the path of the policy that we are most anxious to pursue, we should then plan to meet the case to the utmost practicable extent; and thus the will to peace may have effective expression.

We cannot now go into a statement of detail. Apparently the Conference is so organized that this matter may have an appropriate place in our discussion. We can not foresee at the moment what practical measures may be available, but the expressions that we have heard from the representatives of the Powers engaged in this Conference make us confident that here will be generated that disposition which is essential to national security, the final assurance of security which armies and officers and men and material can never supply; that is, the disposition of a world conscious of mutual interests and of the fact that if it so desires—most ardently and wholly desires—peace will be enduring among our peoples.

Is it the desire of the delegates that the matter suggested by the addresses that have been made and the subject itself of land armament should now be committed for the consideration of the Committee on the Limitation of Armament, consisting of the plenipotentiary delegates of the five Powers? (*After a pause.*) Assent is manifested, and it will be so ordered.

Is it now in accordance with your wish that we should adjourn subject to the call of the Chair?

(*After a pause.*) Adjourned.

Whereupon, at 2 o'clock p.m., the Conference adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

APPENDIX No. 11

Statement by Mr. Sze, on behalf of the Chinese Delegation, proposing general principles to be applied in the determination of the questions relating to China, made at the first meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, Washington, November 16, 1921.

"In view of the fact that China must necessarily play an important part in the deliberations of this conference with reference to the political situation in the Far East, the Chinese delegation has thought it proper that they should take the first possible opportunity to state certain general principles which, in their opinion, should guide the conference in the determinations which it is to make. Certain of the specific applications of the principles which it is expected that the conference will make, it is our intention later to bring forward, but at the present time it is deemed sufficient simply to propose the principles which I shall presently read.

"In formulating these principles, the purpose has been kept steadily in view of obtaining rules in accordance with which existing and possible future political and economic problems in the Far East and the Pacific may be most justly settled and with due regard to the rights and legitimate interests of all the powers concerned. Thus it has been sought to harmonize the particular interests of China with the general interests of the world. China is anxious to play her part, not only in maintaining peace, but in promoting the material advancement and the cultural development of all the Nations. She wishes to make her vast natural resources available to all peoples who need them, and in return to receive the benfits of free and equal intercourse with them. In order that she may do this, it is necessary that she should have every possible opportunity to develop her political institutions in accordance with the genius and needs of her own people. China is now contending with certain difficult problems which necessarily arise, when any country makes a radical change in its form of government. These problems she will be able to solve if given the opportunity to do so. This means not only that she should be freed from the danger or threat of foreign aggression, but that so far as circumstances will possibly permit, she be relieved from limitations which now deprive her of autonomous administrative action and prevent her from securing adequate public revenues.

"In conformity with the agenda of the conference, the Chinese Government proposes for the consideration of and adoption by the conference the following general principles to be applied in the determination of the questions relating to China:

"1. (*a*) The powers engage to respect and observe the territorial integrity and political and administrative independence of the Chinese Republic.

"(*b*) China upon her part is prepared to give an undertaking not to alienate or lease any portion of her territory or littoral to any power.

"2. China, being in full accord with the principle of the so-called open door or equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations having treaty relations with China, is prepared to accept and apply it in all parts of the Chinese Republic without exception.

"3. With a view to strengthening mutual confidence and maintaining peace in the Pacific and the Far East, the powers agree not to conclude between themselves any treaty or agreement directly affecting China or the general peace in these regions without previously notifying China and giving to her an opportunity to participate.

"4. All special rights, privileges, immunities, or commitments, whatever their character or contractual basis, claimed by any of the powers in or relating to China are to be declared, and all such or future claims not so made known are to be deemed null and void. The rights, privileges, immunities, and commitments now known or to be declared are to be examined with a view to determining their scope and validity and, if valid, to harmonizing them with one another and with the principles declared by this conference.

"5. Immediately, or as soon as circumstances will permit, existing limitations upon China's political, jurisdictional, and administrative freedom of action are to be removed.

"6. Reasonable, definite terms of duration are to be attached to China's present commitments which are without time limits.

"7. In the interpretation of instruments granting special rights or privileges, the well-established principle of construction that such grants shall be strictly construed in favour of the grantors, is to be observed.

"8. China's rights as a neutral are to be fully respected in future wars to which she is not a party.

"9. Provision is to be made for the peaceful settlement of international disputes in the Pacific and the Far East.

"10. Provision is to be made for future conferences to be held from time to time for the discussion of international questions relative to the Pacific and the Far East, as a basis for the determination of common policies of the signatory powers in relation thereto."

APPENDIX No. 12

Statement by Senator Underwood of the American Delegation, on behalf of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, reporting the Treaty relating to the Chinese customs tariff to the Conference, at its sixth Plenary Session, Washington, February 4, 1922.

(Unrevised text)

SENATOR UNDERWOOD *(speaking in English)*: Mr. Chairman, I realize fully that the delegates seated at this table understand why the nine Powers have agreed with China on the adoption of a customs tariff, but in this twentieth century treaties have ceased to be compacts of Governments. If they are to live and survive, must be the understandings of the people themselves.

It may seem an anomaly to the people of the world who have not studied this question that this Conference, after declaring that it recognizes the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, should engage with China in a compact about a domestic matter which is a part of her sovereignty. To announce the treaty without an explanation may lead to misunderstanding, and therefore I ask the patience of the Conference for a few minutes that I may put in the record a statement of the historic facts leading up to present conditions, which make it necessary that this Conference should enter into this agreement.

The conclusions which have been reached with respect to the Chinese maritime customs tariff are two in number, the first being in the form of an agreement for an immediate revision of existing schedules, so as to bring the rate of duty up to a basis of 5 per cent effective. The second is in the form of a treaty, and provides for a special conference which shall be empowered to levy surtaxes and to make other arrangements for increasing the customs schedules above the rate of 5 per cent effective.

In order to understand the nature and the reasons for these agreements, it is well to bear in mind the historical background of the present treaty adjustment, which places such a large control of the Chinese customs in the hands of foreign powers.

The origin of the Chinese customs tariff dates back to the fourteenth century, but the administration system was of such a nature that constant friction arose with foreign merchants engaged in trade with that country, and culminated in an acute controversy relating to the smuggling of opium, sometimes known as the Opium War of 1839-1842.

This controversy ended in 1842 with the Treaty of Nankin, between China and Great Britain. The Treaty of Nankin marked the beginning of Chinese relations on a recognized legal basis with the countries of the Western World, and is likewise the beginning of the history of China's present tariff system.

By the Treaty of Nankin it was agreed that five ports should be opened for foreign trade, and that a fair and regular tariff of export and import customs and other dues should be published.

In a subsequent treaty of October 8, 1843, a tariff schedule was adopted for both imports and exports, based on the general rate of 5 per cent ad valorem.

In 1844 the first treaty between China and the United States was concluded. In this treaty the tariff upon which China had agreed with Great Britain was made an integral part of its provisions, and most-favoured-nation treatment was secured for the United States in the following terms:—

"Citizens of the United States resorting to China shall in no case be subject to other or higher duties than are or shall be required of the people of any other nation whatever, and if additional advantages or privileges of whatever description be conceded hereafter by China to any other nation, the United States and the citizens thereof shall be entitled thereupon to a complete, equal, and impartial participation in the same."

In the same year a similar treaty between China and France was concluded, and in 1847 a like treaty was entered into with Sweden and Norway.

After an interval of a little over a decade, friction again developed and a war ensued.

In 1851, when negotiations were again resumed, silk had fallen in value, prices of foreign commodities had changed, and the former schedule of duties no longer represented the rate of 5 per cent ad valorem.

In 1858 China concluded what was known as the Tientsin Treaty with the United States, Russia, Great Britain, and France.

The British Treaty, which was the most comprehensive, being completed by an agreement as to the tarif and rules of trade, was signed at Shanghai on November 8, 1858. By this agreement a schedule of duties was provided to take the place of the schedule previously in force. Most of the duties were specific, calculated on the basis of 5 per cent of the then prevailing values of articles.

The tariff schedule thus adopted in 1858 underwent no revision, except in reference to opium, until 1902.

The begining of foreign administrative supervision of the Chinese maritime customs dates back to the time of the Taiping Rebellion, when, in September, 1853, the city of Shanghai was captured by the Taiping rebels. As a consequence the Chinese customs was closed and foreign merchants had no offices to collect customs duties.

In order to meet the emergency, the foreign consuls collected the duties until June 29, 1854, when an agreement was entered into with the British, American, and French consuls for the establishment of a foreign board of inspectors. Under this agreement a board of foreign inspectors was appointed, and continued in office until 1858, when the tariff commission met and agreed to rules of trade, of which Article X provided that a uniform customs system should be enforced at every port, and that a high officer should be appointed by the Chinese Government to superintend the foreign trade, and that this officer might select any British subject whom he might see fit to aid him in the administration of the customs revenue, and in a number of other matters connected with commerce and navigation In 1914, just as the Great War was breaking, there were 1,357 foreigners in the Chinese customs service, representing 20 nationalities among a total of 7,441 employees.

It is appropriate to observe that the present administrative system has given very great satisfaction in the matter of its efficiency and its fairness to the interests of all concerned, and in that connection I desire to say that, when the consideration of this tariff treaty was before the subcommittee that prepared it, there was a general, and, I may say, universal sentiment about the table from the delegates representing the nine Powers, that on account of the disturbed conditions, in China to-day, unsettled governmental conditions, it was desirable, if it met with the approval of China, that there should be no disturbance at this time of the present administration of the customs system, In response to that sentiment, which was discussed at the table, Dr. Koo, speaking for the Chinese Government, made a statement which I have been directed by the full committee to report to this plenary session, which is as follows:

"The Chinese Delegation has the honour to inform the Committee on the Far Eastern Questions of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament that the

Chinese Government have no intention to effect any change which may disturb the present administration of the Chinese maritime customs."

Speaking only for myself, I hope that the day may not be far distant when China will have established a parliamentary government representing her people, and that thus an opportunity will be given her to exercise in every respect her full sovereignty and regulate her own customs tariffs.

But for the present, on account of the disturbed conditions in China, it is manifest that there must be an agreement and understanding between China and the other nations involved in her trade, and I want to say that this agreement as it is presented to the Conference to-day, meets the approbation of the representatives of the Chinese Government.

Between the period of 1869 and 1901 a series of agreements were entered into which establish special tariff privileges with various Powers respecting movements of trade. This period culminated in a greatly involved state of affairs which led to the Boxer Revolution, out of which grew the doctrine of the open door.

In 1902, in accordance with the terms of the Boxer protocol, a commission met at Shanghai to revise the tariff schedule. This revision applied only to the import duties and to the free list. Most of the duties were specific in character, and the remainder were at 5 per cent ad valorem. Nonenumerated goods were to pay 5 per cent ad valorem. All the duties remained subject to the restrictions of the earlier treaties, and those of the export duties which are still in force are the specific duties contained in the schedule of 1858.

In 1902 a treaty was concluded between China and Great Britain which laid a basis for the subsequent treaties between China and the United States and China and Japan in 1903, along similar lines. In the preamble of the British treaty the Chinese Government undertakes to discard completely the system of levying likin and other dues on goods at the place of production, in transit, and at destination.

The British Government in turn consents to allow a surtax on foreign goods imported by British subjects, the amount of this surtax on imports not to exceed the equivalent of one and one-half times the existing import duty. The levy of this additional surtax being contingent upon the abolition of the likin has never gone into effect, but remains, nevertheless, the broad basis upon which the general schedules of Chinese tariff duties may be increased.

It is clear from the foregoing brief summary that two measures were necessary in dealing with the Chinese customs, the first being that of the revising of the tariff schedules as they exist, so as to make them conform to the rate of 5 per cent effective, as provided by the treaty.

Second, to pave the way for the abolition of the likin, which constitutes the basis of higher rates. In the meantime, however, it is recognized that the Chinese Government requires additional revenue, and in order that this may be supplied, a special conference is charged with the levying of a surtax of 2½ per cent on ordinary duties, and a surtax of 5 per cent on the luxuries, in addition to the established rate of 5 per cent effective.

In 1896 an agreement was made between Russia and China for the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and as a part of this agreement, merchandise entering China from Russia was allowed to pass the border at one-third less than the conventional customs duties. Afterwards, similar reductions were granted to France, Japan, and Great Britain, where the merchandise entered China across her land frontiers and not by sea.

This discrimination was unfair to the other nations, and not the least important paragraph in the proposed treaty is the one which abolishes this discrimination entirely.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not read the formal parts of the treaty; I shall merely read the articles that are substantive.

The first article reads:

"ARTICLE I.

"The representatives of the Contracting Powers having adopted, on the fourth day of February, 1922, in the city of Washington, a resolution, which is appended as an Annex to this article, with respect to the revision of Chinese customs duties, for the purpose of making such duties equivalent to an effective 5 per centum ad valorem, in accordance with existing treaties concluded by China with other nations, the Contracting Powers hereby confirm the said resolution and undertake to accept the tariff rates fixed as a result of such revision. The said tariff rates shall become effective as soon as possible but not earlier than two months after publication thereof."

Then follows an Annex. It was intended originally for a separate resolution by the Conference to make the present rate effective. As I have stated, the rates of Chinese customs tariff were 5 per cent ad valorem, but they have been worked into specific rates, and China was not receiving under the old customs system the amount of revenue that she was entitled to under her treaty. But it was found when it was proposed to pass this merely as a resolution that as these rates had been fixed in some of the treaties and specifically named, it was necessary to include the resolution in the treaty so that it would abolish the binding power of the treaties that had already been made and substitute this new provision in their stead. The annex reads as follows:

"ANNEX.

"With a view to providing additional revenue to meet the needs of the Chinese Government, the Powers represented at this Conference, namely, the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, and Portugal, agree:

"That the customs schedule of duties on imports into China adopted by the Tariff Revision Commission at Shanghai on December 19, 1918, shall forthwith be revised so that the rates of duty shall be equivalent to 5 per cent effective, as provided for in the several commercial treaties to which China is a party.

"A revision commission shall meet at Shanghai, at the earliest practicable date, to effect this revision forthwith and on the general lines of the last revision.

"This commission shall be composed of representatives of the Powers above named and of representatives of any additional Powers having governments at present recognized by the Powers represented at this Conference and who have treaties with China providing for a tariff on imports and exports not to exceed 5 per cent ad valorem and who desire to participate therein.

"The revision shall proceed as rapidly as possible with a view to its completion within four months from the date of the adoption of this resolution by the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and Pacific and Far Eastern Questions.

"The revised tariff shall become effective as soon as possible, but not earlier than two months after its publication by the revision commission.

"The Government of the United States, as convener of the present Conference, is requested forthwith to communicate the terms of this resolution to the Governments of Powers not represented at this Conference but who participated in the revision of 1918, aforesaid."

Then, the actual treaty provisions are incorporated, beginning with Article II, as follows: [*At this point Senator Underwood read the remaining Articles of the Treaty; see Appendix No. 21, page 200.*]

"SEPARATE RESOLUTION.

"That the Government of the United States, as convener of the present Conference, be requested to communicate forthwith the terms of the agreement arrived at with regard to the Chinese tariff to the Governments of the Powers concerned as stated in this Agreement, with a view to obtaining their adherence to the Agreement as soon as possible."

In conclusion, I can say that the adoption of this treaty and putting it into effect will in all probability double the existing revenues of China received from maritime and inland customs. I say in all probability, because the amount of revenue of course is governed by the amount of imports and exports coming into a country and going out of a country, and naturally no one can predict with absolute certainty.

The Chinese Government is badly in need of this revenue, and it will be a great relief to existing conditions there if the treaty is ratified at an early date. I request its ratification.

APPENDIX No. 13

Articles of the Treaty between China and Japan for the settlement of outstanding questions relative to Shantung (signed at Washington on February 4, 1922); together with a statement of understandings recorded in the Minutes of the Sino-Japanese conversations as a part of the conclusions reached, as communicated to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, at its fifth Plenary Session, Washington, February 1, 1922.

ARTICLES OF TREATY FOR SETTLEMENT OF OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO SHANTUNG

China and Japan, being equally animated by a sincere desire to settle amicably and in accordance with their common interest outstanding questions relative to Shantung, have resolved to conclude a treaty for the settlement of such questions, and have to that end named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Excellency the President of the Chinese Republic:

Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary;
Vikyuin Wellington Koo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; and
Chung-Hui Wang, Former Minister of Justice;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Minister of the Navy;
Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; and
Masanao Hanihara, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

SECTION I.—*Restoration of the Former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow.*

ARTICLE I

Japan shall restore to China the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow.

ARTICLE II

The Government of the Chinese Republic and the Government of Japan shall each appoint three Commissioners to form a Joint Commission, with powers to make and carry out detailed arrangements relating to the transfer of the administration of the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow and to the transfer of public properties in the said Territory and to settle other matters likewise requiring adjustment.

For such purposes, the Joint Commission shall meet immediately upon the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE III

The transfer of the administration of the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow and the transfer of public properties in the said Territory, as well as the

adjustment of other matters under the preceding Article, shall be completed as soon as possible, and, in any case, not later than six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE IV

The Government of Japan undertakes to hand over to the Government of the Chinese Republic upon the transfer to China of the administration of the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow, such archives, registers, plans, title-deeds and other documents in the possession of Japan, or certified copies thereof, as may be necessary for the transfer of the administration, as well as those that may be useful for the subsequent administration by China of the said Territory and of the Fifty Kilometre Zone around Kiaochow Bay,

SECTION II.—*Transfer of Public Properties*

ARTICLE V

The Government of Japan undertakes to transfer to the Government of the Chinese Republic all public properties including land, buildings, works or establishments in the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow, whether formerly possessed by the German authorities, or purchased or constructed by the Japanese authorities during the period of the Japanese administration of the said Territory, except those indicated in Article VII of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE VI

In the transfer of public properties under the preceding Article, no compensation will be claimed from the Government of the Chinese Republic; Provided, however, that for those purchased or constructed by the Japanese authorities, and also for the improvements on or additions to those formerly possessed by the German authorities, the Government of the Chinese Republic shall refund a fair and equitable proportion of the expenses actually incurred by the Government of Japan, having regard to the principle of depreciation and continuing value.

ARTICLE VII

Such public properties in the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow as are required for the Japanese Consulate to be established in Tsingtao shall be retained by the Government of Japan, and those required more especially for the benefit of the Japanese community, including public schools, shrines and cemeteries, shall be left in the hands of the said community.

ARTICLE VIII

Details of the matters referred to in the preceding three Articles shall be arranged by the Joint Commission provided for in Article II of the present Treaty.

SECTION III.—*Withdrawal of Japanese Troops.*

ARTICLE IX.

The Japanese troops, including gendarmes, now stationed along the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway and its branches, shall be withdrawn as soon as the Chinese police or military force shall have been sent to take over the protection of the Railway.

ARTICLE X.

The disposition of the Chinese police or military force and the withdawal of the Japanese troops under the preceding Article may be effected in sections.

The date of the completion of such process for each section shall be arranged in advance between the competent authorities of China and Japan.

The entire withdrawal of such Japanese troops shall be effected within three months, if possible, and, in any case, not later than six months, from the date of the signature of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XI.

The Japanese garrison at Tsingtao shall be completely withdrawn simultaneously, if possible, with the transfer to China of the administration of the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow, and, in any case, not later than thirty days from the date of such transfer.

SECTION IV.—*Maritime Customs at Tsingtao*

ARTICLE XII.

The Customs House of Tsingtao shall be made an integral part of the Chinese Maritime Customs upon the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Provisional Agreement of the 6th August, 1915, between China and Japan, relating to the reopening of the Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Tsingtao shall cease to be effective upon the coming into force of the present Treaty.

SECTION V.—*Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway.*

ARTICLE XIV.

Japan shall transfer to China the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway and its branches, together with all other properties appurtenant thereto, including wharves, warehouses and other similar properties.

ARTICLE XV.

China undertakes to reimburse to Japan the actual value of all the Railway properties mentioned in the preceding Article.

The actual value to be so reimbursed shall consist of the sum of fifty-three million, four hundred and six thousand, one hundred and forty-one (53,406,141) gold marks (which is the assessed value of such portion of the said properties as was left behind by the Germans), or its equivalent, plus the amount which Japan, during her administration of the Railway, has actually expended for permanent improvements on or additions to the said properties, less a suitable allowance for depreciation.

It is understood that no charge will be made with respect to the wharves, warehouses and other similar properties mentioned in the preceding Article, except for such permanent improvements on or additions to them as may have been made by Japan, during her administration of the Railway, less a suitable allowance for depreciation.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Government of the Chinese Republic and the Government of Japan shall each appoint three Commissioners to form a Joint Railway Commission, with powers to appraise the actual value of the Railway properties on the basis defined in the preceding Article, and to arrange the transfer of the said properties.

ARTICLE XVII.

The transfer of all the Railway properties under Article XIV of the present Treaty shall be completed as soon as possible, and, in any case, not later than nine months from date of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XVIII.

To effect the reimbursement under Article XV of the present Treaty, China shall deliver to Japan simultaneously with the completion of the transfer of the Railway properties, Chinese Government Treasury Notes, secured on the properties and revenues of the Railway, and running for a period of fifteen years, but redeemable, whether in whole or in part, at the option of China, at the end of five years from the date of the delivery of the said Treasury Notes, or at any time thereafter upon six months' previous notice.

ARTICLE XIX.

Pending the redemption of the said Treasury Notes under the preceding Article, the Government of the Chinese Rpublic will select and appoint, for so long a period as any part of the said Treasury Notes shall remain unredeemed, a Japanese subject to be Traffic Manager, and another Japanese subject to be Chief Accountant jointly with the Chinese Chief Accountant and with co-ordinate functions.

These officials shall all be under the direction, control and supervision of the Chinese Managing Director, and removable for cause.

ARTICLE XX.

Financial details of a technical character relating to the said Treasury Notes, not provided for in this Section, shall be determined in common accord between the Chinese and Japanese authorities as soon as possible, and, in any case, not later than six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

SECTION VI.—*Extensions of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway.*

ARTICLE XXI.

The concessions relating to the two extensions of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway, namely, the Tsinanfu-Shunteh and the Kaomi-Hsuchowfu lines, shall be made open to the common activity of an international financial group, on terms to be arranged between the Government of the Chinese Republic and the said group.

SECTION VII.—*Mines.*

ARTICLE XXII.

The mines of Tsechwan, Fangtze and Chinlingchen, for which the mining rights were formerly granted by China to Germany, shall be handed over to a company to be formed under a special charter of the Government of the Chinese Republic, in which the amount of Japanese capital shall not exceed that of Chinese capital.

The mode and terms of such arrangement shall be determined by the Joint Commission provided for in Article II of the present Treaty.

SECTION VIII.—*Opening of the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow.*

ARTICLE XXIII.

The Government of Japan declares that it will not seek the establishment of an exclusive Japanese settlement, or of an international settlement in the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow.

The Government of the Chinese Republic on its part declares that the entire area of the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow will be opened to foreign trade, and that foreign nationals will be permitted freely to reside and to carry on commerce, industry and other lawful pursuits within such area.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The Government of the Chinese Republic further declares that vested rights lawfully and equitably acquired by foreign nationals in the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow, whether under the German régime or during the period of the Japanese administration, will be respected.

All questions relating to the status or validity of such vested rights acquired by Japanese subjects or Japanese companies shall be adjusted by the Joint Commission provided for in Article II of the present Treaty.

SECTION IX.—*Salt Industry.*

ARTICLE XXV.

Whereas the salt industry is a Government monopoly in China, it is agreed that the interests of Japanese subjects or Japanese companies actually engaged in the said industry along the coast of Kiaochow Bay shall be purchased by the Government of the Chinese Republic for fair compensation, and that the exportation to Japan of a quantity of salt produced by such industry along the said coast is to be permitted on reasonable terms.

Arrangements for the above purposes, including the transfer of the said interests to the Government of the Chinese Republic, shall be made by the Joint Commission provided for in Article II of the present Treaty. They shall be completed as soon as possible, and, in any case, not later than six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

SECTION X.—*Submarine Cables.*

ARTICLE XXVI.

The Government of Japan declares that all the rights, title and privileges concerning the former German submarine cables between Tsingtao and Chefoo and between Tsingtao and Shanghai are vested in China, with the exception of those portions of the said two cables which have been utilised by the Government of Japan for the laying of a cable between Tsingtao and Sasebo; it being understood that the question relating to the landing and operation at Tsingtao of the said Tsingtao-Sasebo cable shall be adjusted by the Joint Commission provided for in Article II of the present Treaty, subject to the terms of the existing contracts to which China is a party.

SECTION XI.—*Wireless Stations.*

ARTICLE XXVII.

The Government of Japan undertakes to transfer to the Government of the Chinese Republic the Japanese wireless stations at Tsingtao and Tsinanfu for fair compensation for the value of these stations, upon the withdrawal of the Japanese troops at the said two places, respectively.

Details of such transfer and compensation shall be arranged by the Joint Commission provided for in Article II of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The present Treaty (including the Annex thereto) shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Peking as soon as possible, and not later than four months from the date of its signature.

It shall come into force from the date of the exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty in duplicate, in the English language, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at the City of Washington this day of February, 1922.

ANNEX

I.

Renunciation of Preferential Rights.

The Government of Japan declares that it renounces all preferential rights with respect to foreign assistance in persons, capital and material stipulated in the Treaty of the 6th March, 1898, between China and Germany.

II.

Transfer of Public Properties

It is understood that public properties to be transferred to the Government of the Chinese Republic under Article V of the present Treaty include (1) all public works, such as roads, water works, parks, drainage and sanitary equipment, and (2) all public enterprises such as those relating to telephone, electric light, stock-yard and laundry.

The Government of the Chinese Republic declares that in the management and maintenance of public works to be so transferred to the Government of the Chinese Republic, the foreign community in the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow shall have fair representation.

The Government of the Chinese Republic further declares that, upon taking over the telephone enterprise in the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow, it will give due consideration to the requests from the foreign community in the said territory for such extensions and improvements in the telephone enterprise as may be reasonably required by the general interests of the public.

With respect to public enterprise relating to electric light, stock-yard and laundry, the Government of the Chinese Republic, upon taking them over, shall retransfer them to the Chinese municipal authorities of Tsingtao, which shall, in turn, cause commercial companies to be formed under Chinese laws for the management and working of the said enterprises, subject to municipal regulation and supervision.

III.

Maritime Customs at Tsingtao.

The Government of the Chinese Republic declares that it will instruct the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs (1) to permit Japanese traders in the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow to communicate in the Japanese language with the Custom House of Tsingtao; and (2) to give consideration, within the limits of the established service regulations of the Chinese Maritime Customs, to the diverse needs of the trade of Tsingtao, in the selection of a suitable staff for the said Custom House.

IV.

Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway.

Should the Joint Railway Commission provided for in Article XVI of the present Treaty fail to reach an agreement on any matter within its competence, the point or points at issue shall be taken up by the Government of the Chinese Republic and the Government of Japan for discussion and adjustment by means of diplomacy.

In the determination of such point or points, the Government of the Chinese Republic and the Government of Japan shall, if necessary, obtain recommendations of experts of a third Power or Powers who shall be designated in common accord between the two Governments.

V.

Chefoo-Weihsien Railway.

The Government of Japan will not claim that the option for financing the Chefoo-Weihsein Railway should be made open to the common activity of the International Financial Consortium, provided that the said Railway is to be constructed with Chinese capital.

VI.

Opening of the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow.

The Government of the Chinese Republic declares that, pending the enactment and general application of laws regulating the system of local self-government in China, the Chinese local authorities will ascertain the views of the foreign residents in the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow in such municipal matters as may directly affect their welfare and interests.

STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDINGS

"1. It is understood that on taking over the railway, the Chinese authorities shall have full power and discretion to continue to remove the present employees of Japanese nationality in the service of the railway and that reasonable notice may be given before the date of transfer of the railway.

"Detailed arrangements regarding the replacements to take effect immediately on the transfer of the railway to China are to be made by the Chinese and Japanese authorities.

"2. It is understood (1) that the entire subordinate staff of the Japanese traffic manager and of the Japanese chief accountant is to be appointed by the Chinese managing director; and (2) that after two years and a half from the date of the transfer of the railway, the Chinese Government may appoint an assistant traffic manager of Chinese nationality, for the period of two years and a half, and that such assistant Chinese traffic manager may also be appointed at any time after six months' notice for the redemption of the Treasury notes is given.

"3. The Japanese Delegation declare that Japan has no intention to claim that China is under any obligation to appoint Japanese nationals as members of the said subordinate staff.

"4. It is understood that the redemption of the said Treasury notes will not be effected with funds raised from any source other than Chinese."

APPENDIX No. 14

Leased Territories in China — Statements on behalf of the Chinese, French, Japanese and British Empire Delegations at the twelfth meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, Washington, December 3, 1921 — Proceedings of the Committee.

4. The chairman, Mr. Hughes in opening the meeting, announced that the subject under discussion at the previous meeting being in the hands of a subcommittee, he would call upon the delegates from China to take up the question of leased territories.

LEASED TERRITORIES, CHINESE STATEMENT

5. Mr. Koo stated that the existence of the leased territories in China was due in the original instance to the aggressions of Germany, whose forcible occupation of part of Shantung Province constrained the Chinese Government on March 6, 1898, to grant a lease for 99 years of the Bay of Kiaochow in the Shantung Province. This was closely followed, on March 27, 1898, by a demand on the part of Russia for the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula, in which are found the ports of Port Arthur and Dalny, along with the demand for the right of building a railway to be guarded by Russian soldiers traversing the Manchurian Provinces from Port Arthur and Dalny to join the Trans-Siberian Railway and Vladivostok. This was later the cause of the Russo-Japanese war which resulted in 1905 in the transfer of those territories to Japan with the consent of China. Following the lease of Kiaochow Bay to Germany and that of Port Arthur and Dalny to Russia, France obtained from China on April 22, 1898, the lease of Kwangchouwan on the coast of Kwangtung Province for 99 years. Great Britain on June 9, 1898, secured the lease, also for 99 years, of an extension of Kowloon and the adjoining territory and waters close to Hongkong, and on July 1, 1898, the lease "for so long a period as Port Arthur should remain in the occupation of Russia" of the Port of Wei-Haiwei on the coast of Shantung. Both Great Britain and France based their claims for the leases on the ground of the necessity of preserving the balance of power in the Far East.

Mr. Koo added that while the measures and extent of control by the lessee powers over the leased territories varied in different cases, the leases themselves were all limited to a fixed period of years. Expressly or impliedly they were not transferable to a third power without the consent of China. Though the exercise of administrative rights over the territories leased was relinquished by China to the lessee power during the period of the lease, the sovereignty of China over them had been reserved in all cases. These leases were all creatures of compact, different from cessions both in fact and in law. As was stated in the beginning, these leaseholds were granted by China with the sole purpose of maintaining the balance of power in the Far East, not so much between China and the other powers, but between other powers themselves concerning China.

Twenty years had elapsed since then and conditions had entirely altered. With the elimination of German menace in particular, an important disturbing factor to the peace of the Far East had been removed. Russia had equally disappeared from the scene and it could be hoped with confidence that she would eventually return, not as the former aggressive power, but as a great democratic nation. The misrule of Manchu dynasty which had aggravated the situation had also disappeared. The very fact that this conference was being held at Washington for the purpose of arriving at a

mutual understanding on the part of the powers, provided an added reason for dispensing with the necessity of maintaining the balance of power in the Far East, which was the principal ground on which the original claims of the different powers were based. In the absence of that necessity the Chinese delegation believed that the time had come for the interested powers to relinquish their control over the territories leased to them.

The existence of such leased territories had greatly prejudiced China's territorial and administrative integrity, because they were all situated at the strategical points along the Chinese littoral. Furthermore, these foreign leaseholds had hampered her work of national defense by constituting in China a virtual "imperium in imperio," i.e., an empire within the same empire. There was another reason which the Chinese delegation desired to point out. The shifting conflict of interests of the different lessee power had involved China more than once in complications of their own. It would be sufficient to refer here to the Russo-Japanese war, which was caused by the Russian occupation of Port Arthur and Dalny. The Kiaochow leasehold brought upon the Far East the hostilities of the European war. Furthermore some of these territories were utilized with a view to economic domination over the vast adjoining regions, as points d'appui for developing spheres of interest to the detriment of the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in China. In the interest not only of China, but of all nations, and especially with a view to the peace of the Far East, the Chinese delegation asked for the annulment and an early termination of these leases. But pending their termination these areas should be demilitarized—that is, their fortifications dismantled—and it was hoped that the lessee nations would undertake not to make use of their several leased areas for military purposes, either for naval bases or for military operations of any kind whatsoever.

In concluding Mr. Koo observed that the Chinese delegation were, however, fully conscious of the obligations which China would entail after the termination of the leaseholds, and that the Chinese Government would be prepared to respect and safeguard the legitimately vested interests of the different powers within those territories.

The chairman remarked that this question was now open for discussion.

KWANGCHOW-WAN—POSITION OF FRANCE REGARDING

6. Mr. Viviani made a formal declaration, in the following form:

"The French delegation has heard the detailed statement of the Chinese claims and is ready to examine them in the most friendly spirit.

"As Mr. Koo has just said, it was only after the other powers had obtained concessions of this sort that France requested the lease of Kwangchow-Wan, in order that the equilibrium of the powers in the Far East should not be disturbed to her disadvantage.

"We have developed the resources of the territory leased to us; we have brought the benefits of civilization to a country torn by piracy, we have established the reign of prosperity and peace to such a degree that the neighbouring population seeks refuge on our territory in times of trouble. When China recovers Kwangchow-Wan she will receive back a country of greater value than the territory she had leased.

"These being the facts, I state that, since we have responded to the appeal of the American Government to perform a sincere and generous undertaking, we must pass from theory to action.

"The French delegation, in so far as it is concerned, welcomes the claims of China with the greatest favour.

"She must, however, add conditions to her acceptance: France can not be the only one of the powers to relinquish territory which has been leased to her; the

settlement of the retrocession, on the other hand, should take place under suitable conditions and in accordance with the forms which govern such transfers, all private rights being respected.

"Finally, it is thoroughly understood that China shall pledge herself not to alienate or to lease any other power the territory thus restored to her.

"In order to clearly define the position of the French Government, I have the honour to place in the hands of the chairman the statement which I am about to read:

"'After having taken note of the request made by the Chinese delegation, December 1, 1921, the French delegation states that the Government of the Republic is ready to join in the collective restitution of territories leased to various powers in China, it being understood that this principle being once admitted and all private rights being safeguarded, the conditions and time limits of the restitution shall be determined by agreement between the Chinese Government and each of the Governments concerned.'"

KIAOCHOW AND KWANTUNG PROVINCE

7. Mr. Hanihara, on behalf of the Japanese delegation, submitted a statement in writing, as follows:

"STATEMENT OF JAPAN'S POSITION

"The leased territories held by Japan at present are Kiaochow and Kwantung Province, namely, Port Arthur and Dairen. It is characteristic of Japan's leased territories that she obtained them, not directly from China, but as successor to other powers at considerable sacrifice in men and treasure. She succeeded Russia in the leasehold of Kwantung Province with the express consent of China, and she succeeded Germany in the leasehold of Kiaochow under the Treaty of Versailles.

"As to Kiaochow, the Japanese Government have already declared on several occasions that they would restore the leased territory to China. We are prepared to come to an agreement with China on this basis. In fact, there are now going on conversations between representatives of Japan and China regarding this question, initiated through the good offices of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour, the result of which, it is hoped, will be a happy solution of the problem. Therefore, the question of the leased territory of Kiaochow is one which properly calls for separate treatment.

"PORT ARTHUR AND DAIREN

"The only leased territory, therefore, which remains to be discussed at the conference so far as Japan is concerned, is Kwantung Province, namely, Port Arthur and Dairen. As to that territory, the Japanese delegates desire to make it clear that Japan has no intention at present to relinquish the important rights she has lawfully acquired and at no small sacrifice. The territory in question forms a part of Manchuria—a region where, by reason of its close propinquity to Japan's territory more than anything else, she has vital interests in that which relates to her economic life and national safety. This fact was recognized and assurance was given by the American, British, and French Governments at the time of the formation of the international consortium, that these vital interests of Japan in the region in question shall be safeguarded.

"In the leased territory of Kwantung Province there reside no less than 65,000 Japanese, and the commercial and industrial interests they have established there are of such importance and magnitude to Japan that they are regarded as an essential part of her economic life.

"It is believed that this attitude of the Japanese delegation toward the leased territory of Kwantung is not against the principle of the resolution adopted on November 21."

BRITISH STATEMENT

8. Mr. Balfour pointed out that leased territories, though nominally all described under the same title, were held under very different and varying circumstances. The Japanese delegation had already indicated that Shantung and Manchuria, respectively, were held on entirely different bases and must be considered from different points of view. Great Britain had two different kinds of leases, and these, as he thought the Chinese delegation itself would admit, must be held to stand on a different footing one from the other.

KOWLOON

Mr. Balfour referred first to the leased territory of Kowloon extension. Why, he asked, was it considered necessary that the leased territory of Kowloon should come under the same administration as Hongkong? The reason was that, without the leased territory, Hongkong was perfectly indefensible and would be at the mercy of any enemy possessing modern artillery. He hoped that he would carry the conference with him when he asserted that the safeguarding of the position of Hongkong was not merely a British interest but one in which the whole world was concerned. He was informed that Hongkong was easily first among the ports of the world, exceeding in this respect Hamburg before the war, Antwerp, and New York. Mr. Balfour then read the following extract from "The United States Government Commercial Handbook of China":

"The position of the British colony of Hongkong in the world's trade is unique and without parallel. It is a free port except for a duty on wine and spirits; it has relatively few important industries; it is one of the greatest shipping centers in the world; it is the distributing point for all the enormous trade of South China and about 30 per cent of the entire foreign commerce of China. The conditions of Hongkong in its relations to commerce are in every way excellent, and the Government centers all its efforts on fostering trade, while the future is being anticipated by increased dock facilities, the dredging of the fairways, and other improvements. The merchants, both native and foreign, give special attention to the assembling and transhipping of merchandise to and from all the ports of the world, and with the world-wide steamship connection at Hongkong the necessity of retranshipment at other ports is reduced to a minimum. Hongkong is the financial center of the East."

Mr. Balfour said he could not add anything to this perfectly impartial testimony to the conditions of absolute equality of nations under which the affairs of Hongkong were administered and the motives on which they were conducted. The lease of the Kowloon extension had been obtained for no other reason except to give security to the port of Hongkong, and it would be a great misfortune if anything should occur which was calculated to shake the confidence of the nations, using this great open port, in its security. He hoped he need say no more to explain that Kowloon extension was in a different category and must be dealt with in a different spirit from those leased territories which had been acquired for totally different motives.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

9. Mr. Balfour then passed to the question of Wei-hai-wei. The acquisition by Great Britain of this lease had been part of the general movement for obtaining leased territories in 1898, in which Russia, Germany, and France, as well as Great Britain, had been concerned. The motive which had animated the Germans in acquiring Kiao-

Chow had been largely to secure economic domination. The motive of the British Government, on the other hand, in acquiring the lease of Wei-hai-wei had been connected with resistence to the economic domination of China by any other powers; in fact, it had been based on a desire for the maintenance of the balance of power in the Far East with a view to the maintenance of the policy of the open door, and had been intended as a check to the predatory action of Germany and Russia. Mr. Balfour laid emphasis on the fact that the convention of July 1, 1898, confirming the lease, gave no economic rights or advantages to Great Britain. There had been no question of it being a privileged port of entry for British commerce, nor for the establishment of British commercial rights to the exclusion or diminution of the rights of any other power. In fact, on April 20, 1898, Great Britain had announced that "England will not construct any railroads or communication from Wei-hai-wei and the district leased therewith into the interior of the Province of Shantung." As regards the attitude of the British Government to the request of the Chinese delegation for an abrogation of those leases, Mr. Balfour stated that he had very little to add to, and he did not wish to qualify, the conditions contained in the statement just made by M. Viviani, which represented very much the spirit in which the British Government approached the question. The British Government would be perfectly ready to return Wei-hai-wei to China as a part of a general arrangement intended to confirm the sovereignty of China and to give effect to the principle of the "open door." This surrender, however, could only be undertaken as part of some such general arrangement, and he spoke with his Government behind him when he said that on these conditions he was prepared to give up the rights which Great Britain had acquired at Wei-hai-wei.

RÉSUMÉ BY THE CHAIRMAN

10. The chairman stated that everyone present must have been impressed by the disposition manifested in the discussion of this important subject. He summarized briefly the statements made:

Through Mr. Viviani, and in a most generous manner, France had made a very definite proposal, limited only by conditions which were admirable and fair. The United States had no leased territory in China, and its attitude was one of benevolent disinterestedness.

Mr. Hanihara for Japan had stated that, as had already been known, the matter of Shantung was being dealt with in the course of conversations outside of the conference, and that he hoped for a happy result. On the other hand, he had pointed out the difference between the status of Japan's rights in Port Arthur and Dalny and those in Kiao-Chow, and had stated that Japan had no intention of relinquishing the rights acquired in Port Arthur and Dalny.

Mr. Balfour had illustrated the difference between the British leaseholds at Kowloon and Wei-Hai-Wei and, with regard to the latter, had shown a willingness on the part of Great Britain to relinquish her rights under conditions similar to those set forth by France; but had pointed out the importance of retaining Kowloon.

Continuing, the chairman observed that in view of the definite statements by Japan with regard to the retention of her rights in Port Arthur and Dalny, and by Great Britain with regard to her inability to relinquish Kowloon, it was necessary to inquire whether the French proposal to return Kwangchouwan and the British offer to relinquish Wei-Hai-Wei might be considered without the proviso which requires that all other leaseholds be relinquished. He desired to inquire whether consideration of the Shantung matter could be set aside, and whether other leases could be treated on a separate basis, and whether in view of the position taken with regard to the maintenance of Japanese rights in Kwantung Province and British rights in Kowloon, France and Great Britain would make more definite statements.

11. Mr. Balfour replied that this was a very specific question which his former statement, had it been clearer, would have answered; that he had never intended to imply that any action Great Britain might take with regard to Wei-hai-Wei would be determined or guided by the disposition of the Manchurian question; that he had not had Dalny in mind at all, but had been thinking of the Shantung peninsula, in which Wei hai-wei is situated. He then declared that the British Government's policy was to make use of the surrender of Wei-hai-wei to assist in securing a settlement of the question of Shantung and that, if agreement could be reached on this question, the British Government would not hesitate to do their best to promote a general settlement by restoring Wei-hai-wei to the Central Government of China.

12. Mr. Viviani replied that France had made a generous offer which she considered final in case the equitable conditions she had attached thereto were fulfilled. Since the latter action of the Japanese and British Empire delegations, however, that offer could no longer be considered final, as reservations had been made by both of those delegations. France also might have made reservations, considering the fact that she was offering to restore more than she had received. Mr. Viviani added that in view of the special interests which, according to the statements of the other delegations, complicate the restoration of certain leased territories, France desired to examine the new situation thus created.

13. The chairman, to summarize the statements made, stated it as his understanding that—

(*a*) France had made a generous and definite proposal hinging on certain conditions which had not yet been met, and therefore desired to examine the resulting situation.

(*b*) Japan was carrying on special conversations with China in regard to Shantung.

(*c*) Great Britain had expressed readiness to relinquish Wei-hai-wei in order to aid in the general settlement of the Shantung question.

There were thus altogether five special situations, two relating to Shantung, one to Kwantung, one to Kowloon, and one to the French conditions which had not been met. What had been said had been very helpful in leading to the result desired. The proposal made by France was a most important forward step and the British offer respecting Wei-hai-wei marked decided progress. The chairman did not think the Chinese delegates should feel disappointed at the progress made, but he did not see what the committee could do further in the matter, as it was not a question of general policy, unless it was desired to submit the matter for a general statement of results to the committee on draft.

14. Mr. Koo stated that after listening to the various observations of his colleagues around the table, the members of the Chinese delegation would be false to their sentiment if they did not associate themselves with the words of the chairman regarding the spirit which had animated all those who had taken part in this discussion. He wished especially to thank Mr. Viviani for the generosity and good neighbourliness of the French proposal, adding that he used the words "good neighbourliness" advisedly because France and China had many interests in common through the French possession of Indo-China. Although Mr. Viviani had asked for an opportunity to re-examine the question, Mr. Koo felt certain he would enter upon that task in the same generous spirit that had animated him in making the proposal originally.

As for the position of Mr. Hanihara, with regard to the leased territory in Manchuria, Mr. Koo said he could understand it and, while not able to accept all of Mr. Hanihara's reasons, found it perfectly intelligible. The statement that Japan had no intention of giving up her lease in Manchuria had indeed been received with great disappointment. The Chinese delegation had no desire to press the question at this particular moment.

Mr. Koo acknowledged great force in what Mr. Balfour had said with regard to the importance of Hong Kong and realized that Kowloon, being essential to the defence

of Hong Kong, presented a more complicated question than did Wei-hai-wei. He hoped that the question of Kowloon might be examined further, but again the position of Great Britain was clear. The British readiness to restore Wei-hai-wei, and the spirit in which Mr. Balfour had announced it, were very gratefully noted by the Chinese delegation, who took them as a very welcome indication of the importance attached by the committee to the principles which had been adopted. While Mr. Koo felt the relinquishment of the leased territories would contribute greatly to the welfare of China and the future peace of the Far East, he was disposed to await a more opportune moment to discuss the four leased territories other than Wei-hai-wei. For the time being, however, if there was no objection on the part of the committee, he would suggest that the matter should be referred to the drafting committee, which could formulate the sentiments expressed here in the form of a resolution, giving a sense of the attitude of this committee on the question of leased territory in general, and particularly the readiness of Great Britain in relinquishing her leased territory of Wei-hai-wei. He did not wish to urge this course, however, if there was opposition to it.

Mr. Viviani explained that he wished only to ask for time in which to consider the new circumstances and to reflect.

15. The chairman inclined to the view that it was unnecessary to ask the committee on draft to try to explain in a resolution what had been said at this meeting, and that, after deciding upon what should be made public, a further statement from Mr. Viviani at a later meeting should be awaited.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

Mr. Viviani desired that the declaration made on the part of France be made public.

The chairman stated that for the press communique the statement by Mr. Koo would be given out, followed by the French declaration and by the statements which Mr. Hanihara and Mr. Balfour would themselves prepare for the secretary-general, who would add that further discussion of the matter was reserved.

Wei-hai-Wei — Statement by Mr. Balfour at the fifth Plenary Session, Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, February 1, 1922.

(Unrevised text)

MR. BALFOUR *(speaking in English)*: Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

I should not have intervened at this stage of our discussions but for two reasons: The first is the most kindly references made by the representative of China to such assistance as Mr. Hughes and I have been able to give to the happy settlement of this great and long controverted question.

I am sorry that, from physical defects, I missed a similar statement which Lord Lee tells me was made by my friends from Japan. I did not doubt the warmth of their feelings, although I happened to have missed this particular expression of them.

I beg for myself—it would be impertinent to do it on the part of your chairman, but I doubt not that he shares my sentiments—I beg to thank you for what you have done.

None can doubt that through all this great assembly there is not an individual who does not rejoice at this most happy settlement. But if there are two who especially rejoice, I think it must be our chairman, and, in a secondary degree, myself, who have worked together in absolute harmony to do what lay in our power to end this long-standing and most unfortunate dispute. That is the first reason that I intervene upon your patience.

The second reason is one in which I speak for the British Empire Delegation and for them alone. The result of the termination of this Shantung dispute between China and Japan is to hand back to the sovereignty of China a great port and a most important railway, the port giving access to and the railway giving communications within what I believe is the most ancient and the most thickly populated province of China. But there is another leased territory within that province, and its keeper is the British Government. I refer to Weihaiwei.

Those of you who have followed the course of events in China during the last generation are aware that a most critical position arose when Russia and Germany began to attempt to dominate more and more the Chinese Empire. It was when Russia seized Port Arthur that, in order to bring some foreign equipoise to the assistance of China, and to maintain international equality in the East, an arrangement was come to between the Chinese Government and the British Government by which Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain for a term of years under conditions which left it possible to use that port as a defence against Russia, though impossible to develop it as a great commercial centre or as a rival to any existing commercial interests.

The circumstances under which Weihaiwei thus came under the control of Britain have now not only provisionally changed, but they have altogether disappeared. The rest of the Province of Shantung is now handed back under suitable conditions to the complete sovereignty of China. Under like suitable conditions I have to announce that Great Britain proposes to hand back Weihaiwei to the country within whose frontier it lies.

It has so far been used merely as a sanatorium or summer resort for ships of war coming up from the tropical or more southern portions of the China station. I doubt not that arrangements can be made under which it will remain available for that innocent and healthful purpose in time to come. But Chinese sovereignty will now be restored, as it has been restored in other parts of the Province, and we shall be largely guided in the arrangements that we propose at once to initiate by the example so happily set us by the Japanese and Chinese negotiators in the case of Shantung. They have received from this great assembly unmistakable proof of your earnest approval, and most surely they deserve it.

When that is accomplished, this great Province of China will again be what every Chinese citizen must desire that it should be, in the fullest sense an integral part of that great Empire, and I rejoice to think that I am in a position to-day to add, if I may say so, this crowning word to the statement of policy made by our chairman on behalf of the Conference and responded to in such felicitous terms by our Japanese and our Chinese colleagues.

APPENDIX NO. 15

The Sino-Japanese Treaties and Notes of 1915, or the so-called "Twenty-one Demands" — Statements by the Japanese, Chinese and American Delegations, as reported to the Conference at its sixth Plenary Session, Washington, February 4, 1922, by the Chairman, Mr. Hughes, in pursuance of the Resolution of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions.

(Unrevised Text)

THE CHAIRMAN *(speaking in English)*: I am directed by the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions to read, for the purpose of having the statements formally placed upon the records of the Conference, the following declarations with respect to the so-called Twenty-one Demands or the Sino-Japanese treaties and notes of 1915.

The first statement that I shall read is the statement made in the committee by Baron Shidehara on behalf of the Japanese Government. It is as follows:

JAPANESE STATEMENT

"At a previous session of this committee the Chinese Delegation presented a statement urging that the Sino-Japanese Treaties and Notes of 1915 be reconsidered and cancelled. The Japanese Delegation, while appreciating the difficult position of the Chinese Delegation, does not feel at liberty to concur in the procedure now resorted to by China with a view to cancellation of international engagements which she entered into as a free sovereign nation.

"It is presumed that the Chinese Delegation has no intention of calling in question the legal validity of the compacts of 1915, which were formally signed and sealed by the duly authorized representatives of the two Governments, and for which the exchange of ratifications was effected in conformity with established international usages. The insistence by China on the cancellation of those instruments would in itself indicate that she shares the view that the compacts actually remain in force and will continue to be effective, unless and until they are cancelled.

"It is evident that no nation can have given ready consent to cessions of its territorial or other rights of importance. If it should once be recognized that rights solemnly granted by treaty may be revoked at any time on the ground that they were conceded against the spontaneous will of the grantor, an exceedingly dangerous precedent will be established, with far-reaching consequences upon the stability of the existing international relations in Asia, in Europe, and everywhere.

"The statement of the Chinese Delegation under review declares that China accepted the Japanese demands in 1915, hoping that a day would come when she should have the opportunity of bringing them up for reconsideration and cancellation. It is, however, difficult to understand the meaning of this assertion. It can not be the intention of the Chinese Delegation to intimate that China may conclude a treaty, with any thought in mind of breaking in at the first opportunity.

"The Chinese Delegation maintains that the Treaties and Notes in question are derogatory to the principles adopted by the Conference with regard to China's sovereignty and independence. It has, however, been held by the Conference on more than one occasion that concessions made by China *ex contractu*, in the exercise of her own sovereign rites, can not be regarded as inconsistent with her sovereignty and independence.

"It should also be pointed out that the term 'Twenty-one Demands,' often used to denote the Treaties and Notes of 1915, is inaccurate and grossly misleading. It may give rise to an erroneous impression that the whole original proposals of Japan had been pressed by Japan and accepted *in toto* by China. As a matter of fact, not only 'Group V,' but also several other matters contained in Japan's first proposals were eliminated entirely or modified considerably, in deference to the wishes of the Chinese Government, when the final formula was presented to China for acceptance. Official records published by the two Governments relating to those negotiations will further show that the most important terms of the Treaties and Notes, as signed, had already been virtually agreed to by the Chinese negotiators before the delivery of the ultimatum, which then seemed to the Japanese Government the only way of bringing the protracted negotiations to a speedy close.

"The Japanese Delegation can not bring itself to the conclusion that any useful purpose will be served by research and re-examination at this Conference of old grievances which one of the nations represented here may have against another. It will be more in line with the high aim of the Conference to look forward to the future with hope and confidence.

"Having in view, however, the changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaties and Notes of 1915, the Japanese Delegation is happy to avail itself of the present occasion to make the following declaration:—

"'1. Japan is ready to throw open to the joint activity of the International Financial Consortium recently organized, the right of option granted exclusively in favour of Japanese capital, with regard, first, to loans for the construction of railways in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, and, second, to loans to be secured on taxes in that region; it being understood that nothing in the present declaration shall be held to imply any modification or annulment of the understanding recorded in the officially announced notes and memoranda which were exchanged among the Governments of the countries represented in the Consortium and also among the national financial groups, composing the Consortium, in relation to the scope of the joint activity of that organization.

"'2. Japan has no intention of insisting on her preferential right under the Sino-Japanese arrangements in question concerning the engagement by China of Japanese advisers or instructors on political, financial, military, or police matters in South Manchuria.

"'3. Japan is further ready to withdraw the reservation which she made in proceeding to the signature of the Sino-Japanese Treaties and Notes of 1915, to the effect that Group V of the original proposals of the Japanese Government would be postponed for future negotiations.'

"It would be needless to add that all matters relating to Shantung contained in those Treaties and Notes have now been definitely adjusted and disposd of.

"In coming to this decision, which I have had the honour to announce, Japan has been guided by a spirit of fairness and moderation, having always in view China's sovereign rights and the principle of equal opportunity."

In response to that statement made on behalf of the Japanese Government, Dr. Wang made to the committee the following statement on behalf of the Chinese Delegation:—

CHINESE STATEMENT

"The Chinese Delegation has taken note of the statement of Baron Shidehara made at yesterday's session of the Committee with reference to the Sino-Japanese Treaties and Notes of May 25, 1915.

"The Chinese Delegation learns with satisfaction that Japan is now ready to throw open to the joint activity of the banking interests of other Powers the right

of option granted exclusively in favour of Japanese capital with regard, first, to loans for the construction of railways in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, and, second, to loans secured on taxes in that region; and that Japan has no intention of insisting upon a preferential right concerning the engagement by China of Japanese advisors or instructors on political, financial, military or police matters in South Manchuria; also that Japan now withdraws the reservation which she made to the effect that Group V of her original demands upon China should be postponed for future negotiation.

"The Chinese Delegation greatly regrets that the Government of Japan should not have been led to renounce the other claims predicated upon the Treaties and Notes of 1915.

"The Japanese Delegation expressed the opinion that abrogation of these agreements would constitute 'an exceedingly dangerous precedent', 'with far-reaching consequences upon the stability of the existing international relations in Asia, in Europe and everywhere.'

"The Chinese Delegation has the honour to say that a still more dangerous precedent will be established with consequences upon the stability of international relations which can not be estimated, if, without rebuke or protest from other Powers, one nation can obtain from a friendly but, in a military sense, weaker neighbour, and under circumstances such as attended the negotiations and signing of the Treaties of 1915, valuable concessions which were not in satisfaction of pending controversies and for which no *quid pro quo* was offered. These treaties and notes stand out, indeed, unique in the annals of international relations. History records scarcely another instance in which demands of such a serious character as those which Japan presented to China in 1915, have, without even pretense of provocation, been suddenly presented by one nation to another nation with which it was at the time in friendly relations.

"No apprehension need be entertained that the abrogation of the agreements of 1915 will serve as a precedent for the annulment of other agreements, since it is confidently hoped that the future will furnish no such similar occurrences.

"So exceptional were the conditions under which the agreements of 1915 were negotiated, that the Government of the United States felt justified in referring to them in the identical note of May 13, 1915, which it sent to the Chinese and Japanese Governments. That note began with the statement that 'in view of the circumstances which have taken place and which are now pending between the Government of China and the Government of Japan and of the agreements which have been reached as the result thereof, the Government of the United States has the honour to notify the Government of the Chinese Republic (Japan) that it can not recognize any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into between the Governments of China and Japan impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China, or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the Open Door Policy.'

"Conscious of her obligations to the other Powers, the Chinese Government, immediately after signing the agreements, published a formal statement protesting against the agreements which she had been compelled to sign, and disclaiming responsibility for consequent violations of treaty rights of the other Powers. In the statement thus issued the Chinese Government declared that although they were 'constrained to comply in full with the terms of the (Japanese) ultimatum' they nevertheless 'disclaim any desire to associate themselves with any revision which may be thus effected, of the various conventions and agreements concluded between the other Powers in respect of the maintenance of China's territorial independence and integrity, the preservation of the *status quo*, and the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.'

"Because of the essential injustice of these provisions, the Chinese Delegation, acting in behalf of the Chinese Government and of the Chinese people, has felt itself in

duty bound to present to this conference, representing the Powers with substantial interests in the Far East, the question as to the equity and justice of these agreements and therefore as to their fundamental validity.

"If Japan is disposed to rely solely upon a claim as to the technical or juristic validity of the agreements of 1915, as having been actually signed in due form by the two Governments, it may be said that so far as this Conference is concerned the contention is largely irrelevant, for this gathering of the representatives of the nine Powers has not had for its purpose the maintenance of the legal *status quo*. Upon the contrary, the purpose has been, if possible, to bring about such changes in existing conditions upon the Pacific and in the Far East as might be expected to promote that enduring friendship among the nations of which the President of the United States spoke in his letter of invitation to the Powers to participate in this Conference.

"For the following reasons, therefore, the Chinese Delegation is of the opinion that the Sino-Japanese Treaties and Exchange of Notes of May 25, 1915, should form the subject of impartial examination with a view to their abrogation:

"1. In exchange for the concessions demanded of China, Japan offered no *quid pro quo*. The benefits derived from the agreements were wholly unilateral.

"2. The agreements, in important respects, are in violation of treaties between China and the other powers.

"3. The agreements are inconsistent with the principles relating to China which have been adopted by the conference.

"4. The agreements have engendered constant misunderstanding between China and Japan, and, if not abrogated, will necessarily tend, in the future, to disturb friendly relations between the two countries, and will thus constitute an obstacle in the way of realizing the purpose for the attainment of which this Conference was convened. As to this, the Chinese Delegation, by way of conclusion, can, perhaps, do no better than quote from a resolution introduced in the Japanese Parliament, in June, 1915, by Mr. Hara, later Premier of Japan, a resolution which received the support of some one hundred and thirty of the members of the parliament.

"The resolution reads:—

"'*Resolved,* That the negotiations carried on with China by the present Government have been inappropriate in every respect; that they are detrimental to the amicable relationship between the two countries, and provocative of suspicions on the part of the Powers; that they have the effect of lowering the prestige of the Japanese Empire; and that, while far from capable of establishing the foundation of peace in the Far East, they will form the source of future trouble.'

"The foregoing declaration has been made in order that the Chinese Government may have upon record the view which it takes, and will continue to take, regarding the Sino-Japanese Treaties and Exchange of Notes of May 25, 1915."

Thereupon, on behalf of the American Government, I stated to the Committee the position of the Government of the United States:

AMERICAN STATEMENT

"The important statement made by Baron Shidehara on behalf of the Japanese Government makes it appropriate that I should refer to the position of the Government of the United States as it was set forth in identical notes addressed by that Government to the Chinese Government and to the Japanese Government on May 13, 1915.

"The note to the Chinese Government was as follows:

"'In view of the circumstances of the negotiations which have taken place and which are now pending between the Government of China and the Government of Japan and of the agreements which have been reached as a result thereof, the Government of the United States has the honour to notify the Government of the Chinese

Republic that it can not recognize any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into or which may be entered into between the Governments of China and Japan impairing the Treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China, or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the Open Door Policy.

"'An identical note has been transmitted to the Imperial Japanese Government.'

"That statement was in accord with the historic policy of the United States in its relation to China, and its position as thus stated has been, and still is, consistently maintained.

"It has been gratifying to learn that the matters concerning Shantung, which formed the substance of Group 1 of the original demands, and were the subject of the Treaty and exchange of notes with respect to the province of Shantung, have been settled to the mutual satisfaction of the two parties by negotiations conducted collaterally with this Conference, as reported to the Plenary Session on February 1st.

"It is also gratifying to be advised by the statement made by Baron Shidehara on behalf of the Japanese Government that Japan is now ready to withdraw the reservation which she made, in proceeding to the signature of the treaties and notes of 1915, to the effect that Group 5 of the original proposals of the Japanese Government—namely, those concerning the employment of influential Japanese as political, financial, and military advisers; land for schools and hospitals; certain railways in South China; the supply of arms, and the right of preaching—would be postponed for future negotiations. This definite withdrawal of the outstanding questions under Group 5 removes what has been an occasion for considerable apprehension on the part alike of China and of foreign nations which felt that the renewal of these demands could not but prejudice the principles of the Integrity of China and of the Open Door.

"With respect to the Treaty and the notes concerning South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, Baron Shidehara has made the reassuring statement that Japan has no intention of insisting on a preferential right concerning the engagement by China of Japanese advisers or instructors on political, financial, military, or police matters in South Manchuria.

"Baron Shidehara has likewise indicated the readiness of Japan not to insist upon the right of option granted exclusively in favour of Japanese capital with regard, first, to loans for the construction of railways in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia; and, second, with regard to loans secured on the taxes of those regions; but that Japan will throw them open to the joint activity of the international financial Consortium recently organized.

"As to this, I may say that it is doubtless the fact that any enterprise of the character contemplated, which may be undertaken in these regions by foreign capital, would in all probability be undertaken by the Consortium. But it should be observed that existing treaties would leave the opportunity for such enterprises open on terms of equality to the citizens of all nations. It can scarcely be assumed that this general right of the Treaty Powers of China can be effectively restricted to the nationals of those countries which are participants in the work of the Consortium, or that any of the Governments which have taken part in the organization of the Consortium would feel themselves to be in a position to deny all rights in the matter to any save the members of their respective national groups in that organization. I therefore trust that it is in this sense that we may properly interpret the Japanese Government's declaration of willingness to relinquish its claim under the 1915 treaties to any exclusive position with respect to railway construction and to financial operations secured upon local revenues, in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia.

"It is further to be pointed out that by Articles II, III, and IV of the Treaty of May 25, 1915, with respect to South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, the Chinese Government granted to Japanese subjects the right to lease land for building

purposes, for trade and manufacture, and for agricultural purposes in South Manchuria, to reside and travel in South Manchuria, and to engage in any kind of business and manufacture there, and to enter into joint undertakings with Chinese citizens in agriculture and similar industries in Eastern Inner Mongolia.

"With respect to this grant, the Government of the United States will, of course, regard it as not intended to be exclusive, and, as in the past, will claim from the Chinese Government for American citizens the benefits accruing to them by virtue of the most favoured nation clauses in the treaties between the United States and China.

"I may pause here to remark that the question of the validity of treaties as between Japan and China is distinct from the question of the treaty rights of the United States under its treaties with China; these rights have been emphasized and consistently asserted by the United States.

"In this, as in all matters similarly affecting the general right of its citizens to engage in commercial and industrial enterprises in China, it has been the traditional policy of the American Government to insist upon the doctrine of equality for the nationals of all countries, and this policy, together with the other policies mentioned in the note of May 13, 1915, which I have quoted, are consistently maintained by this government. I may say that it is with especial pleasure that the Government of the United States finds itself now engaged in the act of reaffirming and defining, and I hope that I may add, revitalizing, by the proposed Nine-Power Treaty, these policies with respect to China."

After these statements it was proposed and decided in the committee that the statements thus made should be reported to the Conference to be spread upon its record. In the course of the vote Mr. Koo stated in the committee that his colleagues and he himself desired to indorse the Chairman's suggestion that all of the statements on this very important question should be spread upon the records of the Conference, it being understood of course that the Chinese Delegation reserved their right to seek a solution on all future appropriate occasions concerning those portions of the treaties and notes of 1915 which did not appear to have been expressly relinquished by the Japanese Government. The Chairman stated:

"Of course it is understood that the rights of all Powers are reserved with respect to the matters mentioned by Mr. Koo."

The question now is upon the approval of the resolution that these statements be spread upon the minutes of the Conference as a part of its permanent record.

APPENDIX No. 16

Statements by the Japanese and Chinese Delegations relating to the opening up of the natural resources of China.

STATEMENT BY BARON SHIDEHARA ON BEHALF OF THE JAPANESE DELEGATION AT THE TWENTIETH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC AND FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS, CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT, WASHINGTON, JANUARY 18, 1922.

Baron Shidehara said there was a question he wished to raise in connection with the matters discussed relating to the "open door." He then made the following statement:

"The Japanese delegation understands that one of the primary objects which the present conference on Far Eastern questions has in view is to promote the general welfare of the Chinese people and, at the same time, of all nations interested in China. For the realization of that desirable end, nothing is of greater importance than the development and utilization of the unlimited natural resources of China.

"It is agreed on all sides that China is a country with immense potentialities. She is richly endowed by nature with arable soil, with mines and with raw materials of various kinds. But those natural resources are of little practical value so long as they remain undeveloped and unutilized. In order to make full use of them, it seems essential that China shall open her own door to foreign capital and to foreign trade and enterprise.

"Touching on this subject, Dr. Sze, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, made an important statement at the full committee on November 16, declaring that 'China wishes to make her vast natural resources available to all people who need them.' That statement evidently represents the wisdom and foresight of China, and the Japanese delegation is confident that the principle which it enunciated will be carried out to its full extent.

"It is to be hoped that, in the application of that principle, China may be disposed to extend to foreigners, as far as possible, the opportunity of co-operation in the development and utilization of China's natural resources. Any spontaneous declaration by China of her policy in that direction will be received with much gratification by Japan and also, no doubt, by all other nations interested in China. Resolutions which have hitherto been adopted by this committee have been uniformly guided by the spirit of self-denial and self-sacrifice on the part of foreign powers in favour of China. The Japanese delegation trusts that China, on her part, will not be unwilling to formulate a policy which will prove of considerable benefit, no less to China herself than to all nations."

STATEMENT BY MR. SZE ON BEHALF OF THE CHINESE DELEGATION AT THE THIRTIETH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC AND FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS, WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 2, 1922.

Mr. Sze said the statement that he had had the honour to make before on the subject was, he thought, so clear and in such simple language that he wondered whether there was anything more he could usefully add, but animated by the desire,

as he was always animated, to meet the views of his Japanese friends, he would, with the permission of the Committee, read a statement in reply. He then read as follows:

"At the meeting of this committee on January 18, Baron Shidehara on behalf of the Japanese delegation, expressed a hope that China might be disposed to extend to foreigners, as far as possible, the opportunity of co-operation in the development and utilization of China's natural resources, and added that any spontaneous declaration of her policy in that direction would be received with much gratification.

"The Chinese Government, conscious of the mutual advantage which foreign trade brings, has hitherto pursued an established policy to promote its development. Of this trade, products of nature of course form an important part. In view of this fact, as well as of the requirements of her large and increasing population, and the growing needs of her industries, China, on her part, has been steadily encouraging the development of her natural resources, not only by permitting, under her laws the participation of foreign capital, but also by other practical means at her disposal. Thus in affording facilities and fixing rates for the transportation on all her railways of such products of nature as well as of other articles of merchandise, she has always followed and observed the principle of strict equality of treatment between all foreign shippers. Thanks to this liberal policy, raw material and food supplies in China—as my colleague Dr. Koo stated before this committee on a previous occasion with reference to Manchuria, and it is equally true of other parts of China—are to-day accessible to all nations, on fair terms and through the normal operation of the economic law of supply and demand.

"The Chinese Government does not at present contemplate any departure from this mutually beneficial course of action. Consistent with the vital interests of the Chinese nation and the security of its economic life, China will continue, on her own accord, to invite co-operation of foreign capital and skill in the development of her natural resources.

"The Chinese delegation, animated by the same spirit of self-denial and self-sacrifice which Baron Shidehara was good enough to assure the Chinese delegation had uniformly guided the foreign powers here represented in the resolutions hitherto adopted by the committee in favour of China, has no hesitation to make the foregoing statement. It is all the more glad to make it, because it feels confident that the Japanese delegation, in expressing the hope for a voluntary declaration of policy on China's part in regard to the development and utilization of her natural resources, was not seeking any special consideration for Japan on this subject or for the foreign powers as a whole, but merely wishes to be assured that China was disposed to extend the opportunity of co-operation to foreigners on the same terms as are accorded by nations of the world equally favoured by nature in the possession of rich natural resources."

STATEMENT BY BARON SHIDEHARA ON BEHALF OF THE JAPANESE DELEGATION AT THE SIXTH PLENARY SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE, WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 4, 1922.

BARON SHIDEHARA *(speaking in English)*: Mr. Chairman, we have listened with great emotion to the report made by the chairman upon the final outcome of the labours of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, and of the committee relating to naval matters. The task imposed upon those committees has, by no means been easy or simple. Unanimity of views could hardly be expected on all questions submitted for consideration, but, after numerous sessions, one broad fact has been brought markedly to the fore. It has been found that all differences of opinion which have divided those committees relate not so much to the ultimate purposes, the great

aims of the nations represented here, as to the means by which such purposes are to be attained.

It has been found that we are all striving for the same goal of life, and that goal is now perceptibly within sight.

Take, for instance, the Chinese problem, which, it was often asserted, would one day lead to world-wide conflagration. What has the Conference revealed? No sooner had Mr. Root formulated and presented the four great rules of international conduct with regard to China than those proposals met a ready, spontaneous, and wholehearted approval on all sides. They laid the foundation of the work of the delegations and of friendly understandings among nations.

No one denies to China her sacred right to govern herself. No one stands in the way of China working out her own great national destiny. No one has come to the Conference with any plan of seeking anything at the expense of China. On the contrary, every participating nation has shown readiness at all times to help China out of her present difficulties.

Japan believes that she has made to China every possible concession compatible with a sense of reason, fairness, and honour. She does not regret it. She rejoices in the thought that the sacrifice which she has offered will not be in vain, in the greater cause of international friendship and goodwill.

We are vitally interested in a speedy establishment of peace and unity in China and in the economic development of her vast natural resources. It is, indeed, to the Asiatic mainland that we must look primarily for raw materials and for the markets where our manufactured articles may be sold. Neither raw materials nor the markets can be had, unless order, happiness and prosperity reign in China, under good and stable government. With hundreds of thousands of our nationals resident in China, with enormous amounts of our capital invested there, and with our own national existence largely dependent on that of our neighbour, we are naturally interested in that country to a greater extent than any of the countries remotely situated.

To say that Japan has special interests in China is simply to state a plain and actual fact. It intimates no claim or pretension of any kind prejudicial to China or to any other foreign nation.

Nor are we actuated by any intention of securing preferential or exclusive economic rights in China. Why should we need them? Why should we be afraid of foreign competition in the Chinese market provided it is conducted squarely and honestly? Favoured by geographical position, and having fair knowledge of the actual requirements of the Chinese people, our traders and business men can well take care of themselves in their commercial, industrial, and financial activities in China without any preferential or exclusive rights.

We do not seek any territory in China, but we do seek a field of economic activity beneficial as much to China as to Japan, based always on the principle of the open door and equal opportunity.

We came to Washington with full confidence in the future of international relations. We are now departing with reassured confidence. We knew that the Conference would do good, and it has done good. Competition in naval armament, ruinous to national welfare and harmful to international peace, is now a matter of the past. The relief from tension is provided by the agreements reached by the Conference for the limitation of naval armament, for the suppression of the brutal practices of warfare, and for the definition of a policy on matters relating to China. The Conference has also given occasion to the Powers directly interested to conclude the Pacific Treaty and to adjust the difficult question of the Pacific mandates and the still more difficult question of Shantung.

In arriving at this happy result, we are under everlasting debt to the President of the United States, at whose gracious initiative the Conference was convoked. We feel no less grateful to our trusted Chairman, to whose able leadership the success of

our work is largely due. Permit me further to express on behalf of the Japanese Delegation our sincere appreciation of the unfailing spirit of generosity, of conciliation, and of ready co-operation shown by all of our colleagues and friends around this table.

Freed from suspicion by frankness, assured of peace by good will, we may devoutly give thanks for the opportunity given by the Washington Conference, which, we believe, ushers into a troubled world a new spirit of international friendship and good understanding.

APPENDIX No. 17

Siberia — Statements by the Japanese, American, and French Delegations as reported to the Conference at its sixth Plenary Session, Washington, February 4, 1922, by the Chairman, Mr. Hughes, in pursuance of the Resolution of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions.

(Unrevised text)

The CHAIRMAN (*speaking in English*): I am directed by the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Affairs to report to the Conference that in the discussion of matters relating to Siberia the following statement was made to the Committee by Baron Shidehara on behalf of the Japanese Government. The statement is as follows:

JAPANESE STATEMENT

"The military expedition of Japan to Siberia was originally undertaken in common accord and in co-operation with the United States in 1918. It was primarily intended to render assistance to the Czecho-Slovak troops who in their homeward journey across Siberia from European Russia, found themselves in grave and pressing danger at the hands of hostile forces under German command. The Japanese and American expeditionary forces together with other allied troops fought their way from Vladivostok far into the region of the Amur and the Trans-Baikal Provinces to protect the railway lines which afforded the sole means of transportation of the Czecho-Slovak troops from the interior of Siberia to the port of Vladivostok. Difficulties which the Allied forces had to encounter in their operations in the severe cold winter of Siberia were immense.

"In January, 1920, the United States decided to terminate its military undertaking in Siberia, and ordered the withdrawal of its forces. For some time thereafter, Japanese troops continued alone to carry out the duty of guarding several points along the Trans-Siberian Railways in fulfilment of Inter-Allied arrangements, and of affording facilities to the returning Czecho-Slovaks.

"The last column of Czecho-Slovak troops safely embarked from Vladivostok in September, 1920. Ever since then, Japan has been looking forward to an early moment for the withdrawal of her troops from Siberia. The maintenance of such troops in a foreign land is for her a costly and thankless undertaking, and she will be only too happy to be relieved of such responsibility. In fact, the evacuation of the Trans-Baikal and the Amur Provinces was already complete in 1920. The only region which now remains to be evacuated is a southern portion of the Maritime Province around Vladivostok and Nikolsk.

"It will be appreciated that for Japan the question of the withdrawal of troops from Siberia is not quite as simple as it was for other Allied Powers. In the first place, there is a considerable number of Japanese residents who had lawfully and under guarantees of treaty established themselves in Siberia long before the Bolshevik eruption, and were there entirely welcomed. In 1917, prior to the joint American-Japanese military enterprise, the number of such residents was already no less than 9,717. In the actual situation prevailing there, those Japanese residents can hardly be expected to look for the protection of their lives and property to any other authorities than Japanese troops. Whatever districts those troops have evacuated in the past have fallen into disorder, and practically all Japaneses residents have had precipi-

tately to withdraw, to seek for their personal safety. In so withdrawing, they have been obliged to leave behind large portions of their property, abandoned and unprotected, and their homes and places of business have been destroyed. While the hardships and losses thus caused the Japanese in the Trans-Baikal and the Amur provinces have been serious enough, more extensive damages are likely to follow from the evacuation of Vladivostok, in which a large number of Japanese have always been resident and a greater amount of Japanese capital invested.

"There is another difficulty by which Japan is faced in proceeding to the recall of her troops from the Maritime Province. Due to geographical propinquity, the general situation in the districts around Vladivostok and Nikolsk is bound to affect the security of Korean frontier. In particular, it is known that these districts have long been the base of Korean conspiracies against Japan. Those hostile Koreans, joining hands with lawless elements in Russia, attempted in 1920 to invade Korea through the Chinese territory of Chienta. They set fire to the Japanese Consulate at Hunchun, and committed indiscriminate acts of murder and pillage. At the present time they are under the effective control of Japanese troops stationed in the Maritime Province, but they will no doubt renew the attempt to penetrate into Korea at the first favourable opportunity that may present itself.

"Having regard to those considerations, the Japanese Government have felt bound to exercise precaution in carrying out the contemplated evacuation of the Maritime Province. Should they take hasty action without adequate provision for the future they would be delinquent in their duty of affording protection to a large number of their nationals resident in the districts in question and of maintaining order and security in Korea.

"It should be made clear that no part of the Maritime Province is under Japan's military occupation. Japanese troops are still stationed in the southern portion of that Province, but they have not set up any civil or military administration to displace local authorities. Their activity is confined to measures of self-protection against the menace to their own safety and to the safety of their country and nationals. They are not in occupation of those districts any more than American or other Allied troops could be said to have been in occupation of the places in which they were formerly stationed.

"The Japanese Government are anxious to see an orderly and stable authority speedily re-established in the Far Eastern possessions of Russia. It was in this spirit that they manifested a keen interest in the patriotic but ill-fated struggle of Admiral Kolchak. They have shown readiness to lend their good offices for prompting the reconciliation of various political groups in Eastern Siberia. But they have carefully refrained from supporting one faction against another. It will be recalled, for instance, that they withheld all assistance from General Rozanow against the revolutionary movements which led to his overthrow in January, 1920. They maintained an attitude of strict neutrality, and refused to interfere in these movements, which it would have been quite easy for them to suppress, if they had so desired.

"In relation to this policy of nonintervention, it may be useful to refer briefly to the past relations between the Japanese authorities and Ataman Semenoff, which seem to have been a source of popular misgiving and speculation. It will be remembered that the growing rapprochement between the Germans and the Bolshevik Government in Russia in the early part of 1918 naturally gave rise to apprehensions in the Allied countries that a considerable quantity of munitions supplied by those countries and stored in Vladivostok might be removed by the Bolsheviks to European Russia, for the use of the Germans. Ataman Semenoff was then in Siberia and was organizing a movement to check such Bolshevik activities and to preserve order and stability in that region. It was in this situation that Japan, as well as some of the Allies, began to give support to the Cossack chief. After a few months, such support by the other Powers was discontinued; the Japanese were reluctant to abandon their friend, whose efforts in the Allied cause they had originally encouraged: and

they maintained for some time their connection with Ataman Semenoff. They had, however, no intention whatever of interfering in the domestic affairs of Russia, and when it was found that the assistance rendered to the Ataman was likely to complicate the internal situation in Siberia, they terminated all relations with him and no support of any kind has since been extended to him by the Japanese authorities.

"The Japanese Government are now seriously considering plans which would justify them in carrying out their decision of the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Maritime Province, with reasonable precaution for the security of Japanese residents and of the Korean frontier regions. It is for this purpose that negotiations were opened some time ago at Dairen between the Japanese representatives and the agents of the Chita Government.

"Those negotiations at Dairen are in no way intended to secure for Japan any right or advantage of an exclusive nature. They have been solely actuated by a desire to adjust some of the more pressing questions with which Japan is confronted in relation to Siberia. They have essentially in view the conclusion of provisional commercial arrangements, the removal of the existing menace to the security of Japan and to the lives and property of Japanese residents in Eastern Siberia, the provision of guarantees for the freedom of lawful undertakings in that region and the prohibition of Bolshevik propaganda over the Siberian border. Should adequate provisions be arranged on the line indicated, the Japanese Government will at once proceed to the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Maritime Province.

"The occupation of certain points in the Russian Province of Sakhalin is wholly different, both in nature and in origin, from the stationing of troops in the Maritime Province. History affords few instances similar to the incident of 1920 at Nikolaievsk, where more than seven hundred Japanese, including women and children, as well as the duly recognized Japanese Consul and his family and his official staff, were cruelly tortured and massacred. No nation worthy of respect will possibly remain forbearing under such a strain of provocation. Nor was it possible for the Japanese Government to disregard the just popular indignation aroused in Japan by the incident. Under the actual condition of things, Japan found no alternative but to occupy, as a measure of reprisal, certain points in the Russian Province of Sakhalin in which the outrage was committed, pending the establishment in Russia of a responsible authority with whom she can communicate in order to obtain due satisfaction.

"Nothing is further from the thought of the Japanese Government than to take advantage of the present helpless conditions of Russia for prosecuting selfish designs. Japan recalls with deep gratitude and appreciation the brilliant rôle which Russia played in the interest of civilization during the earlier stage of the Great War. The Japanese people have shown and will continue to show every sympathetic interest in the efforts of patriotic Russians aspiring to the unity and rehabilitation of their country. The military occupation of the Russian Province of Sakhalin is only a temporary measure, and will naturally come to an end as soon as a satisfactory settlement of the question shall have been arranged with an orderly Russian Government.

"In conclusion, the Japanese Delegation is authorized to declare that it is the fixed and settled policy of Japan to respect the territorial integrity of Russia and to observe the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of that country, as well as the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in every part of the Russian possessions."

I am also directed by the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions to present to the Conference for inclusion in its records the statement which I made in response to this statement by Baron Shidehara with respect to Siberia. This statement is made on behalf of the American Government:

AMERICAN STATEMENT

"The American Delegation has heard the statement by Baron Shidehara and has taken note of the assurance given on behalf of the Japanese Government with respect to the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Maritime Province of Siberia and from the Province of Sakhalin. The American Delegation has also noted the assurance of Japan by her authorized spokesman that it is her fixed and settled policy to respect the territorial integrity of Russia, and to observe the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of that country, as well as the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in every part of the Russian possessions.

"These assurances are taken to mean that Japan does not seek, through her military operations in Siberia, to impair the rights of the Russian people in any respect, or to obtain any unfair commercial advantages, or to absorb for her own use the Siberian fisheries, or to set up an exclusive exploitation either of the resources of Sakhalin or of the Maritime Province.

"As Baron Shidehara pointed out, the military expedition of Japan to Siberia was originally undertaken in common accord and in co-operation with the United States. It will be recalled that public assurances were given at the outset by both Governments of a firm intention to respect the teritorial integrity of Russia and to abstain from all interference in Russian internal politics. In view of the reference by Baron Shidehara to the participation of the American Government in the expedition of 1918, I should like to place upon our records for transmission to the Conference the purposes which were then clearly stated by both Governments.

"The American Government set forth its aims and policies publicly in July, 1918. The purposes of the expedition were said to be, first, to help the Czecho-Slovaks consolidate their forces; second, to steady any efforts at self-government or self-defence in which the Russians themselves might be willing to accept assistance; and, third, to guard the military stores at Vladivostok.

The American Government opposed the idea of a military intervention, but regarded military action as admissible at the time solely for the purpose of helping the Czecho-Slovaks consolidate their forces and get into successful co-operation with their Slavic kinsmen, and to steady any efforts at self-government or self-defense in which the Russians themselves might be willing to accept assistance. It was stated that the American Government proposed to ask all associated in this course of action to unite in assuring the people of Russia, in the most public and solemn manner, that none of the Governments uniting in action either in Siberia or in northern Russia contemplated any interference of any kind with the political soverignty of Russia, any intervention in her internal affairs or any impairment of her territorial integrity either now or thereafter, but that each of the Associated Powers had the single object of affording such aid as should be acceptable, and only such aid as should be acceptable, to the Russian people in their endeavour to regain control of their own affairs, their own territory, and their own destiny.

"What I have just stated is found in the public statement of the American Government at that time.

"The Japanese Government, with the same purpose, set forth its position in a statement published by the Japanese Government on August 2, 1918, in which it was said:

"'The Japanese Government, being anxious to fall in with the desires of the American Government and also to act in harmony with the Allies in this expedition, have decided to proceed at once to dispatch suitable forces for the proposed mission. A certain number of these troops will be sent forthwith to Vladivostock. In adopting this course, the Japanese Government remain unshaken in their constant desire to promote relations of enduring friendship with Russia and the Russian people, and

reaffirm their avowed policy of respecting the territorial integrity of Russia and of abstaining from all interference in her internal politics. They further declare that, upon the realization of the projects above indicated, they will immediately withdraw all Japanese troops from Russian territory and will leave wholly unimpaired the sovereignty of Russia in all its phases, whether political or military.'

"The United States of America withdrew its troops from Siberia in the spring of 1920, because it considered that the original purposes of the expedition had either been accomplished or would not longer be subserved by continued military activity in Siberia. The American Government then ceased to be a party to the expedition, but it remained a close observer of events in Eastern Siberia and has had an extended diplomatic correspondence upon this subject with the Government of Japan.

"It must be frankly avowed that this correspondence has not always disclosed an identity of views between the two Governments. The United States has not been unmindful of the direct exposure of Japan to bolshevism in Siberia and the special problems which the conditions existing there have created for the Japanese Government, but it has been strongly disposed to the belief that the public assurances given by the two Governments at the inception of the joint expedition nevertheless required the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from all Russian territory—if not immediately after the departure of the Czecho-Slovak troops, then within a reasonable time.

"As to the occupation of Sakhalin in reprisal for the massacre of the Japanese at Nikolaievsk, the United States, not unimpressed by the serious character of that catastrophe, but, having in mind the conditions accepted by both governments at the outset of the joint expedition, of which the Nikolaievsk massacres must be considered an incident, it has regretted that Japan should deem necessary the occupation of Russian territory as a means of assuring a suitable adjustment with a future Russian Government.

"The general position of the American Government was set forth in a communication to Japan of May 31, 1921. In that communication appears the following statement:

"'The Government of the United States would be untrue to the spirit of co-operation which led it, in the summer of 1918, upon an understanding with the Government of Japan, to dispatch troops to Siberia, if it neglected to point out that, in its view, continued occupation of the strategic centres in Eastern Siberia—involving the indefinite possession of the port of Vladivostok, the stationing of troops at Habarovsk, Nikolaievsk, De Castries, Mago, Sophiesk, and other important points, the seizure of the Russian portion of Sakhalin, and the establishment of a civil administration, which inevitably lends itself to misconception and antagonism—tends rather to increase than to allay the unrest and disorder in that region.

"'The military occupation'—

"I am still reading from the note of May 31, 1921—

"'The military occupation in reprisal for the Nikolaievsk affair is not fundamentally a question of the validity of procedure under the recognized rules of international law.'

"The note goes on to say that 'the issue presented is that of the scrupulous fulfilment of the assurances given to the Russian people, which were a matter of frank exchanges and of apparently complete understanding between the Governments of the United States and of Japan. These assurances were intended by the Government of the United States to convey to the people of Russia a promise on the part of the two Governments not to use the joint expedition, or any incidents which might arise out of it, as an occasion to occupy territory, even temporarily, or to assume any military or administrative control over the people of Siberia.'

"Further, in the same note, the American Government stated its position as follows:

"'In view of its conviction that the course followed by the Government of Japan brings into question the very definite understanding concluded at the time troops were sent to Siberia, the Government of the United States must in candour explain its position and say to the Japanese Government that the Government of the United States can neither now nor hereafter recognize as valid any claims or titles arising out of the present occupation and control, and that it can not acquiesce in any action taken by the Government of Japan which might impair existing treaty rights or the political or territorial integrity of Russia.

"'The Government of Japan will appreciate that, in expressing its views, the Government of the United States has no desire to impute to the Government of Japan motives or purposes other than those which have heretofore been so frankly avowed. The purpose of this Government is to inform the Japanese Government of its own conviction that, in the present time of disorder in Russia, it is more than ever the duty of those who look forward to the tranquillization of the Russian people, and a restoration of normal conditions among them, to avoid all action which might keep alive their antagonism and distrust towards outside political agencies. Now, especially, it is incumbent upon the friends of Russia to hold aloof from the domestic contentions of the Russian people, to be scrupulous to avoid inflicting what might appear to them a vicarious penalty for sporadic acts of lawlessness, and, above all to abstain from even the temporary and conditional impairment by any foreign Power of the territorial status which, for them as for other peoples, is a matter of deep and sensitive national feeling transcending perhaps even the issues at stake among themselves.'

"To that American note the Japanese Government replied in July, 1921, setting forth in substance what Baron Shidehara has now stated to this Committee, pointing out the conditions under which Japan had taken the action to which reference was made, and giving the assurances, which have here been reiterated, with respect to its intention and policy.

"While the discussion of these matters has been attended with the friendliest feeling, it has naturally been the constant and earnest hope of the American Government—and of Japan as well, I am sure—that this occasion for divergence of views between the two Governments might be removed with the least possible delay. It has been with a feeling of special gratification, therefore, that the American Delegation has listened to the assurance given by their Japanese colleague, and it is with the greatest friendliness that they reiterate the hope that Japan will find it possible to carry out within the near future her expressed intention of terminating finally the Siberian expedition and of restoring Sakhalin to the Russian people."

M. Sarraut addressed the committee as follows:

FRENCH STATEMENT

"He said he gave his full and unreserved adherence to this resolution. In giving this unreserved adherence, he liked to remember that France was the oldest ally, perhaps, of Russia, and in this respect it was with a particular feeling of gratification that he would state that he had listened with great pleasure to the exchange of views that had just taken place before the committee between the representatives of the United States and Japan. The French Government would hear with the same feelings the formal assurance given by Baron Shidehara of the intention of the Japanese Government concerning Siberia; of Japan's desire to withdraw her troops from Russia as soon as possible; of its firm intention not to interfere in the domestic affairs of Russia; and of its firm purpose to respect the integrity of Russia.

"France had full trust in Japan, who had always proved a loyal and trustworthy friend. It was quite certain that this assurance would be carried out. France accepted this with all the more pleasure because it was exactly the program which the French Government had adopted in 1918 and which led them to interfere in

Siberia under the same conditions as those set forth so exactly by the Secretary of State of the United Stats. At this point he could not fail to restate quite clearly France's intention, like that of her Allies, to respect the integrity of Russia, and to have the integrity of Russia respected, and not to interfere in her internal policy.

"France remained faithful to the friendship of Russia, which she could not forget. She entertained feelings of gratitude to the Russian people, as she did to her other Allies. Russia had been her friend of the first hour, and she was loyal; she had stuck to her word until the Russian Government was betrayed in the way with which those present were familiar. France also remained faithful to the hope that the day would come when through the channel of a normal and regular government great Russia would be able to go ahead and fulfill her destiny. Then it would be good for her to find unimpaired the patrimony that had been kept for her by the honesty and loyalty of her Allies. It was with this feeling that the French Delegation with great pleasure concurred in the adoption of the present resolution."

The Chairman stated that it was recommended by the committee that these statements be spread upon the minutes of the Conference as a part of its permanent record. Do you desire to discuss the matter? Are you ready to act?

The United States of America assents.

Belgium?
BARON DE CARTIER: Assents.

THE CHAIRMAN: The British Empire?
MR. BALFOUR: Assents.

THE CHAIRMAN: China?
MR. SZE: Assents.

THE CHAIRMAN: France?
MR. SARRAUT: Assents.

THE CHAIRMAN: Italy?
SENATOR SCHANZER: Assents.

THE CHAIRMAN: Japan?
ADMIRAL BARON KATO: Assents.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Netherlands?
JONKHEER BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND: Assents.

THE CHAIRMAN: Portugal?
VISCOUNT D'ALTE: Assents.

THE CHAIRMAN: Unanimously adopted.

APPENDIX No. 18

Documents relative to Dominion Representation in the British Empire Delegation at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament,

I. MINUTE OF COUNCIL OF OCTOBER 22, 1921, APPOINTING REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA

P.C. 3952

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd October, 1921.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 17th October, 1921, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for External Affairs, submitting that, as the result of telegraphic communication with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, it has been arranged that a representative of Canada should be appointed as a member of the Delegation which will represent the British Empire at the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and on Pacific and Far Eastern questions, summoned by the Government of the United States to meet at Washington on November 11th, 1921.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs accordingly recommends that the Right Honourable Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., be appointed as the representative of Canada for this purpose.

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom having also proposed that an officer of the Canadian Government be appointed to attend the Conference as a member of the Secretariat of the British Empire Delegation, the Secretary of State for External Affairs recommends that Mr. Loring C. Christie, Legal Adviser of the Department of External Affairs, be appointed for the purpose.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs further recommends that the expenses incidental to such Canadian representation in the British Empire Delegation, including the expenses of such additional Canadian staff as may become necessary, be borne by the Canadian Government.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

II. ORDER IN COUNCIL OF OCTOBER 27, 1921, AUTHORIZING ISSUANCE OF FULL-POWER TO REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA

P.C. 4074

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 27th day of October, 1921.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on a report from the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, submitting that it is expedient, in connection with the forthcoming Conference on the Limitation of Armament and on Pacific and Far Eastern questions, summoned by the Government of the United States to meet

at Washington on November 11th, 1921, to invest fit person with full power to treat on the part of His Majesty the King in respect of the Dominion of Canada with persons similarly empowered on the part of other States, is pleased to order and doth hereby order that His Majesty the King be humbly moved to issue letters patent to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Laird Borden, a member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, G.C.M.G., K.C., naming and appointing him as Commissioner and Plenipotentiary in respect of the Dominion of Canada with full power and authority to conclude with such Plenipotentiaries as may be vested with similar power and authority on the part of any powers or states, any treaties, conventions, or agreements in connection with the said Conference, and to sign for and in the name of His Majesty the King in respect of the Dominion of Canada everything so agreed upon and concluded and to transact all such other matters as may appertain thereto.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

III. FULL POWER ISSUED TO REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA

[Sgd] GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, etc., etc., etc. To all and singular to whom these Present shall come, Greeting!

Whereas, for the better treating of and arranging certain matters which are now in discussion, or which may come into discussion, between Us and other Powers and States to be represented at the Conference which is shortly to assemble at Washington to consider the limitation of armaments and other questions of international importance, We have judged it expedient to invest a fit person with Full Power to conduct the said discussion on Our part, in respect of Our Dominion of Canada: Know ye, therefore, that We, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in the Wisdom, Loyalty, Diligence, and Circumspection of Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Sir Robert Laird Borden, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, one of Our Counsel learned in the Law, etc., etc., etc., Member of the Parliament of Canada, have named, made, constituted and appointed, as We do by these Presents name, make, constitute and appoint him Our undoubted Commissioner, Procurator, and Plenipotentiary, in respect of Our Dominion of Canada: Giving to him all manner of Power and Authority to treat, adjust, and conclude with such Ministers, Commissioners or Plenipotentiaries as may be vested with similar Power and Authority on the part of any Powers or States as aforesaid, any Treaties, Conventions or Agreements that may tend to the attainment of the above-mentioned end, and to sign for Us, and in Our name in respect of Our Dominion of Canada, everything so agreed upon and concluded, and to do and transact all such other matters as may appertain thereto, in as ample manner and form, and with equal force and efficacy, as We Ourselves could do, if personally present: Engaging and Promising, upon Our Royal Word, that whatever things shall be so transacted and concluded by Our said Commissioner, Procurator, and Plenipotentiary, in respect of Our Dominion of Canada, shall, subject if necessary to Our Approval and Ratification, be agreed to, acknowledged and accepted by Us in the fullest manner, and that We will never suffer, either in the whole or in part, any person whatsoever to infringe the same, or act contrary thereto, as far as it lies in Our power.

In witness whereof We have caused the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to be affixed to these Presents, which We have signed with Our Royal Hand.

Given at Our Court of Saint James the Twenty-fourth day of October in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine hundred and Twenty one and in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign.

[L.S.]

IV. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE DELEGATION AND THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO THE CONFERENCE RELATING TO THE DEPOSIT OF THE FULL-POWERS.

BRITISH EMPIRE DELEGATION,
FRANKLIN SQUARE HOTEL,
WASHINGTON 11th November, 1921.

SIR,—I am directed by Mr. Balfour to enclose herewith Full Powers for the following Representatives of His Britannic Majesty's Government at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments:—

The Right Honourable D. Lloyd George, O.M., M.P.
The Right Honourable A. J. Balfour, O.M., M.P.
The Right Honourable Lord Lee of Fareham, G.B.E., K.C.B.
The Right Honourable Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B.

The Full Powers for the Delegates of the Dominions and India have not yet been received as they await the completion of certain formailities in the Dominions and India, but these Full Powers will be forwarded to you immediately they are received.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) M. P. A. HANKEY,
Secretary, British Empire Delegation.

The Secretary-General,
Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

BRITISH EMPIRE DELEGATION,
FRANKLIN SQUARE HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, 1st December, 1921.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of November 11th, forwarding the Full Powers of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Lord Lee of Fareham and Sir Auckland Geddes, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Full Powers of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, in respect of the Dominion of Canada, of the Honourable George Foster Pearce, in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia, of Sir John William Salmond, in respect of the Dominion of New Zealand, and of the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri, in respect of India.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) M. P. A. HANKEY,
Secretary, British Empire Delegation.

The Secretary General to the Conference on Limitation of Armament.
Navy Building, Washington.

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
December 3, 1921.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of December 1, 1921, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Full Powers of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, in respect of the Dominion of Canada, of the Honourable George Foster Pearce, in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia, of Sir John William Salmond, in respect of the Dominion of New Zealand, and of the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri, in respect of India. The originals of these Full Powers will be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. W. GARRETT,
Secretary General.

Lieut.-Col. SIR MAURICE P. A. HANKEY, *G.C.B.*,
Secretary of the British Empire Delegation,
Hotel Lafayette, Washington, D.C.

V. OFFICIAL LIST OF BRITISH EMPIRE DELEGATION AND STAFF

BRITISH EMPIRE

DELEGATES.

Great Britain—

The Right Honourable A. J. Balfour, O.M., M.P., Lord President of the Council.

The Right Honourable Lord Lee of Fareham, G.B.E., K.C.B., First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Right Honourable Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B., British Ambassador to the United States.

Canada—

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G., K.C.

Australia—

Senator the Right Honourable G. F. Pearce, Australian Minister for Defense.

New Zealand—

The Honourable Sir John Salmond, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

India—

The Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri, member of the Indian Council of State.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECTION.

Mr. R. A. C. Sperling, C.M.G., Counsellor in His Majesty's diplomatic service, Assistant Secretary in charge of American department, Foreign Office.

The Right Honourable Sir John Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., formerly His Majestys Minister at Pekin.

Mr. M. W. Lampson, M.V.O., Counsellor in His Majesty's diplomatic service, attached to Far East Department of Foreign Office.

Mr. H. W. Malkin, C.M.G., Assistant Legal Adviser of the Foreign Office.

Mr. M. D. Peterson, First Secretary in His Majesty's diplomatic service, Private Secretary to Mr. Balfour.

Mr. F. Ashton-Gwatkin, Second Secretary in His Majesty's diplomatic service.

Mr. H. V. Tennant, Private Secretary to Sir Auckland Geddes.

Mr. H. H. Quarmby, O.B.E., Establishment and Accounts Officer.

NAVAL SECTION.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, O.M., G.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., First Sea Lord of the Admiralty.

Paymaster Captain F. T. Spickernell, C.B., D.S.O., Private Secretary to Earl Beatty.

Rear Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., Assistant Chief of Naval Staff, Admiralty.

Captain B. E. Domville, C.M.G., Director of Plans Division, Admiralty.

Captain J. C. Little, C.B., Director of Trade Division, Admiralty.

Commander J. G. Bower, D.S.O., Plans Division, Admiralty.

Instructor-Commander G. V. Rayment, C.B.E., Naval Intelligence Division, Admiralty.

Mr. A. Flint, C.B., Principal Staff, Assistant Secretary, Admiralty.

Mr. A. W. Street, M.C., Private Secretary to First Lord of the Admiralty.

MILITARY SECTION.

General the Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O., G.O.C., Aldershot Command.

Lieutenant E. H. Gage, M.C., Aide-de-Camp to Lord Cavan.

Colonel W. H. Bartholomew, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Deputy Director of Military Intelligence.

Colonel C. A. Ker, C.M.G., O.B.E., D.S.O., Military Intelligence Directorate, War Office.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Forster, C.M.G., D.S.O., Military Operations Directorate, War Office.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. G. Piggott, D.S.O., Military Attaché at Tokyo.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. F. Day, M.C., Staff Duties Directorate, War Office.

AIR SECTION.

Air Vice Marshal J. F. A. Higgins, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C., Attached to Directorate of Operations and Intelligence, Air Ministry.

Group Captain J. A. Chamier, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., Deputy Director, Directorate of Operations and Intelligence, Air Ministry.

Flight Lieutenant A. R. Arnold, D.S.O., D.F.C., Assistant to Air Vice Marshal Higgins.

Flight Lieutenant R. Gambier Parry, Directorate of Operations and Intelligence, Air Ministry.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, G.C.B., Economic Adviser to His Majesty's Government.

Mr. W. Carter, Assistant to Sir H. Llewellyn Smith.

CANADIAN SECTION.

Mr. L. C. Christie, Legal Adviser to Department of External Affairs, Canada, and Secretary for Canada.

Mr. A. W. Merriam, Private Secretary to Sir Robert Borden.

AUSTRALIAN SECTION.

Mr. G. S. Knowles, O.B.E., Secretary for Australia.

Mr. E. L. Piesse, Expert on Pacific questions.

Mr. G. B. Cooke, Staff of Australian Commissioner, New York.

Mr. D. H. R. Reid, Private Secretary to Senator Pearce.

NEW ZEALAND SECTION.

Mr. E. O. Mousley, Publicity Officer and Secretary for New Zealand.

Mr. J. M. Gamble, Private Secretary to Sir John Salmond.

INDIAN SECTION.

Colonel K. Wigram, C.B., C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Mr. G. L. Corbett, I.C.S.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai, I.C.S., Private Secretary to Mr. Sastri, and Secretary for India.

PUBLICITY SECTION.

Sir Arthur Willert, K.B.E.

Mr. Robert Wilberforce, Assistant.

SECRETARIAT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey, G.C.B., Secretary-General to the British Empire Delegation.

Mr. L. C. Christie, Secretary for Canada.

Mr. G. S. Knowles, O.B.E., Secretary for Australia.

Mr. E. O. Mousley, Secretary for New Zealand.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai, I.C.S., Secretary for India.

CABINET SECRETARIAT.

Mr. C. Longhurst, C.B., Assistant Secretary.

Mr. L. F. Burgis, Assistant Secretary.

Commander H. R. Moore, D.S.O.

Lieutenant F. W. Rawlins, M.B.E., Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX No. 19

Statement by Mr. Balfour on behalf of the British Empire Delegation at the sixth Plenary Session, Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, February 4, 1922.

(Unrevised text)

MR. BALFOUR *(speaking in English)*: Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

On Saturday, the 12th of November, exactly 12 weeks ago, the President of the United States, in an eloquent speech with which he inaugurated our meetings, asked us to approach our labours with the full consciousness that we were working in the service of mankind, and that the spirit that should animate us was the spirit of simplicity, honour, and honesty.

Looking back over that 12 weeks, I think we may say, without undue self-esteem, that that advice, so nobly tendered by the head of the State under whose hospitality our meetings have been carried on, has been taken, and that we have had the consciousness that we were working in the service of mankind; that we have had the consciousness that if that service was to be of any avail, it must be carried out in the spirit, to use the President's words, of simplicity, honesty, and honour.

You have listened at this Plenary Conference to the record of our work; and I can well believe that the mass of treaties, of resolutions, of statements put on record may almost produce in the minds of the auditors a feeling of confusion, as if the mass of work turned out was indeed formidable in quantity, but that there was no underlying idea regulating its character; that it was a mighty mass of which the plan was by no means obvious. I think that those who have been engaged in the work themselves, as well as those who will have an opportunity of calmly considering it as a whole, will see the great results we have attained, as well as the extraordinary mass of detail with which we have had to deal. We have had to travel over the globe and we have dealt both with things most trifling, apparently, and with things of the deepest importance. We have spent much time over discussing a traffic manager of a small railway in the Far East; and connected with that are the great moral questions which under Mr. Root's guidance we have attempted to deal with; and if we have touched upon post offices in China, so also we have travelled over the immense area of the Pacific, and have dealt with questions which touch not merely the Pacific, but the whole interests of all the civilized world. If you would really estimate the magnitude of our accomplishment, and the method by which our results have been achieved, may I ask you to cast your memories back only a few months ago, when a spirit of deep anxiety overshadowed the minds of every man who contemplated the state of public feeling in the great Pacific area. You will remember that at that time, although the world was still bleeding from recent wounds, although every nation was groaning under the pressure of taxation, nevertheless men who profess to have the gift of foresight talked glibly about inevitable naval wars, and when the greatest maritime powers in the world felt that they were almost committed to that fatal rivalry of shipbuilding, which meant not only ruin to the finances of the world, but was a standing menace to its peace. I am not talking about ancient history. I am talking about a state of things which was prevalent within the last 12 months, and indeed up to a time more recent than a year ago.

May we not see in the changed feelings of men that already the work of this Conference has produced beneficent results? Already this feeling of mutual suspicion,

of mutal fear, has given way to a spirit of very different character. Confidence has taken the place of mistrust. All those who either from the financial or the moral side looked with horror upon this competitive building in armaments now feel that by the labours of this Conference, by the spirit it has shown, by the decisions to which it has come, a new era has really begun over the whole world, but more than anywhere else over that part of the world in which the great maritime powers are most intimately and deeply concerned.

Now, if you think for a moment, you will see how closely all the apparently infinitely varied labours that we have undertaken combine to co-operate with those great results that we are happy to proclaim to-day.

The centre of our troubles has been the peculiar problems to which the special conditions of China have given rise during the last quarter of a century. Through the whole of that quarter of a century the relations between China and foreign Powers—and still more between foreign Powers themselves in relation to China—have given endless cause of anxiety and preoccupation to statesmen. I do not say that difficulties arising in the Far East are forever at an end. It is impossible to apply to China the simple formulæ which content us when we are dealing with western nations. That great and ancient civilization does not easily fit into our more recent schemes of political thought, and China suffers under sources of weakness which we citizens of western countries do not find it always easy to understand, while she certainly enjoys sources of strength which all of us would be happy to share. But we have to recognize, in the first place, that China must work out her own destiny in accordance with the changes of a changing world; that all we can do is to help her along her path; that she has little to gain from our advice; and that it is upon sources of strength drawn from within herself, and upon these alone, in the last resort, that she must rely. Nevertheless, the great commercial nations that trade with China have suffered in the relations between themselves owing to the peculiarities of the Chinese problem which I have vaguely indicated, and for these many years past it has been found very difficult to reconcile, not merely the difficulties arising between China and this or that Power, but between all the Powers in their common relations to the great empire of the Far East.

I hope—I do more than hope, I believe—that the greatest step in regularizing those relations has been taken by this Conference, under the leadership of the United States. I firmly believe that though difficulties may arise in the future, people will never have to go further back than the date of this Conference. Here it is that we have endeavoured to lay deep and solid the foundations of honest dealings between one another and between ourselves and the Chinese Empire; and if any nation hereafter deliberately separates itself from the collective action that we have taken in Washington in this year of grace, that nation will not be able to plead ignorance, it will not be able to discuss private arrangements which it may have made with this or that Chinese government. We shall all feel that we belong to the comity of nations in our dealings with China, that China is one of ourselves, and that as we owe her duties, so we owe corresponding duties to every one of those other nations which have commercial or treaty relations with the Far East.

If the Far Eastern difficulties were the beginning of the trouble, if it was from them that this brood of suspicions arose, how were the difficulties thus arising to be dealt with? Those difficulties were aggravated by a grouping of naval powers in the Pacific which had indeed a very solid justification in the historic past, although it had no relevance to the existing situation, and the first thing therefore to do was to clear away that which, while it had no present value for any purpose I know of, was nevertheless the cause, rightly or wrongly, of unhappy suspicions and discussions as to what would occur should this or that serious international contingency arise, and these suspicions thus aroused made the most fatal contribution to the destruction of that peace and international amity which is the foundation of all prosperity,

either East or West. Those causes of misunderstandings have been removed; and now, under the quadruple arrangement, all the great maritime Powers of the Pacific have entered into a formal and public undertaking which, as far as I can see, must remove all further causes of international offense. That, you will notice, is the second stage of the proceedings. I regard the Chinese problem as the root, as the first stage. I regard the quadruple arrangement as the second stage; and the third stage of this great policy of peace and disarmament is the diminution of fleets and the cessation of rival building between the great maritime Powers.

These are all interconnecting; one can not be understood without the other. The effect of one can not be estimated unless the effect of all the others is taken into account. Thus we come to the crown and summit of the great effort that has been made in favour of the diminution of armaments, and with the diminution of armaments a great diminution in the likelihood of their being ever required. It is to the genius and inspiration of those who have directed the policy of the United States in this matter that this stage stands out unique in history, so far as I know; unique in history as a great and successful effort to diminish the burdens of peace, and to render more remote the horrors of war. If the United States had not had the courage, the boldness of conception which enabled them to announce on that fateful Saturday, the 12th of November, what their view of disarmament was, all the rest of our labours would have lost half, and I think much more than half, the value that they now possess. Everything turned upon that first day, everything turned upon the first announcement of their policy. From that moment I had little doubt that we should achieve great results. I remember speaking strongly about this subject on the first opportunity I had. I think it was on the Tuesday following our chairman's speech. I expressed my views on this subject, and every consideration which I have since been able to give to the subject, every result which I have seen flowing from it, has strengthened my conviction that on this everything depended, and that it was the admirable inspiration of this policy which has given to an expectant world all that anybody possibly could hope for, and far more than experienced statesmen ever dared to expect.

Let no one think that this abandonment of rivalry in shipbuilding, this diminution of fleets, this scrapping of great weapons of war, carries with it anything in the nature of a diminution of security on the part of any nation. I do not think we need have feared that no matter what supplementary arrangements had been made; but we have been fortunate enough to make a supplementary arrangement that puts the question beyond doubt or cavil. I do not think any clause in any treaty is more happily conceived to deal with the special peculiarities and difficulties of the Pacific situation than that which limits and fixes the places where the great naval Powers are permitted to extend and increase their naval bases. I do not say that is a necessary part of the policy. I do say it is a most happy and fortunate addition to it; that with this clause in the treaty we can say with absolute assurance that this diminution of weapons of war has been accompanied by great augmentation in the sense of national security.

Can anything be more happy? Can anything be more pregnant of good results for the future of the world? Can anything more surely allay those suspicions which make peace intolerable and war probable?

To that great consummation all have contributed; but in particular I can not insist too repeatedly, or with greater earnestness, that it was the inspired moment of November 12 on which all the greatness of this great transaction really depends. Yet I think I must add something more, or I should do but scanty justice to the character and labours of my colleagues. It is difficult to exaggerate the magnitude of the work that has been accomplished, let me assure you that probably nobody except those who have had intimate personal acquaintance with such matters know how difficult the machinery of an international conference inevitably is. Its difficulties are inevitable for this simple reason, that a conference does not work by

majorities. One recalcitrant Power can stop the whole machine. If one Power refuses its assent, the best laid devices for securing the felicity of mankind are brought to naught. Unanimity is obligatory; and when we remember that there are nine Powers concerned in one set of treaties, and no less than five Powers concerned in another, and that each of them, from the nature of the case, approaches every separate question from the angle of its own country, looks at it first from the point of view of its own national interests, and secondarily sees that the interests of every country here are really bound up with the interests of the whole—when you remember that this is the method under which we work, I think you will agree with me that we could never have attained the results we have, if the statesmen collected around this table had not shown themselves sympathetic, clear of comprehension, unselfish in their views, and anxious above all to see that we should work by common means toward a great and common end.

We have been blessed indeed—thrice blessed—in our chairman; but even his skill, his clearness of thought, his invariable courtesy, his unworried patience would have been insufficient to bring us to this happy conclusion of which we shall see the final act on Monday, had he not had for his assistants a body of men who I think have shown themselves possessed of all the highest qualities of statesmanship. If the countries which they represent are fortunate enough in the future to be guided by wisdom like theirs, I almost feel that perhaps the treaty is less necessary than I believe it to be.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, so far I have ventured to speak for myself, and I hope with the approval of the British Delegation. I am now happy to carry out a duty which has been entrusted to me by all my colleagues sitting around this table. I have to express on their behalf our gratitude for the labours which the General Secretariat of this Conference have carried out, for the unwearying zeal and inexhaustible patience and industry, the courtesy, the ability, and the good-will which they have brought to their most difficult task. Only those who have had an opportunity of seeing the inside working of the machine know how much of its success has depended upon the labours of Mr. Garrett and those who have worked with him. I am proud to have been entrusted with the duty of expressing to him and to all his colleagues our high sense of what they have done for us.

One word and one word more only must I say. I think we should all feel that, if we separated without expressing our thanks to Mr. Camerlynck, the translator, who has served us so faithfully, we should be accounted among the most ungrateful of mankind. Mr. Camerlynck has an absolute genius for the work he has undertaken. I do not know whether to admire most the skill with which he translates English into French or the skill with which he translates, when necessity arises, French into English. I do not know what my French colleagues think when they hear their speeches translated into the English tongue. I know what I always think when I hear my speeches translated into the French tongue, which is that it is a matter of most agreeable surprise to think that I have lapsed into such unusual felicity in the effort to express my ideas.

If all my colleagues around this table entertain the same views that I do—and I believe they do—they will thank me for setting myself up as their mouthpiece and giving to our friend, Mr. Camerlynck, our warmest tribute of thanks and admiration.

(The foregoing remarks of Mr. Balfour, with the exception of the last two paragraphs, were thereupon rendered in French by the official interpreter.)

APPENDIX No. 20

Address by the President of the United States at the seventh (final) Plenary Session, Conference on the Limitation of Armament, February 6, 1922.

PRESIDENT HARDING (*speaking in English*): Mr. Chairman and members of the Conference:

Nearly three months ago it was my privilege to utter to you sincerest words of welcome to the Capital of our Republic, to suggest the spirit in which you were invited, and to intimate the atmosphere in which you were asked to confer. In a very general way, perhaps, I ventured to express a hope for the things toward which our aspirations led us.

To-day it is my greater privilege, and an even greater pleasure, to come to make acknowledgment. It is one of the supreme satisfactions and compensations of life to contemplate a worth-while accomplishment.

It cannot be other than seemly for me, as the only Chief of Government so circumstanced as to be able to address the Conference, to speak congratulations, and to offer the thanks of our Nation and our people; perhaps I dare volunteer to utter them for the world. My own gratification is beyond my capacity to express.

This Conference has wrought a truly great achievement. It is hazardous sometimes to speak in superlatives, and I will be restrained. But I will say, with every confidence, that the faith plighted here to-day, kept in national honour, will mark the beginning of a new and better epoch in human affairs.

Stripped to the simplest fact, what is the spectacle which has inspired a new hope for the world? Gathered about this table nine great nations of the earth—not all, to be sure, but those most directly concerned with the problems at hand—have met and conferred on questions of great import and common concern, on problems menacing their peaceful relationship, on burdens threatening a common peril. In the revealing light of the public opinion of the world, without surrender of sovereignty, without impaired nationality or affronted national pride, a solution has been found in unanimity, and to-day's adjournment is marked by rejoicing in the things accomplished. If the world has hungered for a new assurance, it may feast at the banquet which this Conference has spread.

I am sure the people of the United States are supremely gratified and yet there is scant appreciation how marvelously you have wrought. When the days were dragging and agreements were delayed, when there were obstacles within and hindrances without, few stopped to realize that here was a Conference of sovereign powers where only unanimous agreement could be made the rule. Majorities could not decide without impinging on national rights. There were no victors to command, no vanquished to yield. All had voluntarily to agree in translating the conscience of our civilization and give concrete expression to world opinion.

And you have agreed in spite of all difficulties, and the agreements are proclaimed to the world. No new standards of national honour have been sought, but the indictments of national dishonour have been drawn, and the world is ready to proclaim the odiousness of perfidy or infamy.

It is not pretended that the pursuit of peace and the limitation of armament are new conceits, or that the Conference is a new conception either in settlement of war or in writing the conscience of international relationship. Indeed, it is not new

to have met in the realization of war's supreme penalties. The Hague conventions are examples of the one, the conferences of Vienna, of Berlin, of Versailles are outstanding instances of the other.

The Hague conventions were defeated by the antagonism of one strong power whose indisposition to co-operate and sustain led it to one of the supreme tragedies which have come to national eminence. Vienna and Berlin sought peace founded on the injustices of war and sowed the seeds of future conflict, and hatred was armed where confidence was stifled.

It is fair to say that human progress, the grown intimacy of international relationship, developed communication and transportation, attended by a directing world opinion, have set the stage more favourably here. You have met in that calm deliberation and that determined resolution which have made a just peace, in righteous relationship, its own best guaranty.

It has been the fortune of this Conference to sit in a day far enough removed from war's bitterness, yet near enough to war's horrors, to gain the benefit of both the hatred of war and the yearning for peace. Too often, heretofore, the decades following such gatherings have been marked by the difficult undoing of their decisions. But your achievement is supreme because no seed of conflict has been sown; no reaction in regret or resentment ever can justify resort to arms.

It little matters what we appraise as the outstanding accomplishment. Any one of them alone would have justified this Conference. But the whole achievement has so cleared the atmosphere that it will seem like breathing the refreshing air of a new morn of promise.

You, gentlemen of the Conference, have written the first deliberate and effective expression of great powers, in the consciousness of peace, of war's utter futility, and challenged the sanity of competitive preparation for each other's destruction. You have halted folly and lifted burdens, and revealed to the world that the one sure way to recover from the sorrow and ruin and staggering obligations of a world war is to end the strife in preparation for more of it, and turn human energies to the constructiveness of peace.

Not all the world is yet tranquilized. But here is the example, to imbue with new hope all who dwell in apprehension. At this table came understanding, and understanding brands armed conflict as abominable in the eyes of an enlightened civilization.

I once believed in armed preparedness. I advocated it. But I have come now to believe there is a better preparedness in a public mind and a world opinion made ready to grant justice precisely as it exacts it. And justice is better served in conferences of peace than in conflicts at arms.

How simple it all has been. When you met here twelve weeks ago there was not a commitment, not an obligation except that which each delegation owed to the Government commissioning it. But human service was calling, world conscience was impelling, and world opinion directing.

No intrigue, no offensive or defensive alliances, no involvements have wrought your agreements, but reasoning with each other to common understanding has made new relationships among Governments and peoples, new securities for peace, and new opportunities for achievement and its attending happiness.

Here have been established the contacts of reason, here have come the inevitable understandings of face-to-face exchanges when passion does not inflame. The very atmosphere shamed national selfishness into retreat. Viewpoints were exchanged, differences composed, and you came to understand how common, after all, are human aspirations; how alike, indeed, and how easily reconciliable, are our national aspirations; how sane and simple and satisfying to seek the relationships of peace and security.

When you first met I told you of our America's thought to seek less of armament and none of war; that we sought nothing which is another's, that we were unafraid,

but that we wished to join you in doing that finer and nobler thing which no nation can do alone. We rejoice in the accomplishment.

It may be that the naval holiday here contracted will expire with the treaties, but I do not believe it. Those of us who live another decade are more likely to witness a growth of public opinion strengthened by the new experience, which will make nations more concerned with living to the fulfilment of God's high intent than with agencies of warfare and destruction. Since this Conference of Nations has pointed with unanimity to the way of peace to-day like conferences in the future, under appropriate conditions and with aims both well conceived and definite, may illumine the highways and byways of human activity. The torches of understanding have been lighted, and they ought to glow and encircle the globe.

Again, gentlemen of the Conference, congratulations and the gratitude of the United States. To Belgium, to the British Empire, to China, to France, to Italy, to Japan, to The Netherlands, and to Portugal—I can wish no more than the same feeling, which we experience, of honourable and honoured contribution to happy human advancement, and a new sense of security in the righteous pursuits of peace and all attending good fortune.

From our own delegates I have known from time to time of your activities, and of the spirit of conciliation and adjustment, and the cheering readiness of all of you to strive for that unanimity so essential to accomplishment. Without it there would have been failure; with it you have heartened the world.

I know our guests will pardon me while I make grateful acknowledgement to the American delegation—to you, Mr. Secretary Hughes; to you Senator Lodge; to you, Senator Underwood; to you, Mr. Root, to all of you for your able and splendid and highly purposed and untiring endeavours in behalf of our Government and our people and the great cause; and to our excellent Advisory Committee which gave to you so dependable a reflex of that American public opinion which charts the course of this Republic.

It is all so fine, so gratifying, so reassuring, so full of promise, that above the murmurings of a world sorrow not yet silenced; above the groans which come of excessive burdens not yet lifted but soon to be lightened; above the discouragements of a world yet struggling to find itself after surpassing upheaval, there is the note of rejoicing which is not alone ours or yours or of all of us, but comes from the hearts of men of all the world.

APPENDIX No. 21

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT, WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 12, 1921, TO FEBRUARY 6, 1922

TREATIES AND RESOLUTIONS

Treaties concluded by the Conference:

I. A Treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, for the limitation of naval armament, signed February 6, 1922;

II. A Treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, to protect neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war and to prevent the use in war of noxious gases and chemicals, signed February 6, 1922;

III. A Treaty between the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, and Portugal, to stabilize conditions in the Far East, signed February 6, 1922. (Far Eastern Treaty).

IV. A Treaty between the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, and Portugal, relating to the Chinese customs tariff, signed February 6, 1922.

Treaties concluded during the Conference and formally communicated thereto by the Powers concerned:

V. A Treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, and Japan, for the preservation of the general peace and the maintenance of their rights in the region of the Pacific Ocean, signed December 13, 1921. (Quadruple Pacific Treaty).

VI. A Declaration by the United States of America, the British Empire, France, and Japan, signed December 13, 1921, accompanying the above-mentioned Quadruple Pacific Treaty of December 13, 1921.

VII. An Agreement between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, and Japan, signed February 6, 1922, supplementary to the above-mentioned Quadruple Pacific Treaty of December 13, 1921.

Resolutions adopted by the Conference:

I. A Resolution to constitute a Commission to consider the rules of international law respecting new agencies of warfare, adopted February 4, 1922.

II. A Resolution to exclude the said Commission from reviewing the rules already adopted by the Conference relating to submarines or the use of noxious gases and chemicals, adopted February 4, 1922.

III. A Resolution to establish in China a Board of Reference in connection with the execution of the Far Eastern Treaty, adopted February 4, 1922.

IV. A Resolution to establish a Commission to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction and the administration of justice in China, with a supplementary Declaration by China, adopted December 10, 1921.

V. A Resolution to provide for the abandonment of foreign postal agencies in China, adopted February 1, 1922.

VI. A Resolution to provide for an inquiry by the diplomatic representatives of the Powers in China concerning the presence of foreign armed forces, adopted February 1, 1922.

VII. A Resolution to limit the use and maintenance of foreign radio stations in China, with supplementary Declarations by the Powers other than China and by China, adopted February 1, 1922.

VIII. A Resolution relating to the unification of railways in China, with a supplementary Declaration by China, adopted February 1, 1922.

IX. A Resolution relating to the reduction of Chinese military forces and expenditures, adopted February 1, 1922.

X. A Resolution to provide for full publicity with respect to the political and other international obligations of China and of the several Powers in relation to China, adopted February 1, 1922.

XI. A Resolution relating to the preservation of the Chinese Eastern Railway, adopted February 4, 1922.

XII. A Resolution relating to the responsibility of China towards the foreign stockholders, bondholders, and creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, adopted (by the Powers other than China) February 4, 1922.

TREATIES

I. Treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, for the Limitation of Naval Armament.

Signed at Washington, February 6, 1922

Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, l'Empire Britannique, la France, l'Italie et le Japon;

Désireux de contribuer au maintien de la paix générale et de réduire le fardeau imposé par la compétition en matière d'armement;

Ont résolu, pour atteindre ce but, de conclure un traité limitant leur armement naval.

A cet effet, les Puissances Contractantes ont désigné pour leurs Plénipotentiaires:

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique:
Charles Evans Hughes,
Henry Cabot Lodge,
Oscar W. Underwood,
Elihu Root,
citoyens des Etats-Unis;

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Territoires britanniques au delà des mers, Empereur des Indes:

Le Très-Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P., Lord Président du Conseil du Roi;

Le Très-Honorable Baron Lee of Fareham, G. B. E., K. C. B., Premier Lord de l'Amirauté.

Le Très-Honorable Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K. C. B., Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique;

et

pour le Dominion du Canada:

Le Très-Honorable Sir Robert Laird Borden, G. C. M. G., K. C.;

pour le Commonwealth d'Australie:

Le Très-Honorable George Foster Pearce, Sénateur, Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Territoires;

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan;

Desiring to contribute to the maintenance of the general peace, and to reduce the burdens of competition in armament;

Have resolved, with a view to accomplishing these purposes, to conclude a treaty to limit their respective naval armament, and to that end have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries;

The President of the United States of America:
Charles Evans Hughes,
Henry Cabot Lodge,
Oscar W. Underwood,
Elihu Root,
citizens of the United States;

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

The Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P., Lord President of His Privy Council;

The Right Honourable Baron Lee of Fareham, G. B. E., K. C. B., First Lord of His Admiralty;

The Right Honourable Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K. C. B., His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America;

and

for the Dominion of Canada:

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Laird Borden, G. C. M. G., K. C.;

for the Commonwealth of Australia:

Senator the Right Honourable George Foster Pearce, Minister for Home and Territories;

pour le Dominion de la Nouvelle-Zélande:

L'Honorable Sir John William Salmond, K. C., Juge à la Cour Suprême de Nouvelle-Zélande;

pour l'Union Sud-Africaine:

Le Très-Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P.;

pour l'Inde:

Le Très-Honorable Valingman Sankaranarayana Srinivasa Sastri, Membre du Conseil d'Etat de l'Inde;

Le Président de la République Française:

M. Albert Sarraut, Député, Ministre des Colonies;

M. Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près le Président des Etats Unis d'Amérique, Grand Croix de l'Ordre National de la Légion d'Honneur;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie:

L'Honorable Carlo Schanzer, Sénateur du Royaume;

L'Honorable Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Sénateur du Royaume, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire à Washington;

L'Honorable Luigi Albertini, Sénateur du Royaume;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon:

Le Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Ministre de la Marine, Junii, Membre de la Première classe de l'Ordre Impérial du Grand Cordon du Soleil Levant avec la Fleur de Paulonia;

Le Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire à Washington, Joshii, Membre de la Première Classe de l'Ordre Impérial du Soleil Levant;

M. Masanao Hanihara, Vice-Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Jushii, Membre de la Seconde Classe de l'Ordre Impérial du Soleil Levant;

lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs pleins pouvoirs, reconnus en bonne et due forme, ont convenu des dispositions suivantes:

for the Dominion of New Zealand:

The Honourable Sir John William Salmond, K. C., Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand;

for the Union of South Africa:

The Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P.;

for India:

The Right Honourable Valingman Sankaranarayana Srinivasa Sastri, Member of the Indian Council of State;

The President of the French Republic:

Mr. Albert Sarraut, Deputy, Minister of the Colonies;

Mr. Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, Grand Cross of the National Order of the Legion of Honour;

His Majesty the King of Italy:

The Honourable Carlo Schanzer, Senator of the Kingdom;

The Honourable Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Senator of the Kingdom, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington;

The Honourable Luigi Albertini, Senator of the Kingdom;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Minister for the Navy, Junii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia Flower;

Baron Kijuro Shidehara, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, Joshii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun;

Mr. Masanao Hanihara, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, Jushii, a member of the Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun;

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

CHAPITRE I

DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES RELATIVES À LA LIMITATION DE L'ARMEMENT NAVAL.

ARTICLE I

Les Puissances Contractantes conviennent de limiter leur armement naval ainsi qu'il est prévu au présent traité.

ARTICLE II

Les Puissances Contractantes pourront conserver respectivement les navires de ligne énumérés au chapitre II, partie I. A la mise en vigueur du présent Traité et sous réserve des dispositions ci-dessous du présent article, il sera disposé comme il est prescrit au chapitre II, partie 2, de tous les autres navires de ligne des Etats-Unis, de l'Empire Britannique et du Japon, construits ou en construction.

En sus des navires de ligne énumérés au chapitre II, partie 1, les Etats-Unis pourront achever et conserver deux navires actuellement en construction de la classe *West Virginia*. A l'achèvement de ces deux navires, il sera disposé du *North Dakota* et du *Delaware* comme il est prescrit au chapitre II, partie 2.

L'Empire Britannique pourra, conformément au tableau de remplacement du chapitre II, partie 3, construire deux nouveaux navires de ligne ayant chacun un déplacement type maximum de 35,000 tonnes (35,560 tonnes métriques). A l'achèvement de ces deux navires, il sera disposé du *Thunderer*, du *King George V*, de l'*Ajax* et du *Centurion* comme il est prescrit au chapitre II, partie 2.

ARTICLE III

Sous réserve des dispositions de l'article II, les Puissances Contractantes abandonneront leur programme de construction de navires de ligne et ne construiront ou n'acquerront aucun nouveau navire de ligne, à l'exception du tonnage de remplacement qui pourra être construit ou acquis comme il est spécifié au chapitre II, partie 3.

Il sera disposé selon les prescriptions du chapitre II, partie 2, des navires remplacés conformément au chapitre II, partie 3.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENT

ARTICLE I

The Contracting Powers agree to limit their respective naval armament as provided in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE II

The Contracting Powers may retain respectively the capital ships which are specified in Chapter II, Part 1. On the coming into force of the present Treaty, but subject to the following provisions of this Article, all other capital ships, built or building, of the United States, the British Empire and Japan shall be disposed of as prescribed in Chapter II, Part 2.

In addition to the capital ships specified in Chapter II, Part 1, the United States may complete and retain two ships of the *West Virginia* class now under construction. On the completion of these two ships the *North Dakota* and *Delaware* shall be disposed of as prescribed in Chapter II, Part 2.

The British Empire may, in accordance with the replacement table in Chapter II, Part 3, construct two new capital ships not exceeding 35,000 tons (35,560 metric tons) standard displacement each. On the completion of the said two ships the *Thunderer, King George V, Ajax* and *Centurion* shall be disposed of as prescribed in Chapter II, Part 2.

ARTICLE III

Subject to the provisions of Article II, the Contracting Powers shall abandon their respective capital ship building programs, and no new capital ships shall be constructed or acquired by any of the Contracting Powers except replacement tonnage which may be constructed or acquired as specified in Chapter II, Part 3.

Ships which are replaced in accordance with Chapter II, Part 3, shall be disposed of as prescribed in Part 2 of that Chapter.

ARTICLE IV

Le tonnage total des navires de ligne de remplacement, calculé d'après le déplacement type, ne dépassera pas, pour chacune des Puissances Contractantes, savoir: pour les Etats-Unis, 525,000 tonnes (533,400 tonnes métriques); pour l'Empire Britannique 525,000 tonnes (533,400 tonnes métriques); pour la France 175,000 tonnes (177,800 tonnes métriques); pour l'Italie 175,000 tonnes (177,800 tonnes métriques); pour le Japon 315,000 tonnes (320,040 tonnes métriques).

ARTICLE V

Les Puissances Contractantes s'engagent à ne pas acquérir, à ne pas construire et à ne pas faire construire de navire de ligne d'un déplacement type supérieur à 35,000 tonnes (35,560 tonnes métriques), et à ne pas en permettre la construction dans le ressort de leur autorité.

ARTICLE VI

Aucun navire de ligne de l'une quelconque des Puissances Contractantes ne portera de canon d'un calibre supérieur à 16 pouces (406 millimètres).

ARTICLE VII

Le tonnage total des navires porte-aéronefs, calculé d'après le déplacement type, ne dépassera pas, pour chacune des Puissances Contractantes, savoir: pour les Etats-Unis 135,000 tonnes (137,160 tonnes métriques); pour l'Empire Britannique 135,000 tonnes (137,160 tonnes métriques); pour la France 60,000 tonnes (60,960 tonnes métriques); pour l'Italie 60,000 tonnes (60,960 tonnes métriques); pour le Japon 81,000 tonnes (82,296 tonnes métriques).

ARTICLE VIII

Le remplacement des navires porte-aéronefs n'aura lieu que selon les prescriptions du Chapitre II, partie 3; toutefois il est entendu que tous les navires porte-aéronefs construits ou en construction à la date du 12 novembre 1921 sont considérés comme navires d'expérience et pourront être remplacés, quel que soit leur âge, dans les limites de tonnage total prévues à l'article VII.

ARTICLE IV

The total capital ship replacement tonnage of each of the Contracting Powers shall not exceed in standard displacement, for the United States 525,000 tons (533,400 metric tons); for the British Empire 525,000 tons (533,400 metric tons); for France 175,000 tons (177,800 metric tons); for Italy 175,000 tons (177,800 metric tons); for Japan 315,000 tons (320,040 metric tons).

ARTICLE V

No capital ship exceeding 35,000 tons (35,560 metric tons) standard displacement shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of, any of the Contracting Powers.

ARTICLE VI

No capital ship of any of the Contracting Powers shall carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 16 inches (406 millimetres).

ARTICLE VII

The total tonnage for aircraft carriers of each of the Contracting Powers shall not exceed in standard displacement, for the United States 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons); for the British Empire 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons); for France 60,000 tons (60,960 metric tons); for Italy 60,000 tons (60,960 metric tons); for Japan 81,000 tons (82,296 metric tons).

ARTICLE VIII

The replacement of aircraft carriers shall be effected only as prescribed in Chapter II, Part 3, provided, however, that all aircraft carrier tonnage in existence or building on November 12, 1921, shall be considered experimental, and may be replaced, within the total tonnage limit prescribed in Article VII, without regard to its age.

ARTICLE IX

Les Puissances Contractantes s'engagent à ne pas acquérir, à ne pas construire et à ne pas faire construire de navire porte-aéronefs, d'un déplacement type supérieur à 27,000 tonnes (27,432 tonnes métriques), et à ne pas en permettre la construction dans le ressort de leur autorité.

Toutefois chacune des Puissances Contractantes pourra, pourvu qu'elle ne dépasse pas son tonnage total alloué de navires porte-aéronefs, construire au plus deux navires porte-aéronefs, chacun d'un déplacement type maximum de 33,000 tonnes (33,528 tonnes métriques); à cet effet et pour des raisons d'économie, chacune des Puissances Contractantes pourra utiliser deux de ses navires, terminés ou non terminés, pris à son choix parmi ceux qui, sans cela, devraient être mis hors d'état de servir pour le combat aux termes de l'article II. L'armement d'un navire porte-aéronefs ayant un déplacement type supérieur à 27,000 tonnes (27,432 tonnes métriques) sera soumis aux dispositions de l'article X, avec cette restriction que, si cet armement comporte un seul canon d'un calibre supérieur à 6 pouces (152 millimètres), le nombre total des canons ne pourra dépasser huit, non compris les canons contre aéronefs et les canons d'un calibre ne dépassant pas 5 pouces (127 millimètres).

ARTICLE IX

No aircraft carrier exceeding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for or within the jurisdiction of, any of the Contracting Powers.

However, any of the Contracting Powers may, provided that its total tonnage allowance of aircraft carriers is not thereby exceeded, build not more than two aircraft carriers, each of a tonnoge of not more than 33,000 tons (33,528 metric tons) standard displacement, and in order to effect economy any of the Contracting Powers may use for this purpose any two of their ships, whether constructed or in course of construction, which would otherwise be scrapped under the provisions of Article II. The armament of any aircraft carriers exceeding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be in accordance with the requirements of Article X, except that the total number of guns to be carried in case any of such guns be of a calibre exceeding 6 inches (152 millimetres), except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5 inches (127 millimetres), shall not exceed eight.

ARTICLE X

Aucun navire porte-aéronefs de l'une quelconque des Puissances Contractantes ne portera de canon d'un calibre supérieur à 8 pouces (203 millimètres). Sous réserve de l'exception prévue à l'article IX, si l'armement comprend des canons d'un calibre supérieur à 6 pouces (152 millimètres), le nombre total des canons pourra être de dix au maximum, non compris les canons contre aéronefs et les canons d'un calibre ne dépassant pas 5 pouces (127 millimètres). Si, au contraire, l'armement ne comprend pas de canon d'un calibre supérieur à 6 pouces (152 millimètres), le nombre des canons n'est pas limité. Dans les deux cas, le nombre des canons contre aéronefs et des canons d'un calibre ne dépassant pas 5 pouces (127 millimètres) n'est pas limité.

ARTICLE X

No aircraft carrier of any of the Contracting Powers shall carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 8 inches (203 millimetres). Without prejudice to the provisions of Article IX, if the armament carried includes guns exceeding 6 inches (152 millimetres) in calibre the total number of guns carried, except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5 inches (127 millimetres), shall not exceed ten. If alternatively the armament contains no guns exceeding 6 inches (152 millimetres) in calibre, the number of guns is not limited. In either case the number of anti-aircraft guns and of guns not exceeding 5 inches (127 millimetres) is not limited.

ARTICLE XI

Les Puissances Contractantes s'engagent à ne pas acquérir, à ne pas construire et à ne pas faire construire, en dehors des navires de ligne ou des navires porte-aéronefs, de navires de combat d'un déplacement type supérieur à 10,000 tonnes (10,160 tonnes métriques), et à ne pas en permettre la construction dans le ressort de leur autorité. Ne sont pas soumis aux limitations du présent article les bâtiments employés soit à des services de la flotte, soit à des transports de troupes, soit à toute autre participation à des hostilités qui ne serait pas celle d'un navire combattant, pourvu qu'ils ne soient pas spécifiquement construits comme navires combattants ou placés en temps de paix sous l'autorité du Gouvernement dans un but de combat.

ARTICLE XI

No vessel of war exceeding 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, other than a capital ship or aircraft carrier, shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of, any of the Contracting Powers. Vessels not specifically built as fighting ships nor taken in time of peace under government control for fighting purposes, which are employed on fleet duties or as troop transports or in some other way for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of hostilities otherwise than as fighting ships, shall not be within the limitations of this Article.

ARTICLE XII

En dehors des navires de ligne, aucun navire de combat de l'une quelconque des Puissances Contractantes, mis en chantier à l'avenir, ne portera de canon d'un calibre supérieur à 8 pouces (203 millimètres).

ARTICLE XII

No vessel of war of any of the Contracting Powers, hereafter laid down, other than a capital ship, shall carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 8 inches (203 millimetres).

ARTICLE XIII

Sous réserve de l'exception prévue à l'article IX, aucun navire à déclasser par application du présent Traité ne pourra redevenir navire de guerre.

ARTICLE XIII

Except as provided in Article IX, no ship designated in the present Treaty to be scrapped may be reconverted into a vessel of war.

ARTICLE XIV

Il ne sera fait, en temps de paix, aucune installation préparatoire sur les navires de commerce en vue de les armer pour les convertir en navire de guerre; toutefois, il sera permis de renforcer les ponts pour pouvoir y monter des canons d'un calibre ne dépassant pas 6 pouces (152 millimètres).

ARTICLE XIV

No preparations shall be made in merchant ships in time of peace for the installation of warlike armaments for the purpose of converting such ships into vessels of war, other than the necessary stiffening of decks for the mounting of guns not exceeding 6 inch (152 millimetres) calibre.

ARTICLE XV

Aucun navire de guerre construit pour une Puissance non contractante dans le ressort de l'autorité d'une Puissance Contractante ne devra dépasser les limites de déplacement et d'armement prévues au présent Traité pour les navires similaires à construire par ou pour les Puissances Con-

ARTICLE XV

No vessel of war constructed within the jurisdiction of any of the Contracting Powers for a non-Contracting Power shall exceed the limitations as to displacement and armament prescribed by the present Treaty for vessels of a similar type which may be constructed by or for any of the

tractantes. Toutefois la limite du déplacement type des navires porte-aéronefs construits pour une Puissance non contractante ne devra en aucun cas dépasser 27,000 tonnes (27,432 tonnes métriques).

ARTICLE XVI

Si un navire de guerre, quel qu'il soit, est mis en construction pour le compte d'une Puissance non Contractante dans le ressort de l'autorité d'une Puissance Contractante, cette dernière fera connaître, aussi rapidement que possible, aux autres Puissances Contractantes la date de signature du contrat de construction et celle de mise sur cale du navire; elle leur communiquera également les caractéristiques du navire, en se conformant au Chapitre II, partie 3, section I (b), (4) et (5).

ARTICLE XVII

Si l'une des Puissances Contractantes vient à être engagée dans une guerre, elle n'emploiera pas comme tels les navires de guerre quels qu'ils soient, en construction ou construits mais non livrés, dans le ressort de son autorité, pour le compte de toute autre Puissance.

ARTICLE XVIII

Les Puissances Contractantes s'engagent à ne disposer ni à titre gratuit, ni à titre onéreux, ni autrement, de leurs navires de guerre, quels qu'ils soient, dans des conditions permettant à une Puissance étrangère de les employer comme tels.

ARTICLE XIX

Les Etats-Unis, l'Empire Britannique et le Japon conviennent de maintenir, en matière de fortifications et de bases navales, le statu quo tel qu'il existe au jour de la signature du présent Traité dans leurs territoires et possessions respectifs ci-après désignés:

(1) Les possessions insulaires, soit actuelles, soit futures, des Etats-Unis dans l'océan Pacifique, à l'exception: (*a*) de celles avoisinant la côte des Etats-Unis, de l'Alaska et de la zone du Canal de Panama, non compris les Iles Aléoutiennes; (*b*) des Iles Hawaï;

Contracting Powers; provided, however, that the displacement for aircraft carriers constructed for a non-Contracting Power shall in no case exceed 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement.

ARTICLE XVI

If the construction of any vessel of war for a non-Contracting Power is undertaken within the jurisdiction of any of the Contracting Powers, such Power shall promptly inform the other Contracting Powers of the date of the signing of the contract and the date on which the keel of the ship is laid; and shall also communicate to them the particulars relating to the ship prescribed in Chapter II, Part 3, Section I (b), (4) and (5).

ARTICLE XVII

In the event of a Contracting Power being engaged in war, such Power shall not use as a vessel of war any vessel of war which may be under construction within its jurisdiction for any other Power, or which may have been constructed within its jurisdiction for another Power and not delivered.

ARTICLE XVIII

Each of the Contracting Powers undertakes not to dispose by gift, sale or any mode of transfer of any vessel of war in such a manner that such vessel may become a vessel of war in the Navy of any foreign Power.

ARTICLE XIX

The United States, the British Empire and Japan agree that the status quo at the time of the signing of the present Treaty, with regard to fortifications and naval bases, shall be maintained in their respective territories and possessions specified hereunder:

(1) The insular possessions which the United States now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific Ocean, except (a) those adjacent to the coast of the United States, Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone, not including the Aleutian Islands, and (b) the Hawaiian Islands;

(2) Hong-Kong et les possessions insulaires, soit actuelles, soit futures, de l'Empire Britannique dans l'Océan Pacifique, situées à l'est du méridien de 110° est de Greenwich à l'exception: (*a*) de celles avoisinant la côte du Canada; (*b*) du Commonwealth d'Australie et de ses Territoires; (*c*) de la Nouvelle-Zélande;

(3) Les territoires et possessions insulaires du Japon dans l'Océan Pacifique, ci-après désignés: Iles Kouriles, Iles Bonin, Amami-Oshima, Iles Liou-Kiou, Formose et Pescadores, ainsi que tous territoires ou possessions insulaires futurs du Japon dans l'Océan Pacifique.

Le maintien du statu quo visé ci-dessus implique:

qu'il ne sera établi dans les territoires et possessions ci-dessus visés ni bases navales, ni fortifications nouvelles; qu'il ne sera pris aucune mesure de nature à accroître les ressources navales existant actuellement pour la réparation et l'entretien des forces navales; et qu'il ne sera procédé à aucun renforcement des défenses côtières des territoires et possessions ci-dessus visés. Toutefois, cette restriction n'empêchera pas la réparation et le remplacement de l'armement et des installations détériorés, selon la pratique des établissements navals et militaires en temps de paix.

ARTICLE XX

Les règles de détermination du déplacement, telles qu'elles sont posées au Chapitre II, partie 4, s'appliqueront aux navires de chacune des Puissances Contractantes.

(2) Hongkong and the insular possessions which the British Empire now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific Ocean, east of the meridian of 110° east longitude, except (a) those adjacent to the coast of Canada, (b) the Commonwealth of Australia and its Territories, and (c) New Zealand;

(3) The following insular territories and possessions of Japan in the Pacific Ocean, to wit: the Kurile Islands, the Bonin Islands, Amami-Oshima, the Loochoo Islands, Formosa and the Pescadores, and any insular territories or possessions in the Pacific Ocean which Japan may hereafter acquire.

The maintenance of the status quo under the foregoing provisions implies that no new fortifications or naval bases shall be established in the territories and possessions specified; that no measures shall be taken to increase the existing naval facilities for the repair and maintenance of naval forces, and that no increase shall be made in the coast defences of the territories and possessions above specified. This restriction, however, does not preclude such repair and replacement of wornout weapons and equipment as is customary in naval and military establishments in time of peace.

ARTICLE XX

The rules for determining tonnage displacement prescribed in Chapter II, Part 4, shall apply to the ships of each of the Contracting Powers.

CHAPITRE II

RÈGLES CONCERNANT L'EXÉCUTION DU TRAITÉ DÉFINITION DES TERMES EMPLOYÉS

PARTIE I

NAVIRES DE LIGNE QUI PEUVENT ÊTRE CONSERVÉS PAR LES PUISSANCES CONTRACTANTES

Pourront être conservés par chacune des Puissances Contractantes, conformément à l'article II, les navires énumérés dans la présente partie.

CHAPTER II

RULES RELATING TO THE EXECUTION OF THE TREATY—DEFINITION OF TERMS

PART 1

CAPITAL SHIPS WHICH MAY BE RETAINED BY THE CONTRACTING POWERS

In accordance with Article II ships may be retained by each of the Contracting Powers as specified in this Part.

Navires qui peuvent être conservés par les Etats-Unis

Nom:	Tonnage
Maryland	32,600
California	32,300
Tennessee	32,300
Idaho	32,000
New Mexico	32,000
Mississippi	32,000
Arizona	31,400
Pennsylvania	31,400
Oklahoma	27,500
Nevada	27,500
New York	27,000
Texas	27,000
Arkansas	26,000
Wyoming	26,000
Florida	21,825
Utah	21,825
North Dakota	20,000
Delaware	20,000
Tonnage total	500,650

Quand les deux unités de la classe *West Virginia* seront achevées et quand le *North Dakota* et le *Delaware* seront déclassés, ainsi qu'il est indiqué à l'article II, le tonnage total à conserver par les Etats-Unis sera de 525,850 tonnes.

Ships which may be retained by the United States

Name:	Tonnage
Maryland	32,600
California	32,300
Tennessee	32,300
Idaho	32,000
New Mexico	32,000
Mississippi	32,000
Arizona	31,400
Pennsylvania	31,400
Oklahoma	27,500
Nevada	27,500
New York	27,000
Texas	27,000
Arkansas	26,000
Wyoming	26,000
Florida	21,825
Utah	21,825
North Dakota	20,000
Delaware	20,000
Total tonnage	500,650

On the completion of the two ships of the *West Virginia* class and the scrapping of the *North Dakota* and *Delaware* as provided in Article II, the total tonnage to be retained by the United States will be 525,850 tons.

Navires qui peuvent être conservés par l'Empire Britannique

Nom:	Tonnage
Royal Sovercign	25,750
Royal Oak	25,750
Revenge	25,750
Resolution	25,750
Ramillies	25,750
Malaya	27,500
Valiant	27,500
Barham	27,500
Queen Elizabeth	27,500
Warspite	27,500
Benbow	25,000
Emperor of India	25,000
Iron Duke	25,000
Marlborough	25,000
Hood	41,200
Renown	26,500
Repulse	26,500
Tiger	28,500
Thunderer	22,500
King George V	23,000
Ajax	23,000
Centurion	23,000
Tonnage total	580,450

Quand les deux unités nouvelles à construire seront achevées, et quand le *Thunderer*, le *King George V*, l'*Ajax* et le *Centurion* seront déclassés, ainsi qu'il est indiqué à l'article II, le tonnage total à conserver par l'Empire Britannique sera de 558,950 tonnes.

Ships which may be retained by the British Empire

Name:	Tonnage
Royal Sovereign	25,750
Royal Oak	25,750
Revenge	25,750
Resolution	25,750
Ramillies	25,750
Malaya	27,500
Valiant	27,500
Barham	27,500
Queen Elizabeth	27,500
Warspite	27,500
Benbow	25,000
Emperor of India	25,000
Iron Duke	25,000
Marlborough	25,000
Hood	41,200
Renown	26,500
Repulse	26,500
Tiger	28,500
Thunderer	22,500
King George V	23,000
Ajax	23,000
Centurion	23,000
Total tonnage	580,450

On the completion of the two new ships to be constructed and the scrapping of the *Thunderer, King George V, Ajax* and *Centurion,* as provided in Article II, the total tonnage to be retained by the British Empire will be 558,950 tons.

Navires qui peuvent être conservés par la France

Nom:	Tonnage (tonnes métriques)
Bretagne	23,500
Lorraine	23,500
Provence	23,500
Paris	23,500
France	23,500
Jean Bart	23,500
Courbet	23,500
Condorcet	18,890
Diderot	18,890
Voltaire	18,890
Tonnage total	221,170

La France pourra mettre en chantier des navires neufs en 1927, 1929 et 1931, ainsi qu'il est prévu à la partie 3, section II.

Ships which may be retained by France

Name:	Tonnage (metric tons)
Bretagne	23,500
Lorraine	23,500
Provence	23,500
Paris	23,500
France	23,500
Jean Bart	23,500
Courbet	23,500
Condorcet	18,890
Diderot	18,890
Voltaire	18,890
Total tonnage	221,170

France may lay down new tonnage in the years 1927, 1929, and 1931, as provided in Part 3, Section II.

Navires qui peuvent être conservés par l'Italie

Nom:	Tonnage (tonnes métriques)
Andrea Doria	22,700
Caio Duilio	22,700
Conte Di Cavour	22,500
Giulio Cesare	22,500
Leonardo Da Vinci	22,500
Dante Alighieri	19,500
Roma	12,600
Napoli	12,600
Vittorio Emanuele	12,600
Regina Elena	12,600
Tonnage total	182,800

L'Italie pourra mettre en chantier des navires neufs en 1927, 1929 et 1931, ainsi qu'il est prévu à la partie 3, section II.

Ships which may be retained by Italy

Name:	Tonnage (metric tons)
Andrea Doria	22,700
Caio Duilio	22,700
Conte Di Cavour	22,500
Giulio Cesare	22,500
Leonardo Da Vinci	22,500
Dante Alighieri	19,500
Roma	12,600
Napoli	12,600
Vittorio Emanuele	12,600
Regina Elena	12,600
Total tonnage	182,800

Italy may lay down new tonnage in the years 1927, 1929, and 1931, as provided in Part 3, Section II.

Navires qui peuvent être conservés par le Japon

Nom:	Tonnage
Mutsu	33,800
Nagato	33,800
Hiuga	31,260
Ise	31,260
Yamashiro	30,600
Fu-so	30,600
Kirishima	27,500
Haruna	27,500
Hiyei	27,500
Kongo	27,500
Tonnage total	301,320

Ships which may be retained by Japan

Name:	Tonnage
Mutsu	33,800
Nagato	33,800
Hiuga	31,260
Ise	31,260
Yamashiro	30,600
Fu-so	30,600
Kirishima	27,500
Haruna	27,500
Hiyei	27,500
Kongo	27,500
Total tonnage	301,320

PARTIE 2

RÈGLES APPLICABLES AU DÉCLASSEMENT DES NAVIRES DE GUERRE

Les règles suivantes devront être observées pour le déclassement des navires de guerre dont on doit disposer comme il est prescrit aux articles II et III.

I. Un navire pour être déclassé doit être mis hors d'état de servir pour le combat.

II. Pour obtenir ce résultat d'une manière définitive, on devra employer l'un des moyens suivants:

(a) submersion du navire sans possibilité de renflouement;

(b) démolition. Cette opération devra toujours comprendre la destruction ou l'enlèvement de toutes machines, chaudières, cuirasses, ainsi que de tout le bordé de pont, de flanc et de fond;

(c) transformation pour l'usage exclusif de cible. Dans ce cas, on devra observer au préalable toutes les dispositions du paragraphe III de la présente partie, à l'exception du sous-paragraphe (6), (dans la mesure nécessaire pour utiliser le navire comme cible mobile), et du sous-paragraphe (7). Aucune des Puissances Contractantes ne pourra conserver, pour s'en servir comme de cible, plus d'un navire de ligne à la fois.

(d) Parmi les navires de ligne arrivant à partir de 1931 à l'époque de leur déclassement, la France et l'Italie sont autorisées à conserver chacune deux bâtiments navigants, qui seront affectés exclusivement aux écoles de canonnage ou de torpilles. Pour la France, ces deux navires seront du type *Jean Bart*. Pour l'Italie, l'un d'eux sera le *Dante Alighieri*, le second sera du type *Giulio Cesare*. La France et l'Italie s'engagent à ne plus utiliser comme navires de guerre les navires ainsi conservés

PART 2

RULES FOR SCRAPPING VESSELS OF WAR

The following rules shall be observed for the scrapping of vessels of war which are to be disposed of in accordance with Articles II and III.

I. A vessel to be scrapped must be placed in such condition that it cannot be put to combatant use.

II. This result must be finally effected in any one of the following ways.

(a) Permanent sinking of the vessel;

(b) Breaking the vessel up. This shall always involve the destruction or removal of all machinery, boilers and armour, and all deck, side and bottom plating;

(c) Converting the vessel to target use exclusively. In such case all the provisions of paragraph III of this Part, except subparagraph (6), in so far as may be necessary to enable the ship to be used as a mobile target, and except subparagraph (7), must be previously complied with. Not more than one capital ship may be retained for this purpose at one time by any of the Contracting Powers.

(d) Of the capital ships which would otherwise be scrapped under the present Treaty in or after the year 1931, France and Italy may each retain two sea-going vessels for training purposes exclusively, that is, as gunnery or torpedo schools. The two vessels retained by France shall be of the *Jean Bart* class, and of those retained by Italy one shall be the *Dante Alighieri*, the other of the *Giulio Cesare* class. On retaining these ships for the purpose above stated, France and Italy respectively un-

dont les blockhaus devront alors être enlevés et détruits.

III. (a) Sous réserve des exceptions spéciales de l'article IX, quand un navire doit être déclassé, la première opération du déclassement, qui consiste à mettre la navire hors d'état de remplir ultérieurement un service de combat, doit être immédiatement commencée.

(b) Un navire sera considéré comme mis hors d'état de remplir ultérieurement un service de combat quand on aura enlevé et mis à terre ou détruit à bord du navire:

(1) tous les canons et parties essentielles de canons, les hunes de direction de tir et les parties tournantes de toutes les tourelles barbettes et fermées;

(2) toute la machinerie hydraulique ou électrique de manœuvre des affûts;

(3) tous les instruments et les télémètres de direction de tir;

(4) toutes les munitions, les explosifs et les mines;

(5) toutes les torpilles, cônes de charge et tubes lance-torpilles;

(6) toutes les installations de télégraphie sans fil;

(7) le blockhaus et toute la cuirasse de flanc, ou, si l'on préfère, tout l'appareil moteur principal;

(8) toutes les plateformes d'atterrissage et d'envol et tous autres accessoires d'aviation.

IV. Les délais dans lesquels les opérations de déclassement des navires devront être accomplies sont les suivants:

(a) S'il s'agit de navires à déclasser d'après le premier alinéa de l'article II, les opérations nécessaires pour mettre ces navires hors d'état de remplir ultérieurement un service de combat, en observant les

dertake to remove and destroy their conning towers, and not to use the said ships as vessels of war.

III. (a) Subject to the special exceptions contained in Article IX, when a vessel is due for scrapping, the first stage of scrapping, which consists in rendering a ship incapable of further warlike service, shall be immediately undertaken.

(b) A vessel shall be considered incapable of further warlike service when there shall have been removed and landed, or else destroyed in the ship:

(1) All guns and essential portions of guns, fire-control tops and revolving parts of all barbettes and turrets;

(2) All machinery for working hydraulic or electric mountings;

(3) All fire-control instruments and range-finders;

(4) All ammunition, explosives and mines;

(5) All torpedoes, war-heads and torpedo tubes;

(6) All wireless telegraphy installations;

(7) The conning tower and all side armour, or alternatively all main propelling machinery; and

(8) All landing and flying-off platforms and all other aviation accessories.

IV. The periods in which scrapping of vessels is to be effected are as follows:

(a) In the case of vessels to be scrapped under the first paragraph of Article II, the work of rendering the vessels incapable of further warlike service, in accordance with paragraph III of this Part,

prescriptions du paragraphe III de la présente Partie, devront être achevés dans un délai de six mois et le déclassement devra être complètement terminé dans un délai de dix-huit mois, l'un et l'autre à dater de la mise en vigueur du présent traité.

(b) S'il s'agit de navires à déclasser d'après les alinéas 2 et 3 de l'article II ou d'après l'article III, les opérations nécessaires pour mettre chacun de ces navires hors d'état de remplir ultérieurement un service de combat, en observant les prescriptions du paragraphe III de la présente Partie, devront être commencées au plus tard à la date de l'achèvement du navire de remplacement et devront être terminées dans les six mois qui suivront cette date. Le déclassement, opéré conformément au paragraphe II de la présente Partie, devra être terminé dans les dix-huit mois qui suivront l'achèvement du navire de remplacement. Si, cependant, l'achèvement du nouveau navire est retardé, on devra commencer, au plus tard quatre ans après sa mise sur cale, les opérations nécessaires pour mettre le vieux navire hors d'état de remplir ultérieurement un service de combat, conformément au paragraphe III de la présente Partie, et ce travail devra être terminé en six mois. Le vieux navire devra être définitivement déclassé, dans les conditions du paragraphe II de la présente Partie, dix-huit mois après le commencement des travaux de ladite mise hors d'état.

shall be completed within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, and and the scrapping shall be finally effected within eighteen months from such coming into force.

(b) In the case of vessels to be scrapped under the second and third paragraphs of Article II, or under Article III, the work of rendering the vessel incapable of further warlike service in accordance with paragraph III of this Part shall be commenced not later than the date of completion of its successor, and shall be finished within six months from the date of such completion. The vessel shall be finally scrapped, in accordance with paragraph II of this Part, within eighteen months from the date of completion of its successor. If, however, the completion of the new vessel be delayed, then the work of rendering the old vessel incapable of further warlike service in accordance with paragraph III of this Part shall be commenced within four years from the laying of the keel of the new vessel, and shall be finished within six months from the date on which such work was commenced, and the old vessel shall be finally scrapped in accordance with paragraph II of this Part within eighteen months from the date when the work of rendering it incapable of further warlike service was commenced.

PARTIE 3

REMPLACEMENTS

Le remplacement des navires de ligne et des navires porte-aéronefs se fera selon les règles de la section I et des tableaux de la section II de la présente Partie.

SECTION I

RÈGLES DE REMPLACEMENT

(a) Sous réserve des cas prévus à l'article VIII et aux tableaux de la section II de la présente partie, les navires de ligne et les navires porte-aéronefs pourront être remplacés, vingt ans après le jour de leur achèvement, par des constructions neuves, mais seulement dans les limites prévues aux articles IV et VII. Sous réserve des exceptions prévues à l'article VIII et aux tableaux de la section II de la présente partie, les nouveaux navires ne pourront être mis sur cale que dix-sept ans après l'achèvement de l'unité à remplacer. Toutefois il est entendu qu'à l'exception des navires visés au troisième alinéa de l'article II et à l'exception du tonnage de remplacement spécifié à la section II de la présente partie, aucun navire de ligne ne sera mis sur cale avant l'expiration d'une période de dix ans à partir du 12 novembre 1921.

(b) Chacune des Puissances Contractantes communiquera aussi rapidement que possible aux autres les informations suivantes:

(1) les noms des navires de ligne et des navires porte-aéronefs qui doivent être remplacés par des constructions neuves;

(2) la date de l'autorisation gouvernementale donnée pour la construction des navires de remplacement;

(3) la date de mise sur cale de chaque navire de remplacement;

(4) le déplacement type en tonnes et en tonnes métriques de chaque unité nouvelle à mettre sur cale ainsi que

PART 3

REPLACEMENT

The replacement of capital ships and aircraft carriers shall take place according to the rules in Section I and the tables in Section II of this Part.

SECTION I

RULES FOR REPLACEMENT

(a) Capital ships and aircraft carriers twenty years after the date of their completion may, except as otherwise provided in Article VIII and in the tables in Section II of this Part, be replaced by new construction, but within the limits prescribed in Article IV and Article VII. The keels of such new construction may, except as otherwise provided in Article VIII and in the tables in Section II of this Part, be laid down not earlier than seventeen years from the date of completion of the tonnage to be replaced, provided, however, that no capital ship tonnage, with the exception of the ships referred to in the third paragraph of Article II, and the replacement tonnage specifically mentioned in Section II of this Part, shall be laid down until ten years from November 12, 1921.

(b) Each of the Contracting Powers shall communicate promptly to each of the other Contracting Powers the following information:

(1) The names of the capital ships and aircraft carriers to be replaced by new construction;

(2) The date of governmental authorization of replacement tonnage;

(3) The date of laying the keels of replacement tonnage;

(4) The standard displacement in tons and metric tons of each new ship to be laid down, and the principal

ses principales dimensions, à savoir: longueur à la flottaison; largeur maximum à ou sous la ligne de flottaison; tirant d'eau moyen correspondant au déplacement type;

(5) la date d'achèvement de chaque nouvelle unité et son déplacement type en tonnes et en tonnes métriques, ainsi que ses principales dimensions à l'époque de l'achèvement, à savoir: longueur à la ligne de flottaison; largeur maximum à ou sous la flottaison; tirant d'eau moyen correspondant au déplacement type.

(c) Les navires de ligne et les navires porte-aéronefs pourront, en cas de perte ou de destruction accidentelle, être remplacés immédiatement, dans les limites de tonnage spécifiées aux articles IV et VII, par des constructions neuves effectuées conformément aux dispositions du présent Traité; le programme de remplacement prévu pour la Puissance intéressée sera considéré comme ayant été avancé en ce qui concerne le navire perdu ou détruit.

(d) La seule refonte autorisée pour les navires de ligne et les navires porte-aéronefs conservés consistera à munir ces unités de moyens de défense contre les attaques aériennes et sous-marines dans les conditions suivantes: les Puissances Contractantes pourront, dans ce but, ajouter aux navires existants des soufflages et caissons, ainsi que des ponts de protection contre les attaques aériennes, pourvu que l'augmentation de déplacement qui en résultera pour les navires ne dépasse pas 3,000 tonnes (3,048 tonnes métriques) pour chaque navire. Sera interdit tout changement dans la cuirasse de flanc, le calibre et le nombre des canons de l'armement principal, ainsi que tout changement dans son plan général d'installation. Il est fait exception:

(1) pour la France et l'Italie, qui pourront, dans les limites de l'augmentation de déplacement accordée pour le soufflage, accroître les cuirassements de protection ainsi que le calibre des canons portés par leurs navires de ligne existants, à la condition que ce calibre ne dépasse pas 16 pouces (406 millimètres);

dimensions, namely, length at water-line, extreme beam at or below water-line, mean draft at standard displacement;

(5) The date of completion of each new ship and its standard displacement in tons and metric tons, and the principal dimensions, namely, length at water-line, extreme beam at or below waterline, mean draft at standard displacement, at time of completion.

(c) In case of loss or accidental destruction of capital ships or aircraft carriers, they may immediately be replaced by new construction subject to the tonnage limits prescribed in Articles IV and VII and in conformity with the other provisions of the present Treaty, the regular replacement program being deemed to be advanced to that extent.

(d) No retained capital ships or aircraft carriers shall be reconstructed except for the purpose of providing means of defense against air and submarine attack, and subject to the following rules: The Contracting Powers may, for that purpose, equip existing tonnage with bulge or blister or anti-air attack deck protection, providing the increase of displacement thus effected does not exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) displacement for each ship. No alterations in side armour, in calibre, number or general type of mounting of main armament shall be permitted except:

(1) in the case of France and Italy, which countries within the limits allowed for bulge may increase their armour protection and the calibre of the guns now carried on their existing capital ships so as not to exceed 16 inches (406 millimeters) and

(2) pour l'Empire Britannique, qui sera autorisé à achever sur le *Renown*, les modifications de cuirassement déjà commencées et provisoirement arrêtées.

(2) the British Empire shall be permitted to complete, in the case of the *Renown*, the alterations to armour that have already been commenced but temporarily suspended.

SECTION II

REMPLACEMENT ET DECLASSEMENT DES NAVIRES DE LIGNE

ETATS-UNIS

Année	Navires mis sur cale	Navires achevés	Navires à déclasser (âge entre parenthèse)	Navires conservés. Nombre total	
				Pre-Jutland	Post-Jutland
			Maine (20), Missouri (20), Virginia (17), Nebraska (17), Georgia (17), New Jersey (17), Rhode Island (17), Connecticut (17), Louisiana (17), Vermont (16), Kansas (16), Minnesota (16), New Hampshire (15), South Carolina (13), Michigan (13), Washington (0), South Dakota (0), Indiana (0) Montana (0), North Carolina (0), Iowa (0), Massachusetts (0), Lexington (0), Constitution (0), Constellation (0), Saratoga (0), Ranger (0), United States (0).*	17	1
1922		A, B. ‡	Delaware (12), North Dakota (12)	15	3
1923				15	3
1924				15	3
1925				15	3
1926				15	3
1927				15	3
1928				15	3
1929				15	3
1930				15	3
1931	C, D			15	3
1932	E, F			15	3
1933	G			15	3
1934	H, I	C, D	Florida (23), Utah (23), Wyoming (22)	12	5
1935	J	E, F	Arkansas (23), Texas (21), New York (21)	9	7
1936	K, L	G	Nevada (20), Oklahoma (20)	7	8
1937	M	H, I	Arizona (21), Pennsylvania (21)	5	10
1938	N, O	J	Mississippi (21)	4	11
1939	P, Q	K, L	New Mexico (21), Idaho (20)	2	13
1940		M	Tennessee (20)	1	14
1941		N, O	California (20), Maryland (20)	0	15
1942		P, Q	2 Navires de la classe "West Virginia"	0	15

*Les Etats-Unis pourront conserver l'*Oregon* et l'*Illinois* pour des destinations autres que le combat en se conformant aux dispositions de la Partie 2, III, (b).

‡2 de la classe "West Virginia".

NOTE.—Les lettres A, B, C, D, etc., représentent chacune un navire de ligne de 35,000 tonnes de déplacement type, mis sur cale et achevé dans les années indiquées.

SECTION II

REPLACEMENT AND SCRAPPING OF CAPITAL SHIPS

UNITED STATES

Year	Ships laid down	Ships completed	Ships scrapped (age in parentheses)	Ships retained. Summary	
				Pre-Jutland	Post-Jutland
			Maine (20), Missouri (20), Virginia (17), Nebraska (17), Georgia (17), New Jersey (17), Rhode Island (17), Connecticut (17), Louisiana (17), Vermont (16), Kansas (16), Minnesota (16), New Hampshire (15), South Carolina (13), Michigan (13), Washington (0), South Dakota (0), Indiana (0), Montana (0), North Carolina (0), Iowa (0), Massachusetts (0), Lexington (0), Constitution (0), Constellation (0), Saratoga (0), Ranger (0), United States (0).*	17	1
1922		A, B.‡	Delaware (12), North Dakota (12)	15	3
1923				15	3
1924				15	3
1925				15	3
1926				15	3
1927				15	3
1928				15	3
1929				15	3
1930				15	3
1931	C, D			15	3
1932	E, F			15	3
1933	G			15	3
1934	H, I	C, D	Florida (23), Utah (23), Wyoming (22)	12	5
1935	J	E, F	Arkansas (23), Texas (21), New York (21)	9	7
1936	K, L	G	Nevada (20), Oklahoma (20)	7	8
1937	M	H, I	Arizona (21), Pennsylvania (21)	5	10
1938	N, O	J	Mississippi (21)	4	11
1939	P, Q	K, L	New Mexico (21), Idaho (20)	2	13
1940		M	Tennessee (20)	1	14
1941		N, O	California (20), Maryland (20)	0	15
1942		P, Q	2 ships West Virginia class	0	15

*The United States may retain the *Oregon and Illinois*, for noncombatant purposes, after complying with the provisions of Part 2, III, (b).

‡Two West Virginia class.

NOTE.—A, B, C, D, etc., represent individual capital ships of 35,000 tons standard displacement, laid down and completed in the years specified.

REMPLACEMENT ET DÉCLASSEMENT DES NAVIRES DE LIGNE

EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE

Année	Navires mis sur cale	Navires achevés	Navires à déclasser (âge entre parenthèse)	Navires conservés. Nombre total	
				Pre-Jutland	Post-Jutland
			Commonwealth (16), Agamemnon (13), Dreadnought (15), Bellerophon (12), St. Vincent (11), Inflexible (13), Superb (12), Neptune (10), Hercules (10), Indomitable (13), Temeraire (12), New Zealand (9), Lion (9), Princess Royal (9), Conquerer (9), Monarch (9), Orion (9), Australia (8), Agincourt (7), Erin (7), 4 en construction ou en projet.*	21	1
1922	A, B.‡			21	1
1923				21	1
1924				21	1
1925		A, B	King George V (13), Ajax (12), Centurion (12), Thunderer (13).	17	3
1926				17	3
1927				17	3
1928				17	3
1929				17	
1930				17	
1931	C, D			17	
1932	E, F			17	3
1933	G			17	3
1934	H, I	C, D	Iron Duke (20), Marlborough (20), Emperor of India (20), Benbow (20).	13	5
1935	J	E, F	Tiger (21), Queen Elizabeth (20), Warspite (20), Barham (20).	9	7
1936	K, L	G	Malaya (20), Royal Sovereign (20)	7	8
1937	M	H, I	Revenge (21), Resolution (21)	5	10
1938	N, O	J	Royal Oak (22)	4	11
1939	P, Q	K, L	Valiant (23), Repulse (23)	2	13
1940		M	Renown (24)	1	14
1941		N, O	Ramillies (24), Hood (21)	0	15
1942		P, Q	A (17), B (17)	0	15

*L'Empire Britannique pourra conserver le *Colossus* et le *Collingwood* pour des destinations autres que le combat en se conformant aux dispositions de la Partie 2, III, (b).

‡2 navires de 35,000 tonnes de déplacement type.

NOTE.—Les lettres A, B, C, D, etc., représentent chacune un navire de ligne de 35,000 tonnes de déplacement type, mis sur cale et achevé dans les années indiquées.

REPLACEMENT AND SCRAPPING OF CAPITAL SHIPS

BRITISH EMPIRE

Year	Ships laid down	Ships completed	Ships scrapped (age in parentheses)	Ships retained. Summary	
				Pre-Jutland	Post-Jutland
			Commonwealth (16), Agamemnon (13), Dreadnought (15), Bellerophon (12), St. Vincent (11), Inflexible (13), Superb (12), Neptune (10), Hercules (10), Indomitable (13), Temeraire (12), New Zealand (9), Lion (9), Princess Royal (9), Conquerer (9), Monarch (9), Orion (9), Australia (8), Agincourt (7), Erin (7), 4 building or projected.*	21	1
1922	A, B‡			21	1
1923				21	1
1924				21	1
1925		A, B	King George V (13), Ajax (12), Centurion (12), Thunderer (13).	17	3
1926				17	3
1927				17	3
1928				17	3
1929				17	3
1930				17	3
1931	C, D			17	3
1932	E, F			17	3
1933	G			17	3
1934	H, I	C, D	Iron Duke (20), Marlborough (20), Emperor of India (20), Benbow (20).	13	5
1935	J	E, F	Tiger (21), Queen Elizabeth (20), Warspite (20), Barham (20).	9	7
1936	K, L	G	Malaya (20), Royal Sovereign (20)	7	8
1937	M	H, I	Revenge (21), Resolution (21)	5	10
1938	N, O	J	Royal Oak (22)	4	11
1939	P, Q	K, L	Valiant (23), Repulse (23)	2	13
1940		M	Renown (24)	1	14
1941		N, O	Ramillies (24), Hood (21)	0	15
1942		P, Q	A (17), B (17)	0	15

*The British Empire may retain the *Colossus* and *Collingwood* for noncombatant purposes, after complying with the provisions of Part 2, III, (b).

‡Two 35,000-ton ships, standard displacement.

NOTE.—A, B, C, D, etc., represent individual capital ships of 35,000 tons standard displacement laid down and completed in the years specified.

REMPLACEMENT ET DECLASSEMENT DES NAVIRES DE LIGNE

FRANCE

Année	Navires mis sur cale	Navires achevés	Navires à déclasser (âge entre parenthèse)	Navires conservés. Nombre total	
				Pre-Jutland	Post-Jutland
1922				7	0
1923				7	0
1924				7	0
1925				7	0
1926				7	0
1927	35,000 tonnes			7	0
1928				7	0
1929	35,000 tonnes			7	0
1930		35,000 tonnes	Jean Bart (17), Courbet (17)	5	(*)
1931	35,000 tonnes			5	(*)
1932	35,000 tonnes	35,000 tonnes	France (18)	4	(*)
1933	35,000 tonnes			4	(*)
1934		35,000 tonnes	Paris (20), Bretagne (20)	2	(*)
1935		35,000 tonnes	Provence (20)	1	(*)
1936		35,000 tonnes	Lorraine (20)	0	(*)
1937				0	(*)
1938				0	(*)
1939				0	(*)
1940				0	(*)
1941				0	(*)
1942				0	(*)

*Dans les limites du tonnage total; nombre non fixé.

NOTE.—La France réserve expressément son droit d'employer son allocation de tonnage de navires de ligne comme elle le jugera bon, pourvu que le déplacement de chaque navire ne dépasse pas 35,000 tonnes et que le tonnage total de navires de ligne reste dans les limites imposées par le présent Traité.

REPLACEMENT AND SCRAPPING OF CAPITAL SHIPS

FRANCE

Year	Ships laid down	Ships completed	Ships scrapped (age in parentheses)	Ships retained—Summary.	
				Pre-Jutland	Post-Jutland
1922				7	0
1923				7	0
1924				7	0
1925				7	0
1926				7	0
1927	35,000 tons.			7	0
1928				7	0
1929	35,000 tons.			7	0
1930		35,000 tons.	Jean Bart (17), Courbet (17)	5	(*)
1931	35,000 tons.			5	(*)
1932	35,000 tons.	35,000 tons.	France (18)	4	(*)
1933	35,000 tons.			4	(*)
1934		35,000 tons.	Paris (20), Bretagne (20)	2	(*)
1935		35,000 tons.	Provence (20)	1	(*)
1936		35,000 tons.	Lorraine (20)	0	(*)
1937				0	(*)
1938				0	(*)
1939				0	(*)
1940				0	(*)
1941				0	(*)
1942				0	(*)

*Within tonnage limitations; number not fixed.

NOTE.—France expressly reserves the right of employing the capital ship tonnage allotment as she may consider advisable, subject solely to the limitations that the displacement of individual ships should not surpass 35,000 tons, and that the total capital ship tonnage should keep within the limits imposed by the present Treaty.

REMPLACEMENT ET DÉCLASSEMENT DES NAVIRES DE LIGNE

ITALIE

Année	Navires mis sur cale	Navires achevés	Navires à déclasser (âge entre parenthèse)	Navires conservés. Nombre total	
				Pre-Jutland	Post-
1922				6	0
1923				6	0
1924				6	0
1925				6	0
1926				6	0
1927	35,000 tonnes.			6	0
1928				6	0
1929	35,000 tonnes.			6	0
1930				6	0
1931	35,000 tonnes.	35,000 tonnes.	Dante Alighieri (19)	5	(*)
1932	45,000 tonnes.			5	(*)
1933	25,000 tonnes.	35,000 tonnes.	Leonardo da Vinci (19)	4	(*)
1934				4	(*)
1935		35,000 tonnes.	Giulio Cesare (21)	3	(*)
1936		45,000 tonnes.	Conte di Cavour (21), Duilio (21)	1	(*)
1937		25,000 tonnes.	Andrea Doria (21)	0	(*)

*Dans les limites du tonnage total; nombre non fixé.

NOTE.—L'Italie réserve expressément son droit d'employer son allocation de tonnage de navires de ligne comme elle le jugera bon, pourvu que le déplacement de chaque navire ne dépasse pas 35,000 tonnes, et que le tonnage total de navires de ligne reste dans les limites imposées par le présent Traité

REPLACEMENT AND SCRAPPING OF CAPITAL SHIPS

ITALY

Year	Ships laid down	Ships completed	Ships scrapped (age in parentheses)	Ships retained—Summary. Pre-Jutland	Ships retained—Summary. Post-Jutland
1922				6	0
1923				6	0
1924				6	0
1925				6	0
1926				6	0
1927	35,000 tons.			6	0
1928				6	0
1929	35,000 tons.			6	0
1930				6	0
1931	35,000 tons.	35,000 tons.	Dante Alighieri (19)	5	(*)
1932	45,000 tons.			5	(*)
1933	25,000 tons.	35,000 tons.	Leonardo da Vinci (19)	4	(*)
1934				4	(*)
1935		35,000 tons.	Guilio Cesare (21)	3	(*)
1936		45,000 tons.	Conte di Cavour (21), Duilio (21)	1	(*)
1937		25,000 tons.	Andrea Doria (21)	0	(*)

*Within tonnage limitations, number not fixed.

NOTE.—Italy expressly reserves the right of employing the capital ship tonnage allotment as she may consider advisable, subject solely to the limitations that the displacement of individual ships should not surpass 35,000 tons, and the total capital ship tonnage should keep within the limits imposed by the present Treaty.

REMPLACEMENT ET DÉCLASSEMENT DES NAVIRES DE LIGNE
JAPON

Année	Navires mis sur cale	Navires achevés	Navires à déclasser (âge entre parenthèse)	Navires conservés. Nombre total	
				Pre-Jutland	Post-Jutland
			Hizen (20), Mikasa (20), Kashima (16), Katori (16), Satsuma (12), Aki (11), Settsu (10), Ikoma (14), Ibuki (12), Kurama (11), Amagi (0), Akagi (0), Kaga (0), Tosa (0), Takao (0), Atago (0), Projet de programme 8 navires non sur cale.*	8	2
1922				8	2
1923				8	2
1924				8	2
1925				8	2
1926				8	2
1927				8	2
1928				8	2
1929				8	2
1930				8	2
1931	A			8	2
1932	B			8	2
1933	C			8	2
1934	D	A	Kongo (21)	7	3
1935	E	B	Hiyei (21), Haruna (20)	5	4
1936	F	C	Kirishima (21)	4	5
1937	G	D	Fuso (22)	3	6
1938	H	E	Yamashiro (21)	2	7
1939	I	F	Ise (22)	1	8
1940		G	Hiuga (22)	0	9
1941		H	Nagato (21)	0	9
1942		I	Mutsu (21)	0	9

*Le Japon pourra conserver le *Shikishima* et l'*Asahi* pour des destinations autres que le combat, en se conformant aux dispositions de la partie 2, III, (b).

NOTE.—Les lettres A, B, C, D, etc., représentent chacune un navire de ligne de 35,000 tonnes de déplacement type, mis sur cale et achevé dans les années indiquées.

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REPLACEMENT AND SCRAPPING OF CAPITAL SHIPS

JAPAN

Year	Ships laid down	Ships completed	Ships scrapped (age in parentheses)	Ships retained-Summary. Pre-Jutland	Ships retained-Summary. Post-Jutland
			Hizen (20), Mikasa (20), Kashima (16), Katori (16), Satsuma (12), Aki (11), Settsu (10), Ikoma (14), Ibuki (12), Kurama (11), Amagi (0), Akagi (0), Kaga (0), Tosa (0), Takao (0), Atago (0), Projected program 8 ships not laid down.*	8	2
1922				8	2
1923				8	2
1924				8	2
1925				8	2
1926				8	2
1927				8	2
1928				8	2
1929				8	2
1930				8	2
1931	A			8	2
1932	B			8	2
1933	C			8	2
1934	D	A	Kongo (21)	7	3
1935	E	B	Hiyei (21), Haruna (20)	5	4
1936	F	C	Kirishima (21)	4	5
1937	G	D	Fuso (22)	3	6
1938	H	E	Yamashiro (21)	2	7
1939	I	F	Ise (22)	1	8
1940		G	Hiuga (22)	0	9
1941		H	Nagato (21)	0	9
1942		I	Mutsu (21)	0	9

*Japan may retain the *Shikishima* and *Asahi* for noncombatant purposes, after complying with the provisions of Part 2, III, (b.)

NOTE.—A, B, C, D, etc., represent individual capital ships of 35,000 tons standard displacement, laid down and completed in the years specified.

NOTE VISANT TOUS LES TABLEAUX DE LA SECTION II

Dans les tableaux précédents, l'ordre suivant lequel sont inscrits les navires à déclasser est celui de leur âge. Il est entendu que, quand les remplacements commenceront conformément aux dits tableaux, l'ordre de déclassement des navires de chaque Puissance Contractante pourra être changé au gré de cette Puissance, pourvu qu'elle déclasse chaque année le nombre de navires indiqué par ces tableaux.

NOTE APPLICABLE TO ALL THE TABLES IN SECTION II.

The order above prescribed in which ships are to be scrapped is in accordance with their age. It is understood that when replacement begins according to the above tables the order of scrapping in the case of the ships of each of the Contracting Powers may be varied at its option; provided, however, that such Power shall scrap in each year the number of ships above stated.

Partie 4.

DÉFINITIONS.

Dans le présent Traité, les expressions suivantes doivent s'entendre respectivement avec le sens ci-après.

Navire de Ligne

Un navire de ligne, en ce qui concerne les navires à construire dans l'avenir, est un navire de guerre autre qu'un navire porte-aéronefs, dont le déplacement type est supérieur à 10.000 tonnes (10.160 tonnes métriques), ou qui porte un canon d'un calibre supérieur à 8 pouces (203 millimètres).

Navire Porte-Aeronefs.

Un navire porte-aéronefs est un navire de guerre d'un déplacement type supérieur à 10.000 tonnes (10.160 tonnes métriques), spécifiquement et exclusivement destiné à porter des aéronefs. Il doit être construit de manière qu'un aéronef puisse y prendre son vol ou s'y poser. Son plan et sa construction ne doivent pas lui permettre de porter un armement plus puissant que celui autorisé soit par l'article IX, soit par l'article X, selon le cas.

Déplacement Type.

Le déplacement type d'un navire est le déplacement du navire achevé, avec son équipage complet, ses machines et chaudières, prêt à prendre la mer, ayant tout son armement et toutes ses munitions, ses installations, équipements, vivres, eau douce pour l'équipage, approvisionnements divers, outillages et rechanges de toute na-

Part 4.

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the present Treaty, the following expressions are to be understood in the sense defined in this Part.

Capital Ship

A capital ship, in the case of ships hereafter built, is defined as a vessel of war, not an aircraft carrier, whose displacement exceeds 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, or which carries a gun with a calibre exceeding 8 inches (203 millimetres).

Aircraft Carrier

An aircraft carrier is defined as a vessel of war with a displacement in excess of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft. It must be so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon, and not designed and constructed for carrying a more powerful armament than that allowed to it under Article IX or Article X as the case may be.

Standard Displacement

The standard displacement of a ship is the displacement of the ship complete, fully manned, engined, and equipped ready for sea, including all armament and ammunition, equipment, outfit, provisions and fresh water for crew, miscellaneous stores and implements of every description that are intended to be carried in war, but

ture qu'il doit emporter en temps de guerre, mais sans combustible et sans eau de réserve pour l'alimentation des machines et chaudières.

Le mot tonne employé dans le présent traité sans la qualification de "métrique" désigne une tonne de 2,240 lbs. ou 1,016 kilogrammes.

Les navires actuellement achevés continueront à figurer avec le déplacement qui leur est attribué selon leur système national d'évaluation. Toutefois, lorsqu'une Puissance compte le déplacement de ses navires en tonnes métriques, elle sera considérée, pour l'application du présent Traité, comme ne possédant que le tonnage équivalent en tonnes de 2,240 lbs.

Les navires achevés par la suite seront comptés pour leur déplacement type tel qu'il est défini au 1er alinéa de la présente définition.

CHAPITRE III

DISPOSITIONS DIVERSES

ARTICLE XXI

Si, pendant la durée du présent Traité, une Puissance contractante estime que les exigences de sa sécurité nationale, en ce qui touche la défense navale, se trouvent matériellement affectées par des circonstances nouvelles, les Puissances Contractantes se réuniront en Conférence sur sa demande pour examiner à nouveau les dispositions du présent Traité et s'entendre sur les amendements à y apporter.

En raison des possibilités de progrès dans l'ordre technique et scientifique, les Etats-Unis provoqueront la réunion d'une Conférence de toutes les Puissances Contractantes après les avoir consultées. Cette Conférence se tiendra aussitôt que possible après l'expiration d'une période de huit ans à dater de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité et examinera les changements à y opporter, s'il y a lieu, pour faire face à ces progrès.

ARTICLE XXII

Si l'une des Puissances Contractantes se trouve engagée dans une guerre qui, mise aux représentants diplomatiques à Washington des autres Puissances Con-

without fuel or reserve feed water on board.

The word "ton" in the present Treaty, except in the expression "metric tons," shall be understood to mean the ton of 2,240 pounds (1,016 kilos).

Vessels now completed shall retain their present ratings of displacement tonnage in accordance with their national system of measurement. However, a Power expressing displacement in metric tons shall be considered for the application of the present Treaty as owning only the equivalent displacement in tons of 2,240 pounds.

A vessel completed hereafter shall be rated at its displacement tonnage when in the standard condition defined herein.

CHAPTER III

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

ARTICLE XXI

If during the term of the present Treaty the requirements of the national security of any Contracting Power in respect of naval defence are, in the opinion of that Power, materially affected by any change of circumstances, the Contracting Powers will, at the request of such Power, meet in conference with a view to the reconsideration of the provisions of the Treaty and its amendment by mutual agreement.

In view of possible technical and scientific developments, the United States, after consultation with the other Contracting Powers, shall arrange for a conference of all the Contracting Powers which shall convene as soon as possible after the expiration of eight years from the coming into force of the present Treaty to consider what changes, if any, in the Treaty may be necessary to meet such developments.

ARTICLE XXII

Whenever any Contracting Power shall become engaged in a war which in its representatives at Washington of the other Contracting Powers, and the notice shall

dans son opinion, affecte sa sécurité nationale du côté de la mer, cette Puissance pourra, sur avis préalable donné aux autres Puissances Contractantes, se dégager, pour la durée des hostilités, de ses obligations résultants du présent traité, à l'exception de celles qui sont prévues aux articles XIII et XVII. Toutefois, cette Puissance devra notifier aux autres Puissances Contractantes que la situation est d'un caractère assez critique pour exiger cette mesure.

Dans ce cas, les autres Puissances Contractantes échangeront leurs vues pour arriver à un accord sur les dérogations temporaires que l'exécution du Traité devrait comporter, s'il y a lieu, en ce qui les concerne. Si cet échange de vues ne conduit pas à un accord, conclu régulièrement selon les procédures constitutionnelles auxquelles elles sont respectivement tenues, chacune d'entre elles pourra, après en avoir donné notification aux autres, se dégager, pour la durée des hostilités, des obligations résultant du présent Traité, à l'exception de celles qui sont prévues aux articles XIII et XVII.

A la cessation des hostilités les Puissances Contractantes se réuniront en Conférence pour examiner les modifications à apporter, s'il y a lieu, au présent Traité.

ARTICLE XXIII

Le présent Traité restera en vigueur jusqu'au 31 décembre 1936. S'il n'est fait notification deux ans avant cette date par aucune des Puissances Contractantes de son intention de mettre fin au Traité, ce dernier restera en vigueur jusqu'à l'expiration d'un délai de deux ans à dater du jour où l'une des Puissances Contractantes notifiera son intention de mettre fin au Traité. En ce cas le Traité prendra fin pour toutes les Puissances Contractantes. La notification devra être faite par écrit au Gouvernement des Etats-Unis, qui devra immédiatement en transmettre aux autres Puissances une copie authentique avec l'indication de la date de réception. La notification sera considérée comme faite à cette date, à partir de laquelle elle produira son effet. Dans le cas où le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis notifierait son intention de mettre fin au Traité, cette notification sera re-

opinion affects the naval defence of its national security, such Power may after notice to the other Contracting Powers suspend for the period of hostilities its obligations under the present Treaty other than those under Articles XIII and XVII, provided that such Power shall notify the other Contracting Powers that the emergency is of such a character as to require such suspension.

The remaining Contracting Powers shall in such case consult together with a view to agreement as to what temporary modifications if any should be made in the Treaty as between themselves. Should such consultation not produce agreement, duly made in accordance with the constitutional methods of the respective Powers, any one of said Contracting Powers may, by giving notice to the other Contracting Powers, suspend for the period of hostilities its obligations under the present Treaty, other than those under Articles XIII and XVII.

On the cessation of hostilities the Contracting Powers will meet in conference to consider what modifications, if any, should be made in the provisions of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XXIII

The present Treaty shall remain in force until December 31st, 1936, and in case none of the Contracting Powers shall have given notice two years before that date of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall continue in force until the expiration of two years from the date on which notice of termination shall be given by one of the Contracting Powers, whereupon the Treaty shall terminate as regards all the Contracting Powers. Such notice shall be communicated in writing to the Government of the United States, which shall immediately transmit a certified copy of the notification to the other Powers and inform them of the date on which it was received. The notice shall be deemed to have been given and shall take effect on that date. In the event of notice of termination being given by the Government of the United States, such notice shall be given to the diplomatic

tractantes; la notification sera considérée comme faite et prendra effet à la date de la communication auxdits représentants diplomatiques.

Toutes les Puissances Contractantes devront se réunir en Conférence dans le délai d'un an à partir de la date à laquelle aura pris effet la notification, par une des Puissances, de son intention de mettre fin au Traité.

ARTICLE XXIV

Le présent traité sera ratifié par les Puissances Contractantes selon les procédures constitutionnelles auxquelles elles sont respectivement tenues. Il prendra effet à la date du dépôt de toutes les ratifications, dépôt qui sera effectué à Washington, le plus tôt qu'il sera possible. Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis remettra aux autres Puissances Contractantes une copie authentique du procès verbal de dépôt des ratifications.

Le présent Traité, dont les textes français et anglais feront foi, restera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis; des expéditions authentiques en seront remises par ce Gouvernement aux autres Puissances Contractantes.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires sus-nommés ont signé le présent Traité.

Fait à Washington le six février mil-neuf-cent-vingt-deux.

be deemed to have been given and shall take effect on the date of the communication made to the said diplomatic representatives.

Within one year of the date on which a notice of termination by any Power has taken effect, all the Contracting Powers shall meet in conference.

ARTICLE XXIV

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the Contracting Powers in accordance with their respective constitutional methods and shall take effect on the date of the deposit of all the ratifications, which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible. The Government of the United States will transmit to the other Contracting Powers a certified copy of the procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

The present Treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the other Contracting Powers.

In faith whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty.

Done at the City of Washington the sixth day of February, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Two.

[L. S.] CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
[L. S.] HENRY CABOT LODGE
[L. S.] OSCAR W UNDERWOOD
[L. S.] ELIHU ROOT
[L. S.] ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR
[L. S.] LEE OF FAREHAM
[L. S.] A. C. GEDDES
R. L. BORDEN. [L. S.]
G. F. PEARCE [L. S.]
JOHN W SALMOND [L. S.]
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR [L. S.]
V S SRINIVASA SASTRI [L. S.]
A SARRAUT [L. S.]
JUSSERAND [L. S.]
CARLO SCHANZER [L. S.]
[L.S.] V. ROLANDI RICCI
[L. S.] LUIGI ALBERTINI
[L. S.] T. KATO
[L. S.] K. SHIDEHARA
[L. S.] M. HANIHARA

II. Treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, to protect neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war and to prevent the use in war of noxious gases and chemicals.

Signed at Washington, February 6, 1922

Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, l'Empire Britannique, la France, l'Italie et le Japon, ci-après désignés les Puissances Signataires, désireux de rendre plus efficaces les règles adoptées par les nations civilisées pour la protection de la vie des neutres et des non-combattants sur la mer en temps de guerre et d'empêcher l'emploi dans la guerre des gaz et des produits chimiques nuisibles, ont décidé de conclure un traité à cet effet et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

Charles Evans Hughes;
Henry Cabot Lodge;
Oscar W. Underwood;
Elihu Root,

citoyens des Etats-Unis;

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Territoires britanniques au-delà des mers, Empereur des Indes:

Le Très-Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O.M., M.P., Lord Président du Conseil du Roi;

Le Très-Honorable Baron Lee of Fareham, G.B.E., K.C.B., Premier Lord de l'Amirauté.

Le Très-Honorable Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K.C.B., Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipitentiaire aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique;

et

pour le Dominion du Canada:

Le Très-Honorable Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., K.C.;

pour le Commonwealth d'Australie:

Le Très-Honorable George Foster Pearce, Sénateur, Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Territoires;

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, hereinafter referred to as the Signatory Powers, desiring to make more effective the rules adopted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war, and to prevent the use in war of noxious gases and chemicals, have determined to conclude a Treaty to this effect, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America:

Charles Evans Hughes,
Henry Cabot Lodge,
Oscar W. Underwood,
Elihu Root,

citizens of the United States;

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India;

The Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M.P., Lord President of His Privy Council;

The Right Honourable Baron Lee of Fareham, G. B. E., K. C. B., First Lord of His Admiralty;

The Right Honourable Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K. C. B., His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and

for the Dominion of Canada:

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Laird Borden, G. C. M. G., K.C.;

for the Commonwealth of Australia:

Senator, the Right Honourable George Foster Pearce, Minister for Home and Territories;

pour le Dominion de la Nouvelle-Zélande:

L'Honorable Sir John William Salmond, K.C., Juge à la Cour Suprême de Nouvelle-Zélande;

pour l'Union Sud-Africaine:

Le Très-Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O.M., M.P.;

pour l'Inde:

Le Très-Honorable Valingman Sankaranarayana Srinivasa Sastri, Membre du Conseil d'Etat de l'Inde;

Le Président de la République française:

M. Albert Sarraut, Député, Ministre des Colonies;

M. Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Grand Croix de l'Ordre National de la Légion d'Honneur;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie:

L'Honorable Carlo Schanzer, Sénateur du Royaume;

L'Honorable Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Sénateur du Royaume, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire à Washington;

L'Honorable Luigi Albertini, Sénateur du Royaume;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon:

Le Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Ministre de la Marine, Junii, Membre de la Première Classe de l'Ordre Impérial du Grand Cordon du Soleil Levant avec la Fleur de Paulonia;

Le Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire à Washington, Joshii, Membre de la Première Classe de l'Ordre Impérial du Soleil Levant;

M. Masanao Hanihara, Vice-Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Jushii, Membre de la Seconde Classe de l'Ordre Impérial du Soleil Levant;

Lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs pleins pouvoirs reconnus en bonne et due forme, ont convenu des dispositions Suivantes:

for the Dominion of New Zealand:

The Honourable Sir John William Salmond, K.C., Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand;

for the Union of South Africa:

The Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M.P.;

for India:

The Right Honourable Valingman Sankaranarayana Srinivasa Sastri, Member of the Indian Council of State;

The President of the French Republic:

Mr. Albert Sarraut, Deputy, Minister of the Colonies;

Mr. Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, Grand Cross of the National Order of the Legion of Honour;

His Majesty the King of Italy:

The Honourable Carlo Schanzer, Senator of the Kingdom;

The Honourable Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Senator of the Kingdom, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington;

The Honourable Luigi Albertini, Senator of the Kingdom;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Minister for the Navy, Junii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia Flower;

Baron Kijuro Shidehara, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, Joshii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun;

Mr. Masanao Hanihara, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, Jushii, a member of the Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun;

Who, having communicated their Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Les Puissances signataires déclarent qu'au nombre des règles adoptées par les nations civilisées pour la protection de la vie des neutres et des non combattants en mer, en temps de guerre, les règles suivantes doivent être considérées comme faisant déjà partie du droit international:

(1) Un navire de commerce ne peut être saisi avant d'avoir reçu l'ordre, en vue de déterminer son caractère, de se soumettre à la visite et à la perquisition.

Un navire de commerce ne peut être attaqué que si, après mise en demeure, il refuse de s'arrêter pour se soumettre à la visite et à la perquisition, ou si, après saisie, il refuse de suivre la route qui lui est indiquée.

Un navire de commerce ne peut être détruit que lorsque l'équipage et les passagers ont été préalablement mis en sûreté.

(2) Les sous-marins belligérants ne sont, en aucune circonstance, dispensés des règles universelles ci-dessus rappelées; au cas où un sous-marin ne serait pas en mesure de capturer un navire de commerce en respectant lesdites règles, il doit d'après le droit des gens reconnu, renoncer à l'attaque ainsi qu'à la saisie et laisser le navire de commerce continuer sa route sans être molesté.

ARTICLE II

Les Puissances signataires invitent toutes les autres Puissances civilisées à adhérer à la reconnaissance de ce droit établi, de sorte qu'il y ait une entente publique universelle bien définie quant aux règles de conduite selon lesquelles l'opinion publique du monde jugera les belligérants de l'avenir.

ARTICLE III

Les Puissances signataires, désireuses d'assurer l'exécution des lois d'humanité déjà reconnues et confirmées par elles relativement à l'attaque, à la saisie et à la destruction des navires de commerce, déclarent en outre que tout individu au service de quelque puissance que ce soit, agissant ou non sur l'ordre d'un supérieur hiérarchique, qui violera l'une ou l'autre des-

ARTICLE I

The Signatory Powers declare that among the rules adopted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and noncombatants at sea in time of war, the following are to be deemed an established part of international law;

(1) A merchant vessel must be ordered to submit to visit and search to determine its character before it can be seized.

A merchant vessel must not be attacked unless it refuse to submit to visit and search after warning, or to proceed as directed after seizure.

A merchant vessel must not be destroyed unless the crew and passengers have been first placed in safety.

(2) Belligerent submarines are not under any circumstances exempt from the universal rules above stated; and if a submarine can not capture a merchant vessel in conformity with these rules the existing law of nations requires it to desist from attack and from seizure and to permit the merchant vessel to proceed unmolested.

ARTICLE II

The Signatory Powers invite all other civilized Powers to express their assent to the foregoing statement of established law so that there may be a clear public understanding throughout the world of the standards of conduct by which the public opinion of the world is to pass judgment upon future belligerents.

ARTICLE III

The Signatory Powers, desiring to insure the enforcement of the humane rules of existing law declared by them with respect to attacks upon and the seizure and destruction of merchant ships, further declare that any person in the service of any Power who shall violate any of those rules, whether or not such person is under orders of a governmental superior, shall be deemed to have

dites règles, sera réputé avoir violé les lois de la guerre et sera susceptible d'être jugé et puni comme s'il avait commis un acte de piraterie. Il pourra être mis en jugement devant les autorités civiles et militaires de toute Puissance dans le ressort de l'autorité de laquelle il sera trouvé.

violated the laws of war and shall be liable to trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy and may be brought to trial before the civil or military authorities of any Power within the jurisdiction of which he may be found.

ARTICLE IV

Les Puissances signataires reconnaissent qu'il est pratiquement impossible d'utiliser les sous-marins à la destruction du commerce sans violer, ainsi qu'il a été fait au cours de la guerre de 1914-1918, les principes universellement acceptés par les nations civilisées pour la protection de la vie des neutres et des non combattants, et, dans le dessein de faire universellement reconnaître comme incorporée au droit des gens l'interdiction d'employer les sous-marins à la destruction du commerce, conviennent de se considérer comme liées désormais entre elles par cette interdiction et invitent toutes les autres nations à adhérer au présent accord.

ARTICLE IV

The Signatory Powers recognize the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers without violating, as they were violated in the recent war of 1914-1918, the requirements universally accepted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and noncombatants, and to the end that the prohibition of the use of submarines as commerce destroyers shall be universally accepted as a part of the law of nations they now accept that prohibition as henceforth binding as between themselves and they invite all other nations to adhere thereto.

ARTICLE V

L'emploi en temps de guerre des gaz asphyxiants, toxiques ou similaires, ainsi que de tous liquides, matières ou procédés analogues, ayant été condamné à juste titre par l'opinion universelle du monde civilisé, et l'interdiction de cet emploi ayant été formulée dans des traités auxquels le plus grand nombre des Puissances civilisées sont parties:

Les Puissances signataires, dans le dessein de faire universellement reconnaître comme incorporée au droit des gens cette interdiction, qui s'impose également à la conscience et à la pratique des nations, déclarent reconnaître cette prohibition, conviennent de se considérer comme liées entre elles à cet égard et invitent toutes les autres nations civilisées à adhérer au présent accord.

ARTICLE V

The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or devices, having been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world and a prohibition of such use having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the civilized Powers are parties,

The Signatory Powers, to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of international law binding alike the conscience and practice of nations, declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby as between themselves and invite all other civilized nations to adhere thereto.

ARTICLE VI

Le présent Traité sera ratifié aussitôt que possible par les Puissances signataires selon les procédures constitutionnelles auxquelles elles sont respectivement tenues. Il prendra effet à la date du dépôt de toutes les ratifications, dépôt qui sera effectué à

ARTICLE VI

The present Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the Signatory Powers and shall take effect on the deposit of all the ratifications, which shall take place at Washington.

Washington. Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis remettra à toutes les Puissances signataires une expédition authentique du procès-verbal de dépôt des ratifications.

Le présent Traité, dont les textes français et anglais feront foi, restera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis; des expéditions authentiques en seront remises par ce Gouvernement à chacune des Puissances signataires.

The Government of the United States will transmit to all the Signatory Powers a certified copy of the procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

The present Treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall remain deposited in the Archives of the Government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof will be transmitted by that Government to each of the Signatory Powers.

ARTICLE VII

Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis fera parvenir ultérieurement à toutes les Puissances non signataires une expédition authentique du présent Traité et les invitera à y donner leur adhésion.

Toute Puissance non signataire pourra adhérer au présent Traité en faisant parvenir l'Instrument portant adhésion au Gouvernement des Etats-Unis, qui en transmettra une expédition authentique à chacune des Puissances signataires ou adhérentes.

ARTICLE VII

The Government of the United States will further transmit to each of the Non-Signatory Powers a duly certified copy of the present Treaty and invite its adherence thereto.

Any Non-Signatory Power may adhere to the present Treaty by communicating an Instrument of Adherence to the Government of the United States, which will thereupon transmit to each of the Signatory and Adhering Powers a certified copy of each Instrument of Adherence.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires susnommés ont signé le présent traité.

Fait à Washington, le six février mil neuf cent vingt-deux.

In faith whereof, the above named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty.

Done at the City of Washington, the sixth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

[L. S.] CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
[L. S.] HENRY CABOT LODGE
[L.S.] OSCAR W UNDERWOOD
[L. S.] ELIHU ROOT
[L. S.] ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR
[L. S.] LEE OF FAREHAM
[L. S.] A. C. GEDDES
R. L. BORDEN. [L. S.]
G. F. PEARCE [L. S.]
JOHN W SALMOND [L. S.]
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR [L. S.]
V S SRINIVASA SASTRI [L. S.]
A SARRAUT [L. S.]
JUSSERAND [L. S.]
CARLO SCHANZER [L. S.]
[L. S.] V. ROLANDI RICCI
[L. S.] LUIGI ALBERTINI
[L. S.] T. KATO
[L. S.] K. SHIDEHARA
[L. S.] M. HANIHARA

III. Treaty between the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, and Portugal, to stabilize conditions in the Far East.

Signed at Washington, February 6, 1922

Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, la Belgique, l'Empire Britannique, la Chine, la France, l'Italie, le Japon, les Pays-Bas et le Portugal:

Désireux d'adopter une politique de nature à stabiliser les conditions de l'Extrême Orient, à sauvegarder les droits et intérêts de la Chine et à développer les relations entre la Chine et les autres Puissances sur la base de l'égalité des chances;

Ont décidé de conclure un traité à cet effet et ont désigné pour leurs plénipotentiaires respectifs.

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

Charles Evans Hughes,
Henry Cabot Lodge,
Oscar W. Underwood,
Elihu Root,

citoyens des Etats-Unis;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges:

Le baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Commandeur de l'Ordre de Léopold et de l'Ordre de la Couronne, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire à Washington;

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des territoires britanniques au delà des mers, Empereur des Indes:

Le Très-Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O.M., M.P., Lord Président du Conseil du Roi;

Le Très-Honorable Baron Lee of Fareham, G.B.E., K.C.B., Premier Lord de l'Amirauté.

Le Très-Honorable Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K.C.B., Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique;

et

pour le Dominion du Canada:

Le Très-Honorable Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., K.C.;

The United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal:

Desiring to adopt a policy designed to stabilize conditions in the Far East, to safeguard the rights and interests of China, and to promote intercourse between China and the other Powers upon the basis of equality of opportunity;

Have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose and to that end have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries;

The President of the United States of America:

Charles Evans Hughes,
Henry Cabot Lodge,
Oscar W. Underwood,
Elihu Root,

citizens of the United States;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:

Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Commander of the Order of Leopold and of the Order of the Crown, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington;

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

The Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, O.M., M.P., Lord President of His Privy Council;

The Right Honourable Baron Lee of Fareham, G.B.E., K.C.B., First Lord of His Admiralty;

The Right Honourable Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K.C.B., His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America;

and

for the Dominion of Canada:

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., K.C.;

pour le Commonwealth d'Australie:

Le Très-Honorable George Foster Pearce, Sénateur, Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Territoires;

pour le Dominion de la Nouvelle-Zélande:

L'Honorable Sir John William Salmond, K.C., Juge à la Cour Suprême de Nouvelle-Zélande;

pour l'Union Sud-Africaine:

Le Très-Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O.M., M.P.;

pour l'Inde:

Le Très-Honorable Valingman Sankaranarayana Srinivasa Sastri, Membre du Conseil d'Etat de l'Inde;

Le Président de la République Chinoise:

M. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire à Washington;

M. V. K. Wellington Koo, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire à Londres;

M. Chung-Hui Wang, Ancien Ministre de la Justice;

Le Président de la République Française:

M. Albert Sarraut, Député, Ministre des Colonies;

M. Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Grand Croix de l'Ordre National de la Légion d'Honneur;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie:

L'Honorable Carlo Schanzer, Sénateur du Royaume;

L'Honorable Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Sénateur du Royaume, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire à Washington;

L'Honorable Luigi Albertini, Sénateur du Royaume;

for the Commonwealth of Australia:

Senator the Right Honourable George Foster Pearce, Minister for Home and Territories;

for the Dominion of New Zealand:

The Honourable Sir John William Salmond, K.C., Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand;

for the Union of South Africa:

The Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, O.M., M.P.;

for India:

The Right Honourable Valingman Sankaranarayana Srinivasa Sastri, Member of the Indian Council of State;

The President of the Republic of China:

Mr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington;

Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London;

Mr. Chung-Hui Wang, former Minister of Justice.

The President of the French Republic:

Mr. Albert Sarraut, Deputy, Minister of the Colonies;

Mr. Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, Grand Cross of the National Order of the Legion of Honour;

His Majesty the King of Italy:

The Honourable Carlo Schanzer, Senator of the Kingdom;

The Honourable Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Senator of the Kingdom, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington;

The Honourable Luigi Albertini, Senator of the Kingdom;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon:

Le Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Ministre de la Marine, Junii, Membre de la Première Classe de l'Ordre Impérial du Grand Cordon du Soleil Levant avec la Fleur de Paulonia;

Le Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire à Washington, Joshii, Membre de la Première Classe de l'Ordre Impérial du Soleil Levant;

M. Masanao Hanihara, Vice-Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Jushii, Membre de la Seconde Classe de l'Ordre Impérial du Soleil Levant;

Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas:

Le Jonkheer Frans Beelaerts van Blokland, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire;

Le Jonkheer Willem Hendrik de Beaufort, Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Chargé d'Affaires à Washington;

Le Président de la République Portugaise:

M. José Francisco de Horta Machado da Franca, Vicomte d'Alte, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire à Washington;

M. Ernesto Julio de Carvalho e Vasconcelos, Capitaine de Vaisseau, Directeur Technique du Ministère des Colonies.

lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs pleins pouvoirs reconnus en bonne et due forme, ont convenu des dispositions suivantes:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Minister for the Navy, Junii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia Flower;

Baron Kijuro Shidehara, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, Joshii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun;

Mr. Masanao Hanihara, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, Jushii, a member of the Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun;

Her Majesty the Queen of The Netherlands:

Jonkheer Frans Beelaerts van Blokland, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary;

Jonkheer Willem Hendrik de Beaufort, Minister Plenipotentiary, Chargé d'Affaires at Washington;

The President of the Portuguese Republic:

Mr. José Francisco de Horta Machado da Franca, Viscount d'Alte, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington;

Mr. Ernesto Julio de Carvalho e Vasconcelos, Captain of the Portuguese Navy, Technical Director of the Colonial Office.

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article I

Les Puissances Contractantes, autres que la Chine, conviennent:

1) de respecter la souveraineté et l'indépendance ainsi que l'intégrité territoriale et administrative de la Chine;

2) d'offrir à la Chine, de la manière la plus complète et la plus libre d'entraves, la possibilité de s'assurer les avantages permanents d'un Gouvernement stable et efficace;

Article I

The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree:

(1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;

(2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government;

3) d'user de leur influence en vue d'établir effectivement et de maintenir en application sur tout le territoire de la Chine le principe de la chance égale pour le commerce et l'industrie de toutes les nations;

4) de s'abstenir de tirer avantage des circonstances en Chine pour rechercher des droits ou privilèges spéciaux susceptibles de porter atteinte aux droits des ressortissants d'Etats amis; elles s'abstiendront également de favoriser toute action constituant une menace pour la sécurité des dits Etats amis.

(3) To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China;

(4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States.

ARTICLE II

Les Puissances Contractantes conviennent de ne participer à aucun traité, accord, arrangement ou entente soit conclus entre elles, soit conclus séparément ou collectivement avec une ou plusieurs Puissances, qui porterait atteinte ou contreviendrait aux principes déclarés dans l'Article I.

ARTICLE II

The Contracting Powers agree not to enter into any treaty, agreement, arrangement, or understanding, either with one another, or, individually or collectively, with any Power or Powers, which would infringe or impair the principles stated in Article I.

ARTICLE III

En vue d'appliquer avec plus d'efficacité les principes de la porte ouverte ou de la chance égale pour le commerce et l'industrie de toutes les nations en Chine, les Puissances Contractantes autres que la Chine, conviennent de ne pas rechercher, ni aider leurs ressortissants à rechercher:

a) la conclusion d'accords qui tendraient à établir en faveur de leurs intérêts des droits généraux supérieurs à ceux des autres touchant le développement commercial ou économique dans une région déterminée de la Chine;

b) l'obtention de monopoles ou traitements préférentiels de nature à priver les ressortissants d'autres puissances du droit d'entreprendre en Chine toute forme légitime de commerce ou d'industrie, ou de participer, soit avec le Gouvernement chinois, soit avec des autorités locales, à toute catégorie d'entreprises ayant un caractère public, ou de monopoles ou traitements préférentiels qui, en raison de leur portée, de leur durée ou de leur étendue territoriale, seraient de nature à constituer en pratique une violation du principe de la chance égale.

ARTICLE III

With a view to applying more effectually the principles of the Open Door or equality of opportunity in China for the trade and industry of all nations, the Contracting Powers, other than China, agree that they will not seek, nor support their respective nationals in seeking—

(a) any arrangement which might purport to establish in favour of their interests any general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated region of China;

(b) any such monopoly or preference as would deprive the nationals of any other Power of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China, or of participating with the Chinese Government, or with any local authority, in any category of public enterprise, or which by reason of its scope, duration or geographical extent is calculated to frustrate the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity.

It is understood that the foregoing stipulations of this Article are not to be so construed as to prohibit the acquisition of

Toutefois le présent accord ne devra pas être interprété comme interdisant l'acquisition de tels biens ou droits qui pourraient être nécessaires soit à la conduite d'entreprises particulières commerciales, industrielles ou financières, soit à l'encouragement des inventions et recherches.

La Chine s'engage à adopter les principes ci-dessus comme guides en ce qui concerne la suite à donner aux demandes de droits et privilèges économiques de la part de Gouvernements ou ressortissants de tous pays étrangers, qu'ils soient ou non parties au présent Traité.

such properties or rights as may be necessary to the conduct of a particular commercial, industrial, or financial undertaking or to the encouragement of invention and research.

China undertakes to be guided by the principles stated in the foregoing stipulations of this Article in dealing with applications for economic rights and privileges from Governments and nationals of all foreign countries, whether parties to the present Treaty or not.

Article IV

Les Puissances Contractantes conviennent de ne pas donner leur appui à des accords qui seraient conclus entre leurs ressortissants respectifs avec l'intention d'établir au profit de ces derniers des sphères d'influence ou de leur assurer des avantages exclusifs dans des régions déterminées du territoire chinois.

Article IV

The Contracting Powers agree not to support any agreements by their respective nationals with each other designed to create Spheres of Influence or to provide for the enjoyment of mutually exclusive opportunities in designated parts of Chinese territory.

Article V

La Chine s'engage à n'appliquer ni permettre, sur aucun chemin de fer chinois, aucune discrimination injuste d'aucune sorte. En particulier il ne devra pas y avoir de discrimination directe ou indirecte, quelle qu'elle soit, en matière de tarifs ou de facilités de transports, qui soit basée:

soit sur la nationalité des voyageurs, soit sur le pays dont ils viennent, soit sur celui de leur destination, soit sur l'origine des marchandises, le caractère des propriétaires, ou le pays de provenance ou de destination;

soit sur la nationalité du navire ou sur le caractère du propriétaire du navire ou de tout autre moyen de transport à l'usage des voyageurs ou des marchandises, employé avant ou après le transport par un chemin de fer chinois.

Les autres Puissances Contractantes prennent de leur côté un engagement similaire concernant les lignes chinoises de chemin de fer sur lesquelles soit elles-mêmes, soit leurs ressortissants seraient en mesure d'exercer le contrôle en vertu d'une concession, d'un accord spécial ou autrement

Article V

China agrees that, throughout the whole of the railways in China, she will not exercise or permit unfair discrimination of any kind. In particular there shall be no discrimination whatever, direct or indirect, in respect of charges or of facilities on the ground of the nationality of passengers or the countries from which or to which they are proceeding, or the origin or ownership of goods or the country from which or to which they are consigned, or the nationality or ownership of the ship or other means of conveying such passengers or goods before or after their transport on the Chinese Railways.

The Contracting Powers, other than China, assume a corresponding obligation in respect of any of the aforesaid railways over which they or their nationals are in a position to exercise any control in virtue of any concession, special agreement or otherwise.

ARTICLE VI

Les Puissances Contractantes, autres que la Chine, conviennent de respecter pleinement, au cours des guerres auxquelles la Chine ne participerait pas, les droits de cette dernière en tant que puissance neutre; la Chine, d'autre part, déclare que lorsqu'elle sera neutre, elle observera les règles de la neutralité.

ARTICLE VI

The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree fully to respect China's rights as a neutral in time of war to which China is not a party; and China declares that when she is a neutral she will observe the obligations of neutrality.

ARTICLE VII

Les Puissances Contractantes conviennent que, dans le cas où une situation se produirait qui, dans l'opinion de l'une ou l'autre d'entre elles, comporterait l'application des stipulations du présent Traité et en rendrait la discussion désirable, les Puissances Contractantes en cause échangeront à cet égard de franches et complètes communications.

ARTICLE VII

The Contracting Powers agree that, whenever a situation arises which in the opinion of any one of them involves the application of the stipulations of the present Treaty, and renders desirable discussion of such application, there shall be full and frank communication between the Contracting Powers concerned.

ARTICLE VIII

Les Puissances non-signataires au présent traité, dont le Gouvernement est reconnu par les Puissances signataires et qui ont des relations par traités avec la Chine, seront invitées à adhérer audit présent traité. Dans ce but le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis fera aux Puissances non-signataires les communications nécessaires; il informera les Puissances Contractantes des réponses reçues. L'adhésion de toute Puissance deviendra effective dès réception des notifications faites à cet égard par le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis.

ARTICLE VIII

Powers not signatory to the present Treaty, which have Governments recognized by the Signatory Powers and which have treaty relations with China, shall be invited to adhere to the present Treaty. To this end the Government of the United States will make the necessary communications to non-signatory Powers and will inform the Contracting Powers of the replies received. Adherence by any Power shall become effective on receipt of notice thereof by the Government of the United States.

ARTICLE IX

Le présent Traité sera ratifié par les Puissances Contractantes selon les procédures constitutionnelles auxquelles elles sont respectivement tenues. Il prendra effet à la date du dépôt de toutes les ratifications, dépôt qui sera effectué à Washington, le plus tôt qu'il sera possible. Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis remettra aux autres Puissances Contractantes une copie authentique du procès-verbal de dépôt des ratifications.

ARTICLE IX

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the Contracting Powers in accordance with their respective constitutional methods and shall take effect on the date of the deposit of all the ratifications, which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible. The Government of the United States will transmit to the other Contracting Powers a certified copy of the procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

Le présent Traité, dont les textes français et anglais feront foi, restera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis; des expéditions authentiques en seront remises par ce Gouvernement aux autres Puissances Contractantes.

The present Treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the other Contracting Powers.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires susnommés ont signé le présent Traité.

In faith whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty.

Fait à Washington le six février mil neuf cent vingt-deux.

Done at the City of Washington the Sixth day of February One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Two.

	Charles Evans Hughes	[L. S.]
	Henry Cabot Lodge	[L. S.]
	Oscar W. Underwood	[L. S.]
	Elihu Root	[L. S.]
	Baron de Cartier de Marchienne	[L. S.]
	Arthur James Balfour	[L. S.]
	Lee of Fareham.	[L. S.]
	A. C. Geddes	[L. S.]
	R. L. Borden	[L. S.]
	G. F. Pearce	[L. S.]
	John W. Salmond	[L. S.]
	Arthur James Balfour	[L. S.]
	V. S. Srinivasa Sastri	[L. S.]
[L. S.]	Sao-Ke Alfred Sze	
[L. S.]	V. K. Wellington Koo	
[L. S.]	Chung-Hui Wang	
[L. S.]	A. Sarraut	
[L. S.]	Jusserand	
[L. S.]	Carlo Schanzer	
[L. S.]	V. Rolandi Ricci	
[L. S.]	Luigi Albertini	
	T. Kato	[L. S.]
	K. Shidehara	[L. S.]
	M. Hanihara	[L. S.]
	Beelaerts van Blokland	[L. S.]
	W. de Beaufort	[L. S.]
	Alte	[L. S.]
	Ernesto de Vasconcellos	[L. S.]

IV. Treaty between the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, and Portugal, relating to the Chinese customs tariff.

Signed at Washington, February 6, 1922

Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, la Belgique, l'Empire Britannique, la Chine, la France, l'Italie, le Japon, les Pays-Bas et le Portugal:

Dans le but d'accroître les revenus du Gouvernement Chinois, ont convenu de conclure un traité touchant la revision du tarif des douanes chinoises et autres matières connexes, et ont désigné pour leurs plénipotentiaires:

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

Charles Evans Hughes,
Henry Cabot Lodge,
Oscar W. Underwood,
Elihu Root,
citoyens des Etats-Unis;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges:

Le Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Commandeur de l'Ordre de Léopold et de l'Ordre de la Couronne, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire à Washington;

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des territoires britanniques au delà des mers, Empereur des Indes:

Le Très-Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O.M., M.P., Lord Président du Conseil du Roi;

Le Très-Honorable Baron Lee of Fareham, G.B.E., K.C.B., Premier Lord de l'Amirauté;

Le Très-Honorable Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K.C.B., Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique;

et

pour le Dominion du Canada:

Le Très-Honorable Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., K.C.;

The United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands and Portugal:

With a view to increasing the revenues of the Chinese Government, have resolved to conclude a treaty relating to the revision of the Chinese customs tariff and cognate matters, and to that end have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America:

Charles Evans Hughes,
Henry Cabot Lodge,
Oscar W. Underwood,
Elihu Root,
citizens of the United States;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:

Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Commander of the Order of Leopold and of the Order of the Crown, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington;

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

The Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, O.M., M.P., Lord President of His Privy Council;

The Right Honourable Baron Lee of Fareham, G.B.E., K.C.B., First Lord of His Admiralty;

The Right Honourable Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K.C.B., His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America;

and

for the Dominion of Canada:

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., K.C.;

pour le Commonwealth d'Australie:

Le Très-Honorable George Foster Pearce, Sénateur, Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Territoires;

pour la Dominion de la Nouvelle Zélande:

L'Honorable Sir John William Salmond, K.C., Juge à la Cour Suprême de Nouvelle-Zélande;

pour l'Union Sud-Africaine:

Le Très-Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O.M., M.P.;

pour l'Inde:

Le Très-Honorable Valingman Sankaranarayana Srinivasa Sastri, Membre du Conseil d'Etat de l'Inde;

Le Président de la République Chinoise:

M. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire à Washington;

M. V. K. Wellington Koo, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire à Londres;

M. Chung-Hui Wang, ancien Ministre de la Justice;

Le Président de la République Française:

M. Albert Sarraut, Député, Ministre des Colonies;

M. Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Grand Croix de l'Ordre National de la Légion d'Honneur;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie:

L'Honorable Carlo Schanzer, Sénateur du Royaume;

L'Honorable Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Sénateur du Royaume, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire à Washington;

L'Honorable Luigi Albertini, Sénateur du Royaume;

for the Commonwealth of Australia:

Senator the Right Honourable George Foster Pearce, Minister for Home and Territories;

for the Dominion of New Zealand:

The Honourable Sir John William Salmond, K.C., Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand;

for the Union of South Africa:

The Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, O.M., M.P.;

for India:

The Right Honourable Valingman Sankaranarayana Srinivasa Sastri, Member of the Indian Council of State;

The President of the Republic of China:

Mr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington;

Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London;

Mr. Chung-Hui Wang, former Minister of Justice;

The President of the French Republic:

Mr. Albert Sarraut, Deputy, Minister of the Colonies;

Mr. Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, Grand Cross of the National Order of the Legion of Honour;

His Majesty the King of Italy:

The Honourable Carlo Schanzer, Senator of the Kingdom;

The Honourable Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Senator of the Kingdom, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington;

The Honourable Luigi Albertini, Senator of the Kingdom;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon:

Le Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Ministre de la Marine, Junii, Membre de la Première Classe de l'Ordre Impérial du Grand Cordon du Soleil Levant avec la Fleur de Paulonia;

Le Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire à Washington, Joshii, Membre de la Première Classe de l'Ordre Impérial du Soleil Levant;

M. Masanao Hanihara, Vice-Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Jushii, Membre de la Seconde Classe de l'Ordre Impérial du Soleil Levant;

Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas:

Le Jonkheer Frans Beelaerts van Blokland, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire;

Le Jonkheer Willem Hendrik de Beaufort, Ministre Plénipotentiaire Chargé d'Affaires à Washington;

Le Président de la République Portugaise:

M. José Francisco de Horta Machado da Franca, Vicomte d'Alte, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire à Washington;

M. Ernesto Julio de Carvalho e Vasconcelos, Capitaine de Vaisseau, Directeur Technique du Ministère des Colonies;

lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs pleins pouvoirs reconnus en bonne et due forme, ont convenu des dispositions suivantes:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Minister for the Navy, Junii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia Flower;

Baron Kijuro Shidehara, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, Joshii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun;

Mr. Masanao Hanihara, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, Jushii, a member of the Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun;

Her Majesty the Queen of The Netherlands:

Jonkheer Frans Beelaerts van Blokland, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary;

Jonkheer Willem Hendrik de Beaufort, Minister Plenipotentiary, Chargé d'Affaires at Washington;

The President of the Portuguese Republic:

Mr. José Francisco de Horta Machado da Franca, Viscount d'Alte, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington;

Mr. Ernesto Julio de Carvalho e Vasconcelos, Captain of the Portuguese Navy, Technical Director of the Colonial Office;

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

Les représentants des Puissances Contractantes ayant adopté le 4 février 1922 à Washington la résolution annexée au présent article au sujet de la revision du tarif des douanes chinoises, afin que le taux des droits soit équivalent à 5% effectif ad valorem, comme il est prévu dans les traités existant entre la Chine et les autres pays, les Puissances Contractantes déclarent confirmer ladite résolution et

ARTICLE I

The representatives of the Contracting Powers having adopted, on the fourth day of February, 1922, in the City of Washington, a Resolution, which is appended as an Annex to this Article, with respect to the revision of Chinese Customs duties, for the purpose of making such duties equivalent to an effective 5 per centum *ad valorem*, in accordance with existing treaties concluded by China with other

s'engagent à accepter les taux résultant de cette revision qui entreront en vigueur aussitôt que possible après l'expiration d'un délai de deux mois après leur publication.

ANNEXE

En vue de créer des revenus additionnels destinés à faire face aux besoins du Gouvernement chinois, les Puissances représentées à la Conférence, à savoir: les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, la Belgique, l'Empire Britannique, la Chine, la France, l'Italie, le Japon, les Pays-Bas et le Portugal sont convenues de ce qui suit:

Le tarif des droits de douane à l'importation en Chine adopté le 19 décembre 1918 à Shanghaï par la Commission de Revision du Tarif sera immédiatement revisé afin que le taux des droits soit équivalent à 5% effectif ad valorem, comme il est prévu dans divers traités commerciaux auxquels la Chine est partie.

Une Commission de revision se réunira à Shanghaï à une date aussi rapprochée que possible pour effectuer cette revision sans retard et suivant les lignes générales de la dernière revision.

Cette Commission se composera de représentants des Puissances précitées et de représentants de toutes autres Puissances désirant siéger dans cette Commission dont le Gouvernement est actuellement reconnu par les Puissances participant à la présente Conférence et dont les traités avec la Chine comportent un tarif d'importation et d'exportation ne devant pas dépasser 5% ad valorem.

La revision se fera aussi rapidement que possible de manière à être terminée dans les quatre mois qui suivront la date de l'adoption de la dite résolution par la Conférence de Washington.

Le tarif revisé entrera en vigueur aussitôt que possible après l'expiration d'un délai de deux mois consécutifs à la publication dudit tarif par la Commission de Revision.

Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis qui a convoqué la présente Conférence est invité en cette qualité à communiquer immédiatement à chacune des Puissances non représentées à cette Conférence la présente résolution.

nations, the Contracting Powers hereby confirm the said Resolution and undertake to accept the tariff rates fixed as a result of such revision. The said tariff rates shall become effective as soon as possible but not earlier than two months after publication thereof.

ANNEX

With a view to providing additional revenue to meet the needs of the Chinese Government, the Powers represented at this Conference, namely the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, and Portugal agree:

That the customs schedule of duties on imports into China adopted by the Tariff Revision Commission at Shanghai on December 19, 1918, shall forthwith be revised so that the rates of duty shall be equivalent to 5 per cent effective, as provided for in the several commercial treaties to which China is a party.

A Revision Commission shall meet at Shanghai, at the earliest practicable date, to effect this revision forthwith and on the general lines of the last revision.

This Commission shall be composed of representatives of the Powers above named and of representatives of any additional Powers having Governments at present recognized by the Powers represented at this Conference and who have treaties with China providing for a tariff on imports and exports not to exceed 5 per cent ad valorem and who desire to participate therein.

The revision shall proceed as rapidly as possible with a view to its completion within four months from the date of the adoption of this Resolution by the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and Pacific and Far Eastern Questions.

The revised tariff shall become effective as soon as possible but not earlier than two months after its publication by the Revision Commission.

The Government of the United States, as convener of the present Conference, is requested forthwith to communicate the terms of this Resolution to the Governments of Powers not represented at this

tement les termes de la présente résolution aux Gouvernements des Puissances qui, quoique non représentées à la dite Conférence, ont participé à la revision du tarif de 1918.

ARTICLE II

Une Conférence spéciale sera chargée de prendre immédiatement les mesures nécessaires en vue de préparer l'abolition, dans le plus bref délai, des likins, ainsi que la réalisation des autres conditions mises par l'article VIII du traité entre la Grande-Bretagne et la Chine du 5 septembre 1902 et par les articles IV et V du traité du 8 octobre 1903 entre les Etats-Unis et la Chine et par l'article I du traité supplémentaire du 8 octobre 1903 entre le Japon et la Chine, à la perception des surtaxes prévues auxdits articles.

La Conférence spéciale sera composée de représentants tant des Puissances signataires que de celles qui, désirant participer aux travaux de cette Conférence, adhéreraient au présent Traité conformément aux dispositions de l'article VIII en temps utile pour que leurs représentants soient en mesure de prendre part à ces travaux. Elle se réunira en Chine dans les trois mois après l'entrée en vigueur du présent Traité, au lieu et à la date qui seront fixés par le Gouvernement chinois.

ARTICLE III

La Conférence spéciale prévue à l'article II étudiera les dispositions provisoires à appliquer jusqu'à l'abolition des likins et la réalisation des autres conditions stipulées aux articles des traités mentionnés à l'article II; elle autorisera la perception d'une surtaxe sur les importations soumises aux droits. La Conférence décidera à partir de quelle date, pour quelles destinations et dans quelles conditions cette surtaxe sera perçue.

La surtaxe sera fixée à un taux uniforme de 2½% ad valorem, sauf pour certains articles de luxe susceptibles, d'après la Conférence spéciale, de supporter sans que cela constitue une entrave sérieuse au commerce

Conference but who participated in the Revision of 1918, aforesaid.

ARTICLE II

Immediate steps shall be taken, through a Special Conference, to prepare the way for the speedy abolition of likin and for the fulfilment of the other conditions laid down in Article VIII of the Treaty of September 5th, 1902, between Great Britain and China, in Articles IV and V of the Treaty of October 8, 1903, between the United States and China, and in Article I of the Supplementary Treaty of October 8th, 1903, between Japan and China, with a view to levying the surtaxes provided for in those articles.

The Special Conference shall be composed of representatives of the Signatory Powers, and of such other Powers as may desire to participate and may adhere to the present Treaty, in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII, in sufficient time to allow their representatives to take part. It shall meet in China within three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, on a day and at a place to be designated by the Chinese Government.

ARTICLE III

The Special Conference provided for in Article II shall consider the interim provisions to be applied prior to the abolition of likin and the fulfilment of the other conditions laid down in the articles of the treaties mentioned in Article II; and it shall authorize the levying of a surtax on dutiable imports as from such date, for such purposes, and subject to such conditions as it may determine.

The surtax shall be at a uniform rate of 2½ per centum *ad valorem*, provided, that in case of certain articles of luxury which, in the opinion of the Special Conference, can bear a greater increase without unduly impeding trade, the total surtax may be

une augmentation plus élevée. Dans ce dernier cas, la surtaxe pourra être plus élevée sans dépasser toutefois 5% ad valorem.

ARTICLE IV

La révision immédiate du tarif des droits de douane à l'importation en Chine, prévue à l'article I sera suivie d'une nouvelle revision qui portera effet à l'expiration d'une période de 4 années à partir de l'achèvement de la revision immédiate prévue ci-dessus, de façon à assurer que les droits de douane correspondront effectivement aux taux ad valorem fixés par la Conférence spéciale prévue à l'article II.

Après cette nouvelle revision et dans le même but défini ci-dessus, des revisions périodiques du tarif des droits de douane à l'importation en Chine auront lieu tous les sept ans. Ces revisions remplaceront les revisions décennales prévues par les traités actuels avec la Chine.

En vue d'éviter des retards, les revisions prévues au présent article seront effectuées selon des règles à déterminer par la Conférence spéciale de l'article II.

ARTICLE V

Pour toutes questions relatives aux droits de douane, il y aura égalité absolue de traitement et de chances pour toutes les Puissances Contractantes.

ARTICLE VI

Le principe de l'uniformité des droits de douane perçus sur toutes les frontières terrestres ou maritimes de la Chine est reconnu. La Conférence spéciale prévue à l'article II sera chargée d'arrêter les dispositions nécessaires à la mise en application de ce principe. Elle aura le pouvoir d'autoriser tels ajustements qui paraîtraient équitables dans les cas où le droit préférentiel à abolir avait été consenti comme contrepartie de quelque avantage économique se référant à des considérations locales.

Dans l'intervalle tous relèvements du taux des droits de douane ou surtaxes imposées à l'avenir en application du présent

increased but may not exceed 5 per centum *ad valorem*.

ARTICLE IV

Following the immediate revision of the customs schedule of duties on imports into China, mentioned in Article I, there shall be a further revision thereof to take effect at the expiration of four years following the completion of the aforesaid immediate revision, in order to ensure that the customs duties shall correspond to the *ad valorem* rates fixed by the Special Conference provided for in Article II.

Following this further revision there shall be, for the same purpose, periodical revisions of the customs schedule of duties on imports into China every seven years, in lieu of the decennial revision authorized by existing treaties with China.

In order to prevent delay, any revision made in pursuance of this Article shall be effected in accordance with rules to be prescribed by the Special Conference provided for in Article II.

ARTICLE V

In all matters relating to customs duties there shall be effective equality of treatment and of opportunity for all the Contracting Powers.

ARTICLE VI

The principle of uniformity in the rates of customs duties levied at all the land and maritime frontiers of China is hereby recognized. The Special Conference provided for in Article II shall make arrangements to give practical effect to this principle; and it is authorized to make equitable adjustments in those case in which a customs privilege to be abolished was granted in return for some local economic advantage.

In the meantime, any increase in the rates of customs duties resulting from tariff revision, or any surtax hereafter imposed in pursuance of the present Treaty, shall be levied at a uniform rate *ad*

traité, seront perçus à un taux uniforme ad valorem sur toutes frontières terrestres ou maritimes de la Chine.

ARTICLE VII

Jusqu'au moment où les mesures visées à l'article II seront entrées en vigueur, le taux des permis de transit sera fixé à 2½% ad valorem.

ARTICLE VIII

Les Puissances non signataires au présent Traité, dont le Gouvernement est actuellement reconnu par les Puissances signataires et dont les traités actuels avec la Chine prévoient un tarif à l'importation et à l'exportation ne dépassant pas 5% ad valorem, seront invités à adhérer au dit traité.

Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis s'engage à faire les communications nécessaires à cet effet et à informer les Gouvernements des Puissances Contractantes des réponses reçues. L'adhésion des Puissances deviendra effective dès réception des notifications par le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis.

ARTICLE IX

Les dispositions du présent traité prévaudront sur toutes stipulations contraires des traités entre la Chine et les Puissances Contractantes, à l'exception des stipulations comportant le bénéfice du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE X

Le présent traité sera ratifié par les Puissances Contractantes selon les procédures constitutionnelles auxquelles elles sont respectivement tenues. Il prendra effet à la date du dépôt de toutes les ratifications, dépôt qui sera effectué à Washington le plus tôt quil sera possible. Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis remettra aux autres Puissances Contractantes une copie authentique du procès verbal de dépôt des ratifications.

Le présent traité, dont les textes français et anglais feront foi, restera déposé

valorem at all land and maritime frontiers of China.

ARTICLE VII

The charge for transit passes shall be at the rate of 2½ per centum *ad valorem* until the arrangements provided for by Article II come into force.

ARTICLE VIII

Powers not signatory to the present Treaty whose Governments are at present recognized by the Signatory Powers, and whose present treaties with China provide for a tariff on imports and exports not to exceed 5 per centum *ad valorem*, shall be invited to adhere to the present Treaty.

The Government of the United States undertakes to make the necessary communications for this purpose and to inform the Governments of the Contracting Powers of the replies received. Adherence by any Power shall become effective on receipt of notice thereof by the Government of the United States.

ARTICLE IX

The provisions of the present Treaty shall override all stipulations of treaties between China and the respective Contracting Powers which are inconsistent therewith, other than stipulations according most favoured nation treatment.

ARTICLE X

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the Contracting Powers in accordance with their respective constitutional methods and shall take effect on the date of the deposit of all the ratifications, which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible. The Government of the United States will transmit to the other Contracting Powers a certified copy of the procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

The present Treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the

dans les archives du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis; des expéditions authentiqus en seront remises par ce Gouvernement aux autres Puissances Contractantes.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires susnommés ont signé le présent Traité.

Fait à Washington le six février mil neuf cent vingt-deux.

Government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the other Contracting Powers.

In faith whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty.

Done at the City of Washington the sixth day of February, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Two.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES [L. S.]
HENRY CABOT LODGE [L. S.]
OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD [L. S.]
ELIHU ROOT [L. S.]
BARON DE CARTIER DE MARCHIENNE [L. S.]

[L. S.] ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR
[L. S.] LEE OF FAREHAM.
[L. S.] A. C. GEDDES
[L. S.] R. L. BORDEN
[L. S.] G. F. PEARCE
[L. S.] JOHN W SALMOND
[L. S.] ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR
[L. S.] V S SRINIVASA SASTRI

SAO-KE ALFRED SZE [L. S.]
V. K. WELLINGTON KOO [L. S.]
CHUNG-HUI WANG [L. S.]
A SARRAUT [L. S.]
JUSSERAND [L. S.]
CARLO SCHANZER [L. S.]
V. ROLANDI RICCI [L. S.]
LUIGI ALBERTINI [L. S.]

[L. S.] T. KATO
[L. S.] K. SHIDEHARA
[L. S.] M. HANIHARA
[L. S.] BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND
[L. S.] W. DE BEAUFORT
[L. S.] ALTE
[L. S.] ERNESTO DE VASCONCELLOS

V. Treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, and Japan, for the preservation of the general peace and the maintenance of their rights in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

Signed at Washington on December 13, 1921

Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, l'Empire Britannique, la France et le Japon.

En vue de préserver la paix générale et de maintenir leurs droits touchant leurs possessions insulaires ainsi que leurs dominions insulaires dans la zone de l'Océan Pacifique,

Ont décidé de conclure un traité à cet effet et ont désigné pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

Charles Evans Hughes,

Henry Cabot Lodge,

Oscar W. Underwood,

Elihu Root, citoyens des Etats-Unis;

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des territoires britanniques au-delà des mers, Empereur des Indes:

Le Très-Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O.M.; M.P.; Lord Président du Conseil du Roi;

Le Très-Honorable Baron Lee of Fareham, G.B.E., K.C.B., Premier Lord de l'Amirauté;

Le Très-Honorable Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K.C.B., son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique;

Et

pour le Dominion du Canada:

Le Très-Honorable Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., K.C.;

pour le Commonwealth d'Australie:

L'Honorable George Foster Pearce, Ministre de la Défense;

pour le Dominion de la Nouvelle-Zélande:

Sir John William Salmond, K.C., Juge à la Cour Suprême de Nouvelle-Zélande;

The United States of America, the British Empire, France and Japan,

With a view to the preservation of the general peace and the maintenance of their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean,

Have determined to conclude a Treaty to this effect and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America:

Charles Evans Hughes,

Henry Cabot Lodge,

Oscar W. Underwood and

Elihu Root, citizens of the United States;

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

The Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, O.M., M.P., Lord President of His Privy Council;

The Right Honourable Baron Lee of Fareham, G.B.E., K.C.B., First Lord of His Admiralty;

The Right Honourable Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K.C.B., His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America;

and

for the Dominion of Canada:

The Right Honourable Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., K.C.;

for the Commonwealth of Australia:

The Honourable George Foster Pearce, Minister of Defence;

for the Dominion of New Zealand:

Sir John William Salmond, K.C., Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand;

pour l'Union Sud-Africaine:

Le Très-Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O.M., M.P.;

pour l'Inde:

Le Très-Honorable Valingman Sankaranarayana Srinivasa Sastri, Membre du Conseil d'Etat de l'Inde;

Le Président de la République française:

M. René Viviani, Député, ancien Président du Conseil des Ministres,

M. Albert Sarraut, Député, Ministre des Colonies,

M. Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Grand Croix de l'Ordre National de la Légion d'honneur;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon:

Le Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Ministre de la Marine, Junii, Membre de la Première Classe de l'Ordre Impérial du Grand Cordon du Soleil Levant avec la Fleur de Paulonia;

Le Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire à Washington, Joshii, Membre de la Première Classe de l'Ordre Impérial du Soleil Levant;

Le Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, Junii, Membre de la Première Classe de l'Ordre Impérial du Soleil Levant;

M. Masanao Hanihara, Vice-Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Jushii, Membre de la Seconde Classe de l'Ordre Impérial du Soleil Levant;

Lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs pleins pouvoirs reconnus en bonne et due forme, ont convenu des dispositions suivantes:

I

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent, en ce qui les concerne, de respecter leurs droits touchant leurs possessions insulaires ainsi que leurs dominions insulaires dans la zone de l'Océan Pacifique.

for the Union of South Africa:

The Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, O.M., M.P.;

for India:

The Right Honourable Valingman Sankaranarayana Srinivasa Sastri, Member of the Indian Council of State;

The President of the French Republic:

Mr. René Viviani, Deputy, Former President of the Council of Ministers;

Mr. Albert Sarraut, Deputy, Minister of the Colonies;

Mr. Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, Grand Cross of the National Order of the Legion of Honour;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Minister for the Navy, Junii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia Flower;

Baron Kijuro Shidehara, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, Joshii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun;

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, Junii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun;

Mr. Masanao Hanihara, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Jushii, a member of the Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun;

Who, having communicated their Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

I

The High Contracting Parties agree as between themselves to respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

S'il venait à surgir entre certaines des Hautes Parties Contractantes un différend issu d'une question quelconque concernant le Pacifique et mettant en cause leurs droits ci-dessus visés, différend qui ne serait pas réglé d'une façon satisfaisante par la voie diplomatique et qui risquerait de compromettre l'heureuse harmonie existant actuellement entre elles, ces Puissances devront inviter les autres Parties Contractantes à se réunir dans une Conférence qui sera saisie de l'ensemble de la question aux fins d'examen et de règlement.

II

Au cas où les droits ci-dessus visés seraient menacés par la conduite agressive de toute autre Puissance, les Hautes Parties Contractantes devront entrer en communication entre elles de la manière la plus complète et la plus franche, afin d'arriver à une entente sur les mesures les plus efficaces à prendre, conjointement ou séparément, pour faire face aux nécessités de la situation.

III.

Le présent Traité produira ses effets pendant une durée de dix années à dater du jour de sa mise en vigueur, et, à l'expiration de la dite période, continuera à produire ses effets sous réserve du droit de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes d'y mettre fin sur préavis de douze mois.

IV.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié aussitôt que faire se pourra, conformément aux méthodes constitutionnelles des Hautes Parties contractantes; il entrera en vigueur dès le dépôt des ratifications qui sera effectué à Washington; sur quoi, la Convention entre la Grande Bretagne et le Japon, conclu à Londres le 13 Juillet 1911, prendra fin. Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis remettra à chacune des Puissances signataires une copie certifiée conforme du procès-verbal de dépôt des ratifications.

Le présent Traité, en français et en anglais, restera déposé dans les archives du

If there should develop between any of the High Contracting Parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving their said rights which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them, they shall invite the other High Contracting Parties to a joint conference to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment.

II

If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other Power, the High Contracting Parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation.

III

This Treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the time it shall take effect, and after the expiration of said period it shall continue to be in force subject to the right of any of the High Contracting Parties to terminate it upon twelve months' notice.

IV

This Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the High Contracting Parties and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate. The Government of the United States will transmit to all the Signatory Powers a certified copy of the *procès-verbal* of the deposit of ratifications.

The present Treaty, in French and in English, shall remain deposited in the

Gouvernement des Etats-Unis et des copies certifiées conformes en seront remises par ce Gouvernement à chacune des Puissances Signataires.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires sus-nommés ont signé le présent Traité.

Fait à Washington, le treize Décembre mil neuf cent vingt et un.

Archives of the Government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof will be transmitted by that Government to each of the Signatory Powers.

In faith whereof the above named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty.

Done at the City of Washington, the thirteenth day of December, One Thousand Nine Hunderd and Twenty-One.

	Charles Evans Hughes	[L. S.]
	Henry Cabot Lodge	[L. S.]
	Oscar W. Underwood	[L. S.]
	Elihu Root	[L. S.]
	Arthur James Balfour	[L. S.]
	Lee of Fareham.	[L. S.]
	A. C. Geddes	[L. S.]
[L. S.]	R. L. Borden.	
[L. S.]	G. F. Pearce	
[L. S.]	John W Salmond	
[L. S.]	Arthur James Balfour	
[L. S.]	V S Srinivasa Sastri	
[L. S.]	René Viviani	
[L. S.]	A. Sarraut	
[L. S.]	Jusserand	
[L. S.]	T. Kato	
[L. S].	K. Shidehara	
[L. S.]	Tokugawa Iyesato	
[L. S.]	M. Hanihara	

VI. Declaration by the United States of America, the British Empire, France, and Japan, accompanying the Quadruple Pacific Treaty of December 13, 1921.

Signed at Washington, December 13, 1921

Il est déclaré, au moment de signer ce jour le traité entre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, l'Empire Britannique, la France et le Japon, que c'est la volonté et l'intention des Puissances signataires:

1. Que le traité s'appliquera aux Iles sous mandat situées dans l'Océan Pacifique; sous réserve cependant que la conclusion du traité ne pourra être considérée comme impliquant l'assentiment, de la part des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, aux mandats et n'empêchera pas la conclusion, entre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et les Puissances mandataires respectivement, d'accords ayant trait aux Iles sous mandat.

2. Que ne seront pas comprises parmi les contestations visées au second paragraphe de l'article premier les questions qui, d'après les principes du droit international, relèvent exclusivement de la souveraineté des Puissances respectives.

Washington, le treize décembre, dix-neuf cent vingt et un.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
HENRY CABOT LODGE
OSCAR W UNDERWOOD
ELIHU ROOT
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR
LEE OF FAREHAM.
A. C. GEDDES
R. L. BORDEN.
G. F. PEARCE
JOHN W SALMOND
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR
V S SRINIVASA SASTRI
RENÉ VIVIANI
A SARRAUT
JUSSERAND
T. KATO
K. SHIDEHARA
TOKUGAWA IYESATO
M. HANIHARA

In signing the Treaty this day between The United States of America, The British Empire, France and Japan, it is declared to be the understanding and intent of the Signatory Powers:

1. That the Treaty shall apply to the Mandated Islands in the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the making of the Treaty shall not be deemed to be an assent on the part of The United States of America to the mandates and shall not preclude agreements between The United States of America and the Mandatory Powers respectively in relation to the mandated islands.

2. That the controversies to which the second paragraph of Article I refers shall not be taken to embrace questions which according to principles of international law lie exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective Powers.

Washington, D.C., December 13, 1921.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
HENRY CABOT LODGE
OSCAR W UNDERWOOD
ELIHU ROOT
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR
LEE OF FAREHAM.
A. C. GEDDES
R. L. BORDEN.
G. F. PEARCE
JOHN W SALMOND
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR
V S SRINIVASA SASTRI
RENÉ VIVIANI
A SARRAUT
JUSSERAND
T. KATO
K. SHIDEHARA
TOKUGAWA IYESATO
M. HANIHARA

VII. Agreement between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, and Japan, supplementary to the Quadruple Pacific Treaty of December 13, 1921.

Signed at Washington, February 6, 1922

Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, l'Empire Britannique, la France et le Japon ont convenu, par l'entremise de leurs Plénipotentiaires respectifs, d'ajouter la clause suivante au Traité signé entre les quatre Puissances à Washington le 13 décembre 1921.

Les expressions "possessions insulaires" et "dominions insulaires" employées dans le dit Traité ne s'appliquera, en ce qui concerne le Japon, qu'au Karafuto (c'est-à-dire à la partie sud de l'île de Sakhaline), à Formose et aux Pescadores, ainsi qu'aux îles placées sous le mandat du Japon.

Le présent accord aura même force et valeur que le dit Traité dont il forme une clause supplémentaire.

Les dispositions touchant les ratifications, contenues dans l'article IV du dit Traité du 13 décembre 1921, seront applicables au présent accord. Le texte, rédigé en français et en anglais, restera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis. Une expédition authentique en sera remise par ce Gouvernement à chacune des autres Puissances Contractantes.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires des Puissances susnommées ont signé au présent accord.

Fait à Washington le six février, mil neuf cent vingt-deux.

The United States of America, the British Empire, France and Japan have, through their respective Plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulations supplementary to the Quadruple Treaty signed at Washington on December 13, 1921:

The term "insular possessions and insular dominions" used in the aforesaid Treaty shall, in its application to Japan, include only Karafuto (or the Southern portion of the island of Sakhalin), Formosa and the Pescadores, and the islands under the mandate of Japan.

The present agreement shall have the same force and effect as the said Treaty to which it is supplementary.

The provisions of Article IV of the aforesaid Treaty of December 13, 1921, relating to ratification shall be applicable to the present Agreement, which in French and English shall remain deposited in the Archives of the Government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to each of the other Contracting Powers.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Agreement.

Done at the City of Washington, the sixth day of February, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-two.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES [L. S.]
HENRY CABOT LODGE [L. S.]
OSCAR W UNDERWOOD [L. S.]
[L. S.] ELIHU ROOT
[L. S.] ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR
[L. S.] LEE OF FAREHAM
[L. S.] A. C. GEDDES
[L. S.] R. L. BORDEN
[L. S.] G. F. PEARCE
[L. S.] JOHN W SALMOND
[L. S.] ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR
[L. S.] V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI
A SARRAUT [L. S.]
JUSSERAND [L. S.]
T. KATO [L. S.]
K. SHIDEHARA [L. S.]
M. HANIHARA [L. S.]

RESOLUTIONS

I. Resolution to constitute a Commission to consider the rules of international law respecting new agencies of warfare.

Adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session, Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, February 4, 1922

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan have agreed:—

I. That a Commission composed of not more than two members representing each of the above-mentioned Powers shall be constituted to consider the following questions:—

(*a*) Do existing rules of International Law adequately cover new methods of attack or defence resulting from the introduction or development, since the Hague Conference of 1907, of new agencies of warfare?

(*b*) If not so, what changes in the existing rules ought to be adopted in consequence thereof as a part of the law of nations?

II. That notices of appointment of the members of the Commission shall be transmitted to the Government of the United States of America within three months after the adjournment of the present Conference, which after consultation with the Powers concerned will fix the day and place for the meeting of the Commission.

III. That the Commission shall be at liberty to request assistance and advice from experts in International Law and in land, naval and aerial warfare.

IV. That the Commission shall report its conclusions to each of the Powers represented in its membership.

Those Powers shall thereupon confer as to the acceptance of the report and the course to be followed to secure the consideration of its recommendations by the other civilized Powers.

II. Resolution to exclude the said Commission from reviewing the rules already adopted by the Conference relating to submarines or the use of noxious gases and chemicals.

Adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session, Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, February 4, 1922

Resolved, That it is not the intention of the Powers agreeing to the appointment of a Commission to consider and report upon the rules of International Law respecting new agencies of warfare that the Commission shall review or report upon the rules or declarations relating to submarines or the use of noxious gases and chemicals already adopted by the Powers in this conference.

III. Resolution to establish in China a Board of Reference in connection with the execution of the Far Eastern Treaty.

Adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session, Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, February 4, 1922

The representatives of the Powers assembled at the present Conference at Washington, to wit;

The United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands and Portugal:

Desiring to provide a procedure for dealing with questions that may arise in connection with the execution of the provisions of Articles III and V of the Treaty to be signed at Washington on February 6th, 1922, with reference to their general policy designed to stabilize conditions in the Far East, to safeguard the rights and interests of China, and to promote intercourse between China and the other Powers upon the basis of equality of opportunity;

Resolve that there shall be established in China a Board of Reference to which any questions arising in connection with the execution of the aforesaid Articles may be referred for investigation and report.

The Special Conference provided for in Article II of the Treaty to be signed at Washington on February 6th, 1922, with reference to the Chinese Customs Tariff, shall formulate for the approval of the Powers concerned a detailed plan for the constitution of the Board.

IV. Resolution to establish a Commission to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction and the administration of justice in China, with supplementary Declaration by China.

Adopted at the Fourth Plenary Session, Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, December 10, 1921

The representatives of the Powers hereinafter named, participating in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, to wit, the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, and Portugal,—

Having taken note of the fact that in the Treaty between Great Britain and China dated September 5, 1902, in the Treaty between the United States of America and China dated October 8, 1903, and in the Treaty between Japan and China dated October 8, 1903, these several Powers have agreed to give every assistance towards the attainment by the Chinese Government of its expressed desire to reform its judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, and have declared that they are also "prepared to relinquish extraterritorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other considerations warrant" them in so doing;

Being sympathetically disposed towards furthering in this regard the aspiration to which the Chinese delegation gave expression on November 16, 1921, to the effect that "immediately, or as soon as circumstances will permit, existing limitations upon China's political, jurisdictional and administrative freedom of action are to be removed";

Considering that any determination in regard to such action as might be appropriate to this end must depend upon the ascertainment and appreciation of compli-

cated states of fact in regard to the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration of China, which this Conference is not in a position to determine;

Have resolved

That the Governments of the Powers above named shall establish a Commission (to which each of such Governments shall appoint one member) to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China, and into the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration of China, with a view to reporting to the Governments of the several Powers above named their findings of fact in regard to these matters, and their recommendations as to such means as they may find suitable to improve the existing conditions of the administration of justice in China, and to assist and further the efforts of the Chinese Government to effect such legislation and judicial reforms as would warrant the several Powers in relinquishing, either progressively or otherwise, their respective rights of extraterritoriality;

That the Commission herein contemplated shall be constituted within three months after the adjournment of the Conference in accordance with detailed arrangements to be hereafter agreed upon by the Governments of the Powers above named, and shall be instructed to submit its report and recommendations within one year after the first meeting of the Commission;

That each of the Powers above named shall be deemed free to accept or to reject all or any portion of the recommendations of the Commission herein contemplated, but that in no case shall any of the said Powers make its acceptance of all or any portion of such recommendations either directly or indirectly dependent on the granting by China of any special concession, favour, benefit or immunity, whether political or economic.

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTION

That the non-signatory Powers, having by treaty extraterritorial rights in China, may accede to the resolution affecting extraterritoriality and the administration of justice in China by depositing within three months after the adjournment of the Conference a written notice of accession with the Government of the United States for communication by it to each of the signatory Powers.

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTION

That China, having taken note of the resolutions affecting the establishment of a Commission to investigate and report upon extraterritoriality and the administration of justice in China, expresses its satisfaction with the sympathetic disposition of the Powers hereinbefore named in regard to the aspiration of the Chinese Government to secure the abolition of extraterritoriality in China, and declares its intention to appoint a representative who shall have the right to sit as a member of the said Commission, it being understood that China shall be deemed free to accept or to reject any or all of the recommendations of the Commission. Furthermore, China is prepared to co-operate in the work of this Commission and to afford to it every possible facility for the successful accomplishment of its tasks.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 47

V. Resolution to provide for the abandonment of foreign postal agencies in China.

Adopted at the Fifth Plenary Session, Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, February 1, 1922

A. Recognizing the justice of the desire expressed by the Chinese Government to secure the abolition of foreign postal agencies in China, save or except in leased territories or as otherwise specifically provided by treaty, it is resolved:

(1) The four Powers having such postal agencies agree to their abandonment subject to the following conditions:

(*a*) That an efficient Chinese postal service is maintained;

(*b*) That an assurance is given by the Chinese Government that they contemplate no change in the present postal administration so far as the status of the foreign Co-Director General is concerned.

(2) To enable China and the Powers concerned to make the necessary dispositions, this arrangement shall come into force and effect not later than January 1, 1923.

B. Pending the complete withdrawal of foreign postal agencies, the four Powers concerned severally undertake to afford full facilities to the Chinese customs authorities to examine in those agencies all postal matter (excepting ordinary letters, whether registered or not, which upon external examination appear plainly to contain only written matter) passing through them, with a view to ascertaining whether they contain articles which are dutiable or contraband or which otherwise contravene the customs regulations or laws of China.

VI. Resolution to provide for an inquiry by the diplomatic representatives of the Powers in China concerning the presence of foreign armed forces.

Adopted at the Fifth Plenary Session, Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, February 1, 1922.

Whereas

The Powers have from time to time stationed armed forces, including police and railway guards, in China to protect the lives and property of foreigners lawfully in China;

And whereas

It appears that certain of these armed forces are maintained in China without the authority of any treaty or agreement;

And whereas

The Powers have declared their intention to withdraw their armed forces now on duty in China without the authority of any treaty or agreement, whenever China shall assure the protection of the lives and property of foreigners in China;

And whereas

China has declared her intention and capacity to assure the protection of the lives and property of foreigners in China;

Now

To the end that there may be clear understanding of the conditions upon which in each case the practical execution of those intentions must depend;

It is resolved:

That the Diplomatic Representatives in Pekin of the Powers now in Conference at Washington, to wit, the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands and Portugal, will be instructed by their respective Governments, whenever China shall so request, to associate themselves with three representatives of the Chinese Government to conduct collectively a full and impartial inquiry into the issues raised by the foregoing declarations of intention made by the Powers and by China and shall thereafter prepare a full and comprehensive report setting out without reservation their findings of fact and their opinion with regard to the matter hereby referred for inquiry, and shall furnish a copy of their report to each of the nine Governments concerned which shall severally make public the report with such comment as each may deem appropriate. The representatives of any of the Powers may make or join in minority reports stating their differences, if any, from the majjority report.

That each of the Powers above named shall be deemed free to accept or reject all or any of the findings of fact or opinions expressed in the report but that in no case shall any of the said Powers make its acceptance of all or any of the findings of fact or opinions either directly or indirectly dependent on the granting by China of any special concession, favour, benefit or immunity, whether political or economic.

VII. Resolution to limit the use and maintenance of foreign radio stations in China, with supplementary Declarations by the Powers other than China and by China.

Adopted at the Fifth Plenary Session, Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, February 1, 1922.

The representatives of the Powers hereinafter named participating in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in the Conference on the Limitation of Armament—to wit: The United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands and Portugal.

Have resolved

1. That all radio stations in China whether maintained under the provisions of the international protocol of September 7, 1901, or in fact maintained in the grounds of any of the foreign legations in China, shall be limited in their use to sending and receiving government messages and shall not receive or send commercial or personal or unofficial messages, including press matter: Provided, however, that in case all other telegraphic communication is interrupted, then, upon official notification accompanied by proof of such interruption to the Chinese Ministry of Communications, such stations may afford temporary facilities for commercial, personal or unofficial messages, including press matter, until the Chinese Government has given notice of the termination of the interruption.

2. All radio stations operated within the territory of China by a foreign government or the citizens or subjects thereof under treaties or concessions of the Government of China, shall limit the messages sent and received by the terms of the treaties or concessions under which the respective stations are maintained;

3. In case there be any radio station maintained in the territory of China by a foreign government or citizens or subjects thereof without the authority of the Chinese Government, such station and all the plant, apparatus and material thereof shall be transferred to and taken over by the Government of China, to be operated under the direction of the Chinese Ministry of Communications upon fair and full

compensation to the owners for the value of the installation, as soon as the Chinese Ministry of Communications is prepared to operate the same effectively for the general public benefit;

4. If any questions shall arise as to the radio stations in leased territories, in the South Manchurian Railway Zone or in the French Concession at Shanghai, they shall be regarded as matters for discussion between the Chinese Government and the Governments concerned.

5. The owners or managers of all radio stations maintained in the territory of China by foreign powers or citizens or subjects thereof shall confer with the Chinese Ministry of Communications for the purpose of seeking a common arrangement to avoid interference in the use of wave lengths by wireless stations in China, subject to such general arrangements as may be made by an international conference convened for the revision of the rules established by the International Radio Telegraph Convention signed at London, July 5, 1912.

DECLARATION CONCERNING THE RESOLUTION ON RADIO STATIONS IN CHINA OF DECEMBER 7, 1921 [*i.e., the above Resolution*]

The Powers other than China declare that nothing in paragraphs 3 or 4 of the Resolutions of 7th December, 1921, is to be deemed to be an expression of opinion by the Conference as to whether the stations referred to therein are or are not authorized by China.

They further give notice that the result of any discussion arising under paragraph 4 must, if it is not to be subject to objection by them, conform with the principles of the Open Door or equality of opportunity approved by the Conference.

CHINESE DECLARATION CONCERNING RESOLUTION OF DECEMBER 7TH REGARDING RADIO STATIONS IN CHINA

The Chinese Delegation takes this occasion formally to declare that the Chinese Government does not recognize or concede the right of any foreign Power or of the nationals thereof to install or operate, without its express consent, radio stations in legation grounds, settlements, concessions, leased territories, railway areas or other similar areas.

VIII. Resolution relating to the unification of railways in China, with a supplementary Declaration by China.

Adopted at the Fifth Plenary Session, Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, February 1, 1922.

The Powers represented in this Conference record their hope that to the utmost degree consistent with legitimate existing rights, the future development of railways in China shall be so conducted as to enable the Chinese Government to effect the unification of railways into a railway system under Chinese control, with such foreign financial and technical assistance as may prove necessary in the interests of that system.

STATEMENT REGARDING CHINESE RAILWAYS MADE ON JANUARY 19, 1922, BY THE CHINESE DELEGATION

The Chinese Delegation notes with sympathetic appreciation the expression of the hope of the Powers that the existing and future railways of China may be unified

under the control and operation of the Chinese Government with such foreign financial and technical assistance as may be needed. It is our intention as speedily as possible to bring about this result. It is our purpose to develop existing and future railways in accordance with a general programme that will meet the economic, industrial and commercial requirements of China. It will be our policy to obtain such foreign financial and technical assistance as may be needed from the Powers in accordance with the principles of the Open Door or equal opportunity; and the friendly support of these Powers will be asked for the effort of the Chinese Government to bring all the railways of China, now existing or to be built, under its effective and unified control and operation.

IX. Resolution relating to the reduction of Chinese military forces and expenditures.

Adopted at the Fifth Plenary Session, Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, February 1, 1922.

Whereas the Powers attending this Conference have been deeply impressed with the severe drain on the public revenue of China through the maintenance in various parts of the country, of military forces, excessive in number and controlled by the military chiefs of the provinces without co-ordination.

And whereas the continued maintenance of these forces appears to be mainly responsible for China's present unsettled political conditions,

And whereas it is felt that large and prompt reductions of these forces will not only advance the cause of China's political unity and economic development but will hasten her financial rehabilitation;

Therefore, without any intention to interfere in the internal problems of China, but animated by the sincere desire to see China develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government alike in her own interest and in the general interest of trade;

And being inspired by the spirit of this Conference whose aim is to reduce, through the limitation of armament, the enormous disbursements which manifestly constitute the greater part of the encumbrance upon enterprise and national prosperity;

It is resolved: That this Conference express to China the earnest hope that immediate and effective steps may be taken by the Chinese Government to reduce the aforesaid military forces and expenditures.

X. Resolution to provide for full publicity with respect to the political and other international obligations of China and of the several Powers in relation to China.

Adopted at the Fifth Plenary Session, Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, February 1, 1922

The Powers represented in this Conference, considering it desirable that there should hereafter be full publicity with respect to all matters affecting the political and other international obligations of China and of the several Powers in relation to China, are agreed as follows:

I. The several Powers other than China will at their earliest convenience file with the Secretariat General of the Conference for transmission to the participating Powers, a list of all treaties, conventions, exchange of notes, or other international agreements which they may have with China, or with any other Power or Powers in relation to China, which they deem to be still in force and upon which they may desire to rely. In each case, citations will be given to any official or other publication in which an authoritative text of the documents may be found. In any case in which the document may not have been published, a copy of the text (in its original language or languages) will be filed with the Secretariat General of the Conference.

Every Treaty or other international agreement of the character described which may be concluded hereafter shall be notified by the Governments concerned within sixty (60) days of its conclusion to the Powers who are signatories of or adherents to this agreement.

II. The several Powers other than China will file with the Secretariat General of the Conference at their earliest convenience for transmission to the participating Powers a list, as nearly complete as may be possible, of all those contracts between their nationals, of the one part, and the Chinese Government or any of its administrative subdivisions or local authorities, of the other part, which involve any concession, franchise, option or preference with respect to railway construction, mining, forestry, navigation, river conservancy, harbour works, reclamation, electrical communications, or other public works or public services, or for the sale of arms or ammunition, or which involve a lien upon any of the public revenues or properties of the Chinese Government or of any of its administrative subdivisions. There shall be, in the case of each document so listed, either a citation to a published text, or a copy of the text itself.

Every contract of the public character described which may be concluded hereafter shall be notified by the Governments concerned within sixty (60) days after the receipt of information of its conclusion to the Powers who are signatories of or adherents to this agreement.

III. The Chinese Government agrees to notify in the conditions laid down in this agreement every treaty agreement or contract of the character indicated herein which has been or may hereafter be concluded by that Government or by any local authority in China with any foreign Power or the nationals of any foreign Power whether party to this agreement or not, so far as the information is in its possession.

IV. The Governments of Powers having treaty relations with China, which are not represented at the present Conference, shall be invited to adhere to this agreement.

The United States Government, as convenor of the Conference, undertakes to communicate this agreement to the Governments of the said Powers, with a view to obtaining their adherence thereto as soon as possible.

XI. Resolution relating to the preservation of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session, Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, February 4, 1922

Resolved, That the preservation of the Chinese Eastern Railway for those in interest requires that better protection be given to the railway and the persons engaged in its operation and use, a more careful selection of personnel to secure efficiency of service, and a more economical use of funds to prevent waste of the property.

That the subject should immediately be dealt with through the proper Diplomatic channels.

XII. Resolution relating to the responsibility of China towards the foreign stockholders, bondholders, and creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company.

Adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session, Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, February 4, 1922

The Powers other than China in agreeing to the resolution regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway, reserve the right to insist hereafter upon the responsibility of China for performance or non-performance of the obligations towards the foreign stockholders, bondholders and creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company which the powers deem to result from the contracts under which the railroad was built and the action of China thereunder and the obligations which they deem to be in the nature of a trust resulting from the exercise of power by the Chinese Government over the possession and administration of the railroad.

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

AND THE

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

CONCERNING THE

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1922

[No. 89a—1922]
42581

BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 18, 1922.

No. 127

MY LORD, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency's Ministers, copy of a note dated May 17 which I have received from the Secretary of State, containing certain suggestions with reference to the report of the International Joint Commission with respect to the St. Lawrence River improvement scheme.

I understand from the State Department that the President is anxious to make public at the earliest possible moment a short statement to the effect that the United States Government have raised this question officially with the Government of the Dominion. I should, therefore, be glad if Your Excellency would inform me by telegram as soon as possible after the receipt of this despatch whether the Canadian Government have any objection to the publication of a statement to this effect. In making this announcement the United States Government do not propose nor desire to enter into any details as to the suggestions now communicated.

I have to add that I have received a lengthy despatch from His Majesty's Consul General at Chicago on the subject of the St. Lawrence River improvement, copies of which will be transmitted to Your Excellency as soon as they can be prepared.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant

(Sd.) A. C. GEDDES.

His Excellency

The LORD BYNG OF VIMY, G.C.B.,

etc., etc., etc.,

Governor General of Canada,

Ottawa, Canada.

Copy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1922.

No. —

EXCELLENCY, On January 21, 1920, the Governments of the United States and Canada referred to the International Joint Commission for investigation and report under the terms of Article IX of the Treaty of January 11, 1909, relating to boundary waters, certain questions with respect to the improvement of the St. Lawrence river between lake Ontario and Montreal for navigation and for the development of water-power. The Commission made a report bearing date of December 19, 1921. For convenience I may call attention to the following recommendations which the Commission submitted after setting forth the results of its investigation:—

In harmony with its conclusions as outlined in the foregoing report the commission recommends:

(1) That the Governments of the United States and Canada enter into an arrangement by way of treaty for a scheme of improvement of the St. Lawrence river between Montreal and lake Ontario.

(2) That the new Welland ship canal be embodied in said scheme and treated as a part thereof.

(3) That the proposed works between Montreal and lake Ontario be based upon the report of the engineering board accompanying this report, but that before any final decision is reached the report of the board, together with such comments, criticisms, and alternative plans as have been filed with the commission be referred back to the board enlarged by other leading members of the engineering profession, to the end that the whole question be given that further and complete study that its magnitude and importance demand, and that after completion the administrative features of the improvement be carried out as set forth in recommendations 7 and 8 hereof.

(4) That there shall be an exhaustive investigation of the extent and character of the damage through flowage involved in the plan of development finally adopted.

(5) That, assuming the adoption of the plans of the engineering board, or of other plans also involving a readjustment of the international boundary, in order to bring each of the power houses on its own side of the boundary, appropriate steps be taken to transfer to one country or the other, as the case may be, the slight acreage of submerged land involved.

(6) That Canada proceed with the works necessary for the completion of said New Welland ship canal in accordance with the plans already decided upon by that country.

(7) That such "navigation works" as do not lie wholly within one country or are not capable of economic and efficient construction, maintenance, and operation within one country as complete and independent units, be main- on which each country shall have equal representation.
tained and operated by a board hereinafter called "the International Board," on which each country shall have equal representation.

(8) That such "navigation works" as lie wholly within one country and are capable of economic and efficient construction, maintenance, and operation as complete and independent units be maintained and operated by the country in which they are located with the right of inspection by the said international board to insure economy and efficiency.

(9) That "power works" be built, installed, and operated by and at the expense of the country in which they are located.

(10) That, except as set forth in recommendation (11), the cost of all 'navigation works' be apportioned between the two countries on the basis of the benefits each will receive from the new waterway: *Provided,* That during the period ending five years after completion of the works and to be known as the Construction Period—the ratio fixing the amount chargeable to each country shall be determined upon certain known factors, such as the developed resources and foreign and coastwise trade of each country within the territory economically tributary to the proposed waterway, and that that ratio shall be adjusted every five years thereafter and based upon the freight tonnage of each country actually using the waterway during the previous five-year period.

(11) That the cost of 'navigation works' for the combined use of navigation and power over and above the cost of works necessary for navigation alone should be apportioned equally between the two countries.

It will be observed that the Commission recommends that an arrangement be entered into by way of a treaty for a scheme of improvement of the St. Lawrence river between Montreal and lake Ontario, and that the works contemplated by such arrangement be based upon the report of the Board of Engineers which accompanied the report of the Commission.

The Board of Engineers submitted specific recommendations with regard to the improvement of navigation and the development of water power. The Board's recommendations and discussions deal with the project in five divisions and comprehend details of construction and estimates of costs thereof. The Board limited itself to the specific investigation entrusted to it with regard to a survey of the St. Lawrence river from Montreal to lake Ontario. The International Joint Commission has recommended that the New Welland ship canal be embodied in and made a part of the project under consideration.

The report of the Joint Commission and the accompanying report of the Board of Engineers have doubtless by this time been considered by the Canadian Government. I am authorized by the President to state that he favours the negotiation of a treaty to be framed on the basis of the report of the Joint Commission, or such modifications as might be agreed upon, and I should be glad to be informed whether the appropriate British and Canadian authorities are disposed to undertake the negotiation of such a treaty.

Obviously much study would be required to frame a comprehensive agreement to govern the joint operations of the Governments of the United States and Canada with respect to the execution and the financing of the proposed work. Appropriate preliminary studies and investigations could probably be carried on by a joint commission of experts designated by the two Governments and charged with the framing of a *projet* of a treaty. I venture further to suggest that, if it should not be deemed desirable to formulate in the first instance a treaty embracing a complete plan for the execution and the financing of the project, it might be practicable to conclude a treaty, pledging the two Governments to undertake the execution of the project on the basis of the recommendations submitted by the International Joint Commission, or such modifications as may be agreed upon, and making provision for a joint com-

mission charged with the duty of formulating such a complete plan, which should be subject to the approval of the two Governments prior to the beginning of the work of construction.

I should be glad if you would take the necessary steps to obtain and communicate to me the views of the appropriate British or Canadian authorities with respect to the foregoing suggestions.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. HUGHES.

711.42157

His Excellency
The Right Honourable
Sir AUCKLAND GEDDES, K.C.B.,
Ambassador of Great Britain.

P.C. 1142

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th May, 1922.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 26th May, 1922, from the Honourable the Secretary of State for External Affairs, to whom was referred a despatch, dated 18th May, 1922, from His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, transmitting a copy of a note dated 17th May from the United States Secretary of State to the effect that the President of the United States favours the negotiations of a treaty to be framed on the basis of the Report of the International Joint Commission on the subject of the improvement of the St. Lawrence river between lake Ontario and Montreal for navigation and for the development of water power.

The Minister represents, in connection therewith, that Your Excellency's advisers have not thus far had opportunity to give to the Report of the International Joint Commission and the accompanying Report of the Board of Engineers appointed to examine the subject, that careful consideration which their importance merits, and that moreover, having regard to the magnitude of the project and the very large outlay of public money involved, the Government is of opinion that it would not appear to be expedient to deal with this matter at the present time.

The Minister further represents that the Canadian Government have no objection to the publication of a statement as proposed by the President to the effect that the United States Government have raised this question officially with them.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and advise that Your Excellency may be pleased to transmit the substance of this minute, by telegraph, to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington for communication of its purport to the United States Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

[142a]

RETURN

To an address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 8th of May, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence passing between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, since 10th July, 1920, respecting the transfer of natural resources.

CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA AND THE PREMIERS OF ALBERTA, MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN IN REGARD TO THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

(February 20, 1922, to April 15, 1922).

1. Letter from the Prime Minister of Canada to the Hon. Herbert Greenfield, Premier of Alberta (February 20, 1922).
2. Letter from the Prime Minister of Canada to the Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba (February 20, 1922).
3. Letter from the Prime Minister of Canada to the Hon. W. M. Martin, K.C., Premier of Saskatchewan (February 20, 1922).
4. Letter from the Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba, to the Prime Minister of Canada (March 10, 1922).
5. Telegram from the Hon. H. Greenfield, Premier of Alberta, to the Prime Minister of Canada (April 4, 1922).
6. Letter from the Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, Premier of Saskatchewan to the Prime Minister of Canada (April 10, 1922).
7. Letter from the Hon. H. Greenfield, Premier of Alberta, to the Prime Minister of Canada (April 15, 1922).

OTTAWA, February 20, 1922.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have been discussing with my colleagues the question of the claim of the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for their lands and other natural resources. We are very desirous of having this long standing question settled.

In the earlier days of Confederation, when the Prairie Provinces were organized, the several Dominion Governments of the time held that these resources, which in the case of the older portions of the Dominion belonged to the provinces, should in the case of the Prairie Provinces be held and administered by the Dominion Government. Reasons which were accepted at that time as satisfactory are not necessarily sound as applied to present conditions, when the three provinces have reached maturity. The desire of the provincial authorities to have the control of these resources is natural, and we are anxious, as far as possible, to meet their wishes.

In time past the question has been somewhat complicated by objections raised on the part of the Governments of some of the older provinces, who have claimed that compliance with the requests of the Prairie Governments would create new conditions under which the Eastern Provinces would be entitled to compensation. It is probable that this claim of the Eastern Provinces arose largely from a belief that the aim of the Prairie Provinces was to receive the lands, etc., and continue to receive the subsidy allowed in lieu of lands. Perhaps the earlier claims of the Prairie Provinces afforded some warrant for such an attitude. We think, however, that any claim on the part of the Eastern Provinces will probably be removed if it be clearly understood that in receiving the lands from the Dominion the Prairie Provinces will surrender the subsidy now paid in lieu of lands. When it was deemed inexpedient to give lands, etc., to the Provincial Governments, compensation was made to them by subsidies in lieu of lands, in addition to the ordinary subsidy which all the provinces received. We do not see how the Prairie Provinces could seriously expect to receive the lands and at the same time continue to receive the land subsidy. We are persuaded that upon full consideration of the matter such a claim would not be pressed. If, then, it be clearly understood that on the Dominion Government delivering the lands to the provinces the land subsidy will cease, it is not likely that the Eastern Provinces will adhere to their objections. If, however, apart from the land subsidy question, the Eastern Provinces feel that they have any claim, that claim would have to be considered on its merits, and it should not be an obstacle to the settlement of matters between the Dominion and the Prairie Provinces.

The shortest and simplest way of settlement, the one admitting of quick results, would be to ignore the transactions of the past and make a fresh start. It is the opinion of some parties who have given the matter careful attention that an accounting for the transactions of the past would not likely result in any particular advantage on either side. It is suggested that whatever sums have been received by the Dominion Government from these lands are probably fully balanced by the sums expended by the Government in one way or another in the management of the lands. If there is a fair ground for this belief, would it be advisable to enter upon an accounting which would necessarily be a lengthy affair? If the provinces could accept this short and swift method of adjustment, the whole transaction might be quickly arranged and the lands could without further delay be handed over to the provinces.

If, however, the Governments of the Prairie Provinces would not be satisfied with such an arrangement, but would prefer an accounting between the Dominion and the provinces from the beginning, by an independent tribunal, we would not object to such a plan. In any agreement that might become to along these lines it would be, of course, necessary that adequate provision be made for crediting the provinces with all moneys received by the Dominion and charging to the provinces all outlay by the Dominion, directly or indirectly, in relation to the

management of the resources. Any award duly made by the tribunal should be binding on both sides. Any sums found to be due by the Dominion to a province or by a province to the Dominion might be capitalized and interest adjusted in connection with the annual provincial subsidy. Upon the filing of the award and the adjustment of the account in this way, the provinces would, of course, immediately receive possession of the resources.

I am making these suggestions because of the earnest desire of our Government to bring about an early settlement of the question which has for so long been in controversy. If the provinces are willing to agree to these suggestions, we shall do whatever we can to expedite the settlement accordingly. If these suggestions are not acceptable, then it must be understood that we make them without prejudice to the Dominion's rights.

I need hardly add that, of course, any arrangement that might be made would be subject to the approval of the Dominion Parliament.

Yours faithfully,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

Honourable HERBERT GREENFIELD,
Premier of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

OTTAWA, February 20, 1922.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have been discussing with my colleagues the question of the claim of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for their lands and other natural resources. We are very desirous of having this long standing question settled.

In the earlier days of Confederation, when the Prairie Provinces were organized, the several Dominion Governments of the time held that these resources, which in the case of the older portions of the Dominion belonged to the provinces, should in the case of the Prairie Provinces be held and administered by the Dominion Government. Reasons which were accepted at that time as satisfactory are not necessarily sound as applied to present conditions, when the three provinces have reached maturity. The desire of the provincial authorities to have control of these resources is natural, and we are anxious, as far as possible, to meet their wishes.

In the past the question has been somewhat complicated by objections raised on the part of the Governments of some of the older provinces, who have claimed that compliance with the requests of the Prairie Governments would create new conditions under which the Eastern Provinces would be entitled to compensation. It is probable that this claim of the Eastern Provinces arose largely from a belief that the aim of the Prairie Provinces was to receive the lands, etc., and continue to receive the subsidy allowed in lieu of lands. Perhaps the earlier claims of the Prairie Provinces afforded some warrant for such an attitude. We think, however, that any claim on the part of the Eastern Provinces will probably be removed if it be clearly understood that in receiving the lands from the Dominion the Prairie Provinces will surrender the subsidy now paid in lieu of lands. When it was deemed inexpedient to give lands, etc., to the Provincial Governments, compensation was made to them by subsidies in lieu of lands, in addition to the ordinary subsidy which all the provinces received. We do not see how the Prairie Provinces could seriously expect to receive the lands and at the same time continue to receive the land subsidy. We are persuaded that upon full consideration of the matter such a claim would not be pressed. If, then, it be clearly understood that on the Dominion Government delivering the lands to the provinces the land subsidy will cease, it is not likely that the Eastern Provinces will adhere to their objections. If, however, apart from the land subsidy

question, the Eastern Provinces feel that they have any claim, that claim would have to be considered on its merits, and it should not be an obstacle to the settlement of matters between the Dominion and the Prairie Provinces.

The shortest and simplest way of settlement, the one admitting of quick results, would be to ignore the transactions of the past and make a fresh start. It is the opinion of some parties who have given the matter careful attention that an accounting for the transactions of the past would not likely result in any particular advantage on either side. It is suggested that whatever sums have been received by the Dominion Government from these lands are probably fully balanced by the sums expended by the Government in one way or another in the management of the lands. If there is a fair ground for this belief, would it be advisable to enter upon an accounting which would necessarily be a lengthy affair? If the provinces could accept this short and swift method of adjustment, the whole transaction might be quickly arranged and the lands could without further delay be handed over to the provinces.

If, however, the Governments of the Prairie Provinces would not be satisfied with such an arrangement, but would prefer an accounting between the Dominion and the provinces from the beginning by an independent tribunal, we would not object to such a plan. In any agreement that might be come to along these lines it would be, of course, necessary that adequate provision be made for crediting the provinces with all moneys received by the Dominion and charging to the provinces all outlay by the Dominion, directly or indirectly, in relation to the management of the resources. Any award duly made by the tribunal should be binding on both sides. Any sums found to be due by the Dominion to a province or by a province to the Dominion might be capitalized and interest adjusted in connection with the annual provincial subsidy. Upon the filing of the award and the adjustment of the account in this way, the provinces would, of course, immediately receive possession of the resources.

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I need hardly add that, of course, any arrangement that might be made would be subject to the approval of the Dominion Parliament.

Yours faithfully,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

Hon. T. C. Norris,
Premier of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Ottawa, February 20, 1922.

My Dear Sir,—I have been discussing with my colleagues the question of the claim of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for their lands and other natural resources. We are very desirous of having this long standing question settled.

In the earlier days of Confederation, when the Prairie Provinces were organized, the several Dominion Governments of the time held that these resources, which in the case of the older portions of the Dominion belonged to the provinces, should in the case of the Prairie Provinces be held and administered by the Dominion Government. Reasons which were accepted at that time as satisfactory are not necessarily sound as applied to present conditions, when the three provinces have

reached maturity. The desire of the provincial authorities to have the control of these resources is natural, and we are anxious, as far as possible, to meet their wishes.

In time past the question has been somewhat complicated by objections raised on the part of the Governments of some of the older provinces, who have claimed that compliance with the requests of the Prairie Governments would create new conditions under which the Eastern Provinces would be entitled to compensation. It is probable that this claim of the Eastern Provinces arose largely from a belief that the aim of the Prairie Provinces was to receive the lands, etc., and continue to receive the subsidy allowed in lieu of lands. Perhaps the earlier claims of the Prairie Provinces afforded some warrant for such an attitude. We think, however, that any claim on the part of the Eastern Provinces will probably be removed if it be clearly understood that in receiving the lands from the Dominion the Prairie Provinces will surrender the subsidy now paid in lieu of lands. When it was deemed inexpedient to give lands, etc., to the Provincial Government, compensation was made to them by subsidies in lieu of lands, in addition to the ordinary subsidy which all the provinces received. We do not see how the Prairie Provinces could seriously expect to receive the lands and at the same time continue to receive the land subsidy. We are persuaded that upon full consideration of the matter such a claim would not be pressed. If, then, it be clearly understood that on the Dominion Government delivering the lands to the provinces the land subsidy will cease, it is not likely that the Eastern Provinces will adhere to their objections. If, however, apart from the land subsidy question, the Eastern Provinces feel that they have any claim, that claim would have to be considered on its merits, and it should not be an obstacle to the settlement of matters between the Dominion and the Prairie Provinces.

The shortest and simplest way to settlement, the one admitting of quick results, would be to ignore the transactions of the past and make a fresh start. It is the opinion of some parties who have given the matter careful attention that an accounting for the transactions of the past would not likely result in any particular advantage on either side. It is suggested that whatever sums have been received by the Dominion Government from these lands are probably fully balanced by the sums expended by the Government in one way or another in the management of the lands. If there is a fair ground for this belief, would it be advisable to enter upon an accounting which would necessarily be a lengthy affair? If the provinces could accept this short and swift method of adjustment, the whole transaction might be quickly arranged and the lands could without further delay be handed over to the provinces.

If, however, the Governments of the Prairie Provinces would not be satisfied with such an arrangement, but would prefer an accounting between the Dominion and the provinces from the beginning, by an independent tribunal, we would not object to such a plan. In any agreement that might be come to along these lines it would be, of course, necessary that adequate provision be made for crediting the provinces with all moneys received by the Dominion and charging to the provinces all outlay by the Dominion, directly or indirectly, in relation to the management of the resources. Any award duly made by the tribunal should be binding on both sides. Any sums found to be due by the Dominion to a province or by a province to the Dominion might be capitalized and interest adjusted in connection with the annual provincial subsidy. Upon the filing of the award and the adjustment of the account in this way, the provinces would, of course, immediately receive possession of the resources.

I am making these sugestions because of the earnest desire of our Government to bring about an early settlement of the question which has for so long been in controversy. If the provinces are willing to agree to these suggestions, we shall do

whatever we can to expedite the settlement accordingly. If these suggestions are not acceptable, then it must be understood that we make them without prejudice to the Dominion's rights.

I need hardly add that, of course, any arrangement that might be made would be subject to the approval of the Dominion Parliament.

Yours faithfully,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

Hon. W. M. MARTIN, K.C.,
Premier of Saskatchewan,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 10, 1922.

Honourable W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Premier of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

MY DEAR SIR.—Your letter of February 20, 1922, regarding the Natural Resources Question was received in due course, and it is gratifying to know that your Government at the outset of its administration is "very desirous of having this long-standing question settled."

The concern which you express with regard to the Eastern Provinces if the Prairie Provinces were to "receive the lands, etc., and continue to receive the subsidy" is very keenly appreciated. It was for this reason, in fact, that the province of Manitoba in the conference of December 15, 1920, and May, 1921, as well as in all correspondence since December, 1920, has uniformly waived the proposals of the Premiers of the three Prairie Provinces in December, 1913, and has based its claim upon rights which we believe are now regarded as incontrovertible; namely, that Manitoba like the other provinces of the Dominion is entitled to its natural resources as from the date when it became a province.

We have consistently maintained therefore that this is a question not at all of subsidies as such, but of natural resources, and of natural resources only, as from 1870; involving the return of those that remain unalienated, and compensation upon a fiduciary basis for those alienated for the purposes of the Dominion.

Unfortunately this province in seeking a speedy settlement of this issue is unable as your letter suggests to "ignore the transactions of the past." It has been our impression confirmed by Premier Meighen's letter of April 27, 1921, that this question could have been settled at any time during the last ten years had the Prairie Provinces been willing merely to accept the resources that remained, and to ignore the transactions of the past by waiving all compensation for those already alienated.

The reason why this province has never been able to accede to this plan of settlement may fairly be illustrated by the case of Saskatchewan, even under the present arrangement in respect of public lands.

In 1905 that province was granted a so-called "subsidy" based upon the retention by the Dominion of a computed acreage of unalienated land (including swamp and waste lands) then valued for this purpose at $37,500,000. Upon this valuation the present scale of subsidy in lieu of lands was based in accordance with a sliding scale of population as outlined by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at that time.

Let it be supposed that this entire area is administered by the Dominion until all of it is alienated and nothing remains to be transferred to the province. Even under the existing arrangement the province of Saskatchewan would then receive from the Dominion $1,112,500 per annum in perpetuity. Similarly if half the

acreage, say, were alienated by the Dominion, the province in all fairness ought surely to be entitled to half of the above compensation in perpetuity. Only upon the assumption that the whole unalienated area of Saskatchewan in 1905 could be returned to the province unimpaired ought the province to be called upon to forego compensation upon a permanent basis.

It is submitted therefore that even under the present arrangement compensation pro rata for alienated resources ought to be a permanent charge upon the Dominion exchequer. It is seen that this claim is based upon the simple constitutional right of each province to the resources within its boundaries at the time of provincial organization.

As already stated, the claim of Manitoba to its natural resources as from 1870 is thus to be stated at the present time as a claim to all resources hitherto unalienated, and compensation upon a fiduciary basis for those alienated since 1870 "by the Government of Canada for the purposes of the Dominion."

It will thus be readily understood that the suggestion of an "accounting between the Dominion and the provinces from the beginning, by an independent tribunal" is very acceptable to this province, and it is gratifying to know that your Government "will not object to such a plan"; in fact, at the presentation of our case to the late Government in May last a similar proposal was made in the following terms:—

> "We beg to assure you that this province has never been disposed to stand uncompromisingly upon the rigid letter of the law in interpreting the fiduciary obligations of the Dominion. The general basis of settlement being conceded upon bold and clear lines, we believe that equitable adjustments could be arranged by common consent, or in the last resort, by arbitration which would relieve both parties from immediate responsibility."

We beg to repeat our conviction, however, that the accountability of the Dominion cannot be discharged merely by balancing receipts and expenditures from Crown Lands. As we have already pointed out to the late Government, practically all our lands were alienated free for Dominion purposes while their normal function for provincial purposes has always been and ought to be fiscal. The Dominion, moreover, obtained indirectly abundant fiscal returns from its immigration and free homestead policy in the form of customs revenues from new immigration which has always made the highest per capita contribution to customs revenues in the Dominion. Thus the chief fiscal returns to the Dominion from alienating our natural resources do not appear upon the books at all, while the obligations of the province for local improvements have always been strained to the utmost; with no lands—and for twelve years in Manitoba with no subsidy in lieu of lands—to offset this expenditure. The system thus worked decidedly to the immediate fiscal advantage of Canada, while the province of Manitoba was literally impoverished by the use which was made of its resources.

The accounting, therefore, which we have sought is not an accounting of profit and loss in dollars and cents upon the books of the Department of the Interior, but an accounting upon a fiduciary basis for the actual resources of this province alienated for the purposes of the Dominion.

We are persuaded that this will be found to be the easiest and the most equitable, as it assuredly would seem to be the only permanent method of settlement. We beg to refer you in this connection to the case of the province as presented to the late Government in December, 1920, and May last.

It is, of course, understood that any agreement that may be reached will be subject to the approval of the Provincial Legislature as well as to that of the Dominion Parliament.

Permit me to thank you again for the earnest desire of your Government to bring about an early settlement of this question which has for so long a time been in controversy.

Yours faithfully,

T. C. NORRIS.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, April 4, 1922.

Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Prime Minister,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Session now concluded. Are considering your letter of February 20. Will write you in a few days.

H. GREENFIELD.

REGINA, April 10, 1922.

Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

MY DEAR MR. KING,—I have your letter of the 20th of February in regard to the question of the transfer of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces, and I desire to congratulate you upon the fact that the Government of Canada has seen fit to make a definite statement of policy on this very important subject and at so short an interval after taking office. Your letter constitutes the most definite offer which has been made on the subject.

If I understand you aright, the Government has adopted as its policy the transfer of the resources which remain unalienated with the object in view of placing the provinces of Canada, as nearly as possible, on the same constitutional basis. In this respect, in order to bring about the desired result, you admit that the subject is one that must be settled by the Dominion Government and the interested provinces without reference to claims which may be made by the other provinces. This conclusion marks a distinct advance inasmuch as when the subject has been approached before the Prairie Provinces have been placed in the position of, in reality, negotiating with the other provinces of Canada.

Your intimation that the Prairie Provinces can scarcely expect to obtain the resources which remain and at the same time retain the subsidy which at the present time is paid in lieu of lands, would be fair if these provinces could to-day be given all the resources within their respective boundaries. This, however, cannot be done, and the contention of the Government of Saskatchewan is that this province should be put in possession and control of the unalienated resources and in addition should be paid compensation for the resources which have been alienated for the general advantage of Canada.

In arriving at a settlement of the question it will not be possible for the province of Saskatchewan to "ignore the transactions of the past." It was a principle of Confederation that each province should have its public domain; one province when it entered the Confederation, namely, Prince Edward Island, had no public domain because the lands had been alienated during its status as a Crown Colony and the terms of union provided for the payment to Prince Edward Island of a subsidy of $45,000 per annum because of this fact. When Manitoba was created a province in 1870 the fact that the province was entitled to its public domain as a matter of right

was admitted but it was considered expedient and in the best interests of Canada that the Dominion should retain control of the lands and other resources; and, twelve years later, the Dominion commenced to pay the province of Manitoba a subsidy as compensation therefor. This subsidy was increased from time to time until in 1912 the province was placed in substantially the same position in this respect as Saskatchewan and Alberta. In 1905 when Saskatchewan and Alberta were made provinces there was no one who did not admit that the provinces constitutionally were entitled to their public domain but it was again deemed expedient and in the general interest of Canada that the Dominion should retain control and, as compensation, the province of Saskatchewan was given an annual subsidy in lieu of lands, increasing in amount with the population, until the maximum of $1,125,000 is reached, which amount would then remain payable by the Dominion as an annual subsidy to the province of Saskatchewan for all time to come. This subsidy was intended as compensation for what the province was admitted to be justly entitled to if it was to be placed in the same position as the other provinces. To-day you intimate that the province should forego this subsidy and accept in its place the natural resources which remain unalienated. The province is prepared to accept the remining resources and undertake the administration thereof but it contends that it is entitled to compensation in the form of a continued subsidy for the resources which have been alienated for the general advantage of Canada.

It is interesting to recall the fact that the Resolution with respect to the province of Saskatchewan which was introduced in the House of Commons by the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier on March 22, 1905, not only provided for the subsidy in lieu of lands but actually estimated the acreage and value on which the subsidy was based. The portion of the Resolution to which I refer is as follows:—

> "3. Resolved, that inasmuch as the public lands in the said province are to remain the property of Canada, there shall be paid by Canada to the said province annually by way of compensation therefor a sum based upon the estimated value of such lands, namely, $37,500,000, the said lands being assumed to be of an area of 25,000,000 acres and to be of the value of $1.50 per acre, and upon the population of the said province, as from time to time ascertained by the quinquennial census thereof, such sum to be arrived at as follows:—
>
> "The population of the said province being assumed to be at present 250,000, the sum payable until such population reaches 400,000 is to be one per cent on such estimated value, or $375,000;
>
> "Thereafter, until such population reaches 800,000, the sum payable is to be one and one-half per cent on such estimated value, or $562,500;
>
> "Thereafter, until such population reaches 1,200,000, the sum payable is to be two per cent on such estimated value, or $750,000;
>
> "And thereafter such payment is to be three per cent on such estimated value, or $1,125,000."

The acreage stated in the above-quoted Resolution was only an estimate and a very conservative one; and the price per acre allowed in computing the subsidy was very small. It cannot be said that the province was dealt with on a liberal basis although opponents of the measure in the House of Commons at the time contended that the terms were too liberal.

If we suppose that the entire area then estimated is administered by the Dominion until all of it is alienated and nothing remains to be transferred to the province, Saskatchewan would then receive from the Dominion $1,125,000 per

annum as a subsidy in lieu of lands and this for all time to come. If half of the acreage then estimated were alienated by the Dominion, the province is surely entitled to half of the aforesaid amount of compensation. The only assumption upon which the province should be called upon to forego compensation upon a permanent basis is that the whole area as estimated in 1905 could be returned to the province.

It may be asked what resources in Saskatchewan have been alienated for the general advantage of Canada. In this letter I do not propose to deal with the subject at great length or to give anything like complete details but I might point out to you the fact that millions of acres of land in this province, as well as in the other Prairie Provinces, were given as railway land grants. To be accurate, in the province of Saskatchewan 14,564,823 acres have been disposed of in this way, of which amount 7,598,370 acres were granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and along with these grants of land the mineral rights were conveyed. Some of the land so granted was for the purpose of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway through Ontario and in British Columbia. In the three Prairie Provinces 4,551,747 acres were granted for the construction of the railway in British Columbia. The construction of this railway was for the general advantage of Canada and was a part of the bargain made when British Columbia entered the Confederation. I might also refer to grants of land that have been made to half-breeds, military grants, grants to South African Volunteers, lands set aside for Indian Reserves; homestead lands in the province have been alienated to the extent of 27,127,800 acres, with the result that in the settled areas of the province to-day very little homestead land is left.

There is also the question of the tax exemptions granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In the Statutes of Canada, 1881, 44 Victoria, Chapter 1, Section 16, the following exemptions are set forth:—

> "16. The Canadian Pacific Railway, and all stations and station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards and all other property, rolling stock and appurtenances required and used for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the company, shall be forever free from taxation by the Dominion, or by any province hereafter to be established, or by any municipal corporation therein; and the lands of the company in the Northwest Territories, until they are either sold or occupied, shall also be free from such taxation for twenty years after the grant thereof from the Crown."

The effect of this has been to create a burden from which the people of this province will never be relieved. The exemptions set out in the section are for all time to come, with the exception that the lands are free from taxation for twenty years after the grant thereof from the Crown. The province and the municipalities in the province are in this way discriminated against when compared with the provinces of Canada to which the law does not apply.

The matters referred to in the last two paragraphs constitute questions which cannot be accurately settled by any system of accounting. They are rather questions which should be taken into consideration in endeavouring to reach a settlement, and an effort should be made to reach a conclusion on broad general principles. Surely a superior Government cannot deal with the resources within the boundaries of a province in any way it may choose and then, in giving the province full status, refuse to consider the giving of compensation for the resources that have been alienated for the general advantage of the whole country. The opposite course has always been pursued in the history of Canada.

You state that if the province would prefer an accounting between the Dominion and the province from the beginning by an independent tribunal, you will have no objection to such a plan. If by an accounting you mean simply the taking account

of all monies received from the resources of the western provinces and of all monies paid out with regard to the administration thereof, such an accounting would lead to no satisfactory conclusion. If, however, in any such accounting you are prepared to allow the consideration of the matters herein before referred to and generally admit of the correctness of my contention that the Prairie Provinces are entitled to compensation for the resources which have been alienated for the general advantage of Canada, I see no reason why the whole subject cannot well be disposed of. It appears to me, however, that the principles for which I contend should be adopted as a matter of policy by the Dominion authorities; and, if this were done, I do not see why the amount of compensation by way of an annual subsidy for the resources alienated could not be agreed upon on broad general principles. The Legislature of the province must, of course, approve of any agreement which may be reached.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) CHAS. A. DUNNING.
Premier of Saskatchewan.

OFFICE OF THE PREMIER.

EDMONTON, Alberta, April 15, 1922.

DEAR SIR,—Since the close of our recent session, I have been able to carefully consider with my colleagues your letter of February 20. We are gratified indeed to note your desire at the outset of your administration to reach a settlement of this question which has been in controversy for so long a time.

In reviewing the correspondence between the Premiers of the Dominion and of this province, it would appear that the rights of the province to its unalienated resources has, for some time, been fully conceded. In his letter of December 7, 1920, the Honourable Arthur Meighen says in part: "The Government is not only prepared to transfer the remainder of the resources to the Prairie Provinces upon terms that can be accepted as fair, but it is anxious to do everything in its power to arrive at such terms." Since that time at least, it would seem clear that the whole question was simply one of agreeing to terms of transfer and could have been settled at any time on the basis of your first suggestion that this province be content to accept its unalienated resources and, ignoring the transactions of the past, waive all claims to the subsidy in lieu of lands. But, while it is of great moment to this province, that the remaining resources should be transferred without delay, it seems to us that the value of those resources that have hitherto been alienated for purely Dominion purposes cannot be entirely overlooked.

We are therefore encouraged to note from your letter the alternative proposition that if the provinces prefer an accounting from the beginning by an independent tribunal you would not object. This method of settlement is very acceptable to us, and we will be very glad to meet you or your Government at an early date in an effort to arrive at a satisfactory basis for such accounting.

We would urge, however, that the Dominion cannot discharge its responsibility by accounting only on the basis suggested in your letter, that is by crediting the province with all moneys received by the Dominion and charging it with all outlay by the Dominion in relation to the management of the resources. Such an accounting must be wide enough to include the question of what compensation the province should receive for the resources which have hitherto been alienated for the benefit of the Dominion as a whole.

To put the position taken by this province definitely, I may say that we stand ready (1) to take over the control of the natural resources of the province as yet unalienated; and (2) to waive all claims for subsidy for lands under the Alberta Act, provided a satisfactory indemnity is arranged for such of the resources as have been used for purely Federal purposes.

It is, of course, understood that any arrangement that might be made would be subject to the approval of both the Dominion Parliament and the Legislature of this province.

Again thanking you for the interest you have shown in this question, I am,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) H. GREENFIELD.

Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

[142b]

To an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 8th May, 1922, for a copy of all correspondence passing between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, since the 10th July, 1920, respecting the transfer of natural resources

From the Acting Prime Minister of Canada to the Prime Minister of Quebec

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, January 2, 1919.

DEAR SIR LOMER GOUIN,—I have to thank you for writing me so fully the views of your Government respecting the subject of the transfer of their unalienated natural resources to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The resolution of the other provinces to which you refer and the representations put forward in your communication will receive most careful and attentive consideration on the part of the Government.

With kindest regards and all good wishes for the New Year, believe me,

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W. T. WHITE,
Acting Prime Minister.

The Honourable
Sir LOMER GOUIN,
Premier of Quebec,
Quebec, P.Q.

From the Prime Minister of Quebec to the Acting Prime Minister of Canada

QUEBEC, December 31, 1918.

The Honourable Sir THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G.,
Acting Premier of Canada,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR THOMAS,—We have given our careful consideration to the communication of the 19th of November, 1918, which was addressed to you by the Premiers of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta on the subject of the transfer to these provinces of the unalienated natural resources within their respective limits, and which you kindly caused to be referred to us for an expression of our views.

This communication abstains from making any comments upon certain reservations to which the transfer would be subject on the ground, as stated, that no definite information was given by the Government of Canada as to what these

reservations may consist of. It then takes exception to the claim made by the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia for a proportionate allowance in case the special compensation in lieu of lands now paid to the Prairie Provinces be left undisturbed, because such a treatment of these other provinces would be equivalent to giving them a share in the beneficiary interest accruing from the public domain of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and because the subsidy now being paid the three last provinces in lieu of their lands does not put them in a more favourable position in relation to the Dominion than any of the other provinces.

Proceeding now to submit you our own views on the matter at issue, we think it well to state that the provinces other than the prairie ones, have not laid a claim to a share in any interest or advantage arising out of the natural resources of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. We fail to recall anything stated at the conference which could be construed as an attempt in this direction. The only suggestion made was that in the event of the ungranted or waste lands of the Prairie Provinces being returned to them, the other provinces of Canada should receive a compensation proportionate to the land subsidy now being paid to the Prairie Provinces in lieu of lands if it were continued in existence after the return to them of their natural resources. According to us, the only point of contention which has arisen with regard to this matter is as to whether the Prairie Provinces, after being placed in a position analogous to that of the provinces with regard to their lands, shall receive the exceptional treatment of keeping the indemnity paid to them in lieu of their lands without the other provinces receiving an equivalent and proportionate allowance.

It is not unadvisable to call to mind the substance of the Resolution unanimously concurred in at the conference by the representatives of the several provinces of Canada with the exception of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to show the exact position taken by these provinces. After noting the fact that the Government of Canada had intimated that it favourably considered the request of the Prairie Provinces for the transfer to them of their unalienated natural resources, the representatives of the provinces desired to be put on record as declaring that in the event of the special allowance to the Prairie Provinces, in lieu of lands, provided for by existing Acts of Parliament, being maintained in all or in part a proportionate allowance, calculated on this basis, should be granted to each of the other provinces of the Confederation.

An analysis of the debates during the conference shows that in the minds of all present there was an admission that the basis upon which this question should be decided was a just and equitable treatment of all the provinces. This, of ocurse, is the fundamental principle upon which all confederations are established.

Such being the case, the question to be answered is the following. If the Prairie Provinces are maintained in their special subsidy in lieu of lands and recover the lands without an equivalent advantage being assured to the other provinces, will this equality of treatment exist as between the Dominion and the different provinces?

The Prairie Provinces adduce but one argument to the support of their contention. It is that a large part of their natural resources has been alienated by Canada, and that the present allowance for lands is simply an indemnity for the diminution of resources this entailed.

As to this, it may not be amiss to point out that their position, in so far as Canada is concerned, is not without analogy with the situation in which the provinces from Ontario to the Atlantic are situated with respect to their own limits. As is well known, as late as 1847 for Ontario and Quebec the public lands were vested in His Majesty in the right of the United Kingdom, were managed and sold by officers directly appointed by Him, and the proceeds of the sales were applied to objects coming within the purview of the United Kingdom. It must also be kept in mind

that the sums disbursed by the Government of Canada in the Prairie Provinces for objects connected with the public lands, exceed by many millions of dollars the amount collected or to be collected by Canada on account of the lands, and that if these provinces had had the control, management and sale of their lands, they would have been either in deficit with regard to this service or have failed to open up the country in such a way as to ensure the immigration, which is such a vital necessity to Canada.

As was stated at the conference it is desirable that if the question of the transfer of their natural resources to the Prairie Provinces, which is distinct from that of additional subsidies to the provinces, be settled it be so in a way that shall be final. In our opinion this finality can only be attained if the settlement is just to all the provinces; and we respectfully submit that the suggestion contained in the above referred to resolution of the provinces would be conducive to such a settlement.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.) LOMER GOUIN.

From the Prime Minister of Saskatchewan to the Prime Minister of Canada

REGINA, July 26, 1920.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

MY DEAR MR. MEIGHEN,—On the last occasion on which I discussed the question of the transfer of our natural resources with Sir Robert Borden I understood that at an early date the question would be again considered and in all probability the representatives of the western provinces called together for a conference with the authorities of Canada. At that time I thought the question was about to be disposed of and settled. Shortly afterward, however, Sir Robert became ill and was forced to leave the Capital for the south. I, therefore, concluded that the subject must remain in abeyance until his return. Changes have now taken place in the Government of Canada which have placed the duty on me of calling to your attention the necessity of having this very important question finally disposed of. I shall, therefore, be glad to know whether you have as yet given any consideration to the question and whether you are in a position to discuss the matter with representatives of the Prairie Provinces with the object in view of having the matter brought to a conclusion.

Yours faithfully,

W. M. MARTIN.

From the Prime Minister of Canada, to the Prime Minister of Saskatchewan

OTTAWA, Ont., July 30, 1920.

MY DEAR MR. MARTIN,—I received your leter of the 26th July just prior to my departure for the West. I will bring this to the attention of the other ministers at once and will see that the subject receives consideration at the earliest possible date.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Hon. W. M. MARTIN,
Premier of Saskatchewan,
Regina, Sask.

From the Private Secretary to the Prime Minister of Canada, to the Secretary-Treasurer, Saskatchewan Associated Boards of Trade, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

OTTAWA, Ontario, August 4, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 31st July has been received and will be brought to the attention of the Prime Minister on his return to the city, in the course of a few days. You may rest assured that the question of the return to the western provinces of their natural resources will receive careful consideration.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) GEORGE BUSKARD,
Private Secretary.

GERALD GRAHAM, Esq.,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Saskatchewan Associated Boards of Trade,
Saskatoon, Sask.

From the Secretary-Treasurer, Saskatchewan Associated Boards of Trade, to the Prime Minister of Canada

SASKATCHEWAN ASSOCIATED BOARDS OF TRADE,
SASKATOON, Sask., July 31, 1920.

Hon. Mr. A. MEIGHEN,
Premier's Office,
Parliament Bldgs., Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed copy of resolution passed by the Saskatchewan Associated Boards of Trade at their meeting in Regina, July 21.

The resolution is self-explanatory and needs no comment from me. It represents the attitude of every right-thinking Westerner. This resolution leaves no doubt as to the attitude of the business men of this province as well as the farmers.

Yours truly,

GERALD GRAHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer, Sask. Associated Boards of Trade.
Per S. I. A.

RESOLUTION

"Whereas the resources of the western provinces are controlled by the Dominion Government, and

"Whereas it is considered that these resources should be in the hands of the provinces who could more effectively develop them;

"Therefore be it resolved that these Saskatchewan Associated Boards of Trade do support the action taken by our Provincial Government to obtain transfer of the natural resources to the respective provinces and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Dominion and Provincial Premiers and members of the Dominion Parliament for the province of Saskatchewan."

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 142b

Telegram from the Prime Minister of Manitoba to the Prime Minister of Canada

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, November 20, 1920.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Premier of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Government of Manitoba would like an appointment with your Government at the earliest convenient date preferably in December for the purpose of making an effort to settle the question of our natural resources. I understand the Premiers of Alberta and Saskatchewan are communicating with you on the same subject.

T. C. NORRIS.

Telegram from the Prime Minister of Canada to the Prime Minister of Manitoba

OTTAWA, December 1, 1920.

Hon. T. C. NORRIS,
Premier of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Man.

Am awaiting request from other Governments as indicated in your telegram. On receipt will immediately fix date in December as requested.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

From the Prime Minister of Saskatchewan to the Prime Minister of Canada

REGINA, December 2, 1920.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

DEAR MR. MEIGHEN,—I have just been advised that Mr. Norris and Mr. Stewart have asked you for an appointment at an early date with respect to the question of the transfer of the natural resources. The Government of this province desires to join in the conference whenever it is possible to have it arranged.

Yours faithfully,

W. M. MARTIN.

Telegram from the Prime Minister of Canada to the Prime Minister of Manitoba

OTTAWA, ONT., December 3, 1920.

Hon. T. C. NORRIS,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Referring your telegram. Have similar request from Premier Stewart. Would suggest Wednesday fifteenth at three o'clock for conference. If agreeable will advise Premier Martin accordingly. Would like confer also with you and Premier of Ontario respecting certain Lake Woods matters lately before International Joint Commission. Would same date at eleven o'clock be satisfactory. You probably would desire to bring also engineering adviser.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Telegram from the Prime Minister of Manitoba to the Prime Minister of Canada

WINNIPEG, MAN., December 4, 1920.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Premier of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

Replying your telegram December third Wednesday December fifteenth will be suitable day for us for conference Manitoba Government will be represented also same day at eleven o'clock satisfactory to discuss Lake Woods matters referred to in your message.

T. C. NORRIS.

Telegram from the Prime Minister of Canada to the Prime Minister of Saskatchewan

OTTAWA, December 4, 1920.

Honourable W. M. MARTIN,
Regina, Sask.

Premiers Stewart and Norris have requested discuss with Dominion Government question of natural resources. Stop. Have suggested Wednesday fifteenth instant at three o'clock to which they agree. Presume you desire also to come and hope this date agreeable to you.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Telegram from the Prime Minister of Alberta to the Prime Minister of Canada

EDMONTON, ALTA., December 2.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Ottawa, Ont.

I have just returned from Manitoba where we discussed the question of natural resources and it was thought advisable to obtain an interview with you and the members of your Government to see if it is not possible to arrive at some basis for you to name an early date for conference at which we could discuss this question.

CHARLES STEWART.

Telegram from the Prime Minister of Canada to the Prime Minister of Alberta

OTTAWA, ONT., December 3, 1920.

Honourable CHARLES STEWART,
Edmonton, Alta.

Referring yours second. Have had similar request from Premier Norris. Would suggest Wednesday fifteenth at three o'clock for conference. If agreeable will advise Premier Martin accordingly.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 142b

Telegram from the Prime Minister of Alberta to the Prime Minister of Canada

EDMONTON, ALTA., December 3, 1920.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Ottawa.

Your wire received fifteenth instant quite satisfactory for conference.

CHARLES STEWART.

From the Prime Minister of Saskatchewan to the Prime Minister of Canada

REGINA, December 6, 1920.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

DEAR MR. MEIGHEN,—I have your telegram in which you state that a conference with respect to the question of the natural resources will be held in Ottawa on December 15. I expect to be present on that occasion.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) W. M. MARTIN.

From the Premier of Canada to the Premier of Saskatchewan

OTTAWA, December 7, 1920.

Honourable W. M. MARTIN,
Regina, Saskatchewan

I refer you to my wire fourth December. Have your letter second. Am assuming fifteenth is acceptable to you for conference.

(Sgd.) ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Charge Prime Minister's Office.

From the Prime Minister of Canada to the Prime Minister of Manitoba

OTTAWA, ONT., December 7, 1920.

DEAR MR. NORRIS,—It has now been agreed that the Premiers of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba shall meet with the Federal Government in Ottawa on the 15th instant with a view to a further discussion of and, if possible, agreement on the subject of the transfer of the natural resources within the boundaries of those provinces, to the Governments of the provinces concerned. This is a subject that has been, as you know, very frequently under review on the part of the Governments of the three provinces and of successive Governments of the Dominion. So far practical progress has not been achieved for reasons that might be briefly summarized as follows:—

1. In 1905 the Dominion Government then in office, with the sanction of a majority of both Houses, carried through Parliament the necessary legislation establishing the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and retaining possession of the natural resources as had been done in the case of Manitoba at an earlier date. At

the same time provision was made whereby an extra subsidy, increasing in amount with population, should be paid these provinces in perpetuity, usually referred to as a grant in lieu of lands. Later on at the request of the Manitoba Government, a similar arrangement was made with that province. The sufficiency or insufficiency of this extra subsidy I do not now call in question, but it is necessary for clearness to state that the reservation of these resources by the Dominion or at least the land grants provided in lieu thereof were approved by the Provincial Governments of the day and these Governments were in turn approved by the majority of the electors in those provinces at general elections.

2. In 1912 extensive northern areas were added to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario respectively, none of the resources therein being retained by the Dominion Government.

3. Arising chiefly out of the increased subsidy and the attendant circumstances described in (1) above, the other provinces have asserted an interest in the question of the transfer to the three Prairie Provinces of the remainder of the natural resources and I think it may safely be said that the Governments of the Prairie Provinces have not been disposed to deny that such an interest must be considered and that the terms of transfer must be fair not only to the Prairie Provinces but to the rest of Canada as well. In recent years at least the difficulty in dealing with the problem has been not in any reluctance on the part of the Federal Government to transfer the resources in question, but in arriving at terms acceptable or fairly acceptable to the Prairie Provinces on the one hand and to the remainder of the Dominion on the other.

The further fact must not be lost sight of that any policy adopted by the Federal Government in regard to the problem must necessarily be of such a character as to command the support of a majority of both Houses of Parliament and that this is impossible unless the proposals made are such as to be generally regarded as fair and reasonable by the representatives of all the people.

It would seem to be highly desirable, if not essential, for the reasons briefly enumerated below that such terms should not involve increased subsidies to any province payable by the Dominion Treasury.

(*a*) The obligations entailed by the late war have added enormously to the debt of the Dominion. On the other hand the debts of the provinces have not been substantially affected thereby.

(*b*) The Dominion has consequently had recourse to many sources of revenue not previously availed of for Federal purposes, viz: income tax, profits tax, taxation of financial institutions, corporation tax, sales tax, luxury tax, and other methods of direct taxation.

(*c*) These forms of taxation, particularly the four first named, have been imposed in very substantial form. The provinces have not been compelled, except in a few instances, to explore these sources of taxation although in the case of the first four at least they are equally available to the provinces, and then to no such extent as the Federal Government has been compelled to adopt.

This Government is not only prepared to transfer the remainder of the resources of the Prairie Provinces upon terms that can be accepted as fair, but is anxious to do everything in its power to arrive at such terms. Up to now, so far as I am aware, the Governments of the Prairie Provinces have not only asked for such transfer but insist as well upon the retention of the extra subsidies or land grants. None of the other provinces have, however, acquiesced in settlement upon these terms and it is extremely doubtful if a majority of Parliament would agree thereto. Under the circumstances I feel confident it would contribute materially to real progress in the solution of the question if you, as Premier of Manitoba, Mr. Stewart, as Premier of Alberta, and Mr. Martin, as Premier of Saskatchewan, acting preferably together, but if this is not possible, acting separately, would state definitely the best terms to

which you would be ready to agree. If you feel disposed to adhere to the view that the entire subsidy granted "in lieu of lands" should be retained notwithstanding the return of the resources, then it will only be necessary to state that such is definitely and finally your position. But on the other hand if you would be willing to abate the whole or part of such subsidy it would be of real value if you would state just the maximum extent to which you would be prepared to go. I beg to assure you that if this is done this Government will honestly endeavour to assist and bring about, if at all possible, an early settlement of this entire question. If your reply could be received before or at least on arrival of the Premiers on the 15th I would be grateful.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Hon. T. C. NORRIS,
Premier of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

From Prime Minister of Canada to Prime Minister of Alberta

OTTAWA, December 7, 1920.

Hon. CHARLES STEWART,
Prime Minister, Edmonton.

Have mailed you to-day to Edmonton, a copy also to Alexandra hotel, Winnipeg, letter *re* natural resources question.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

From the Prome Minister of Canada to the Prime Minister of Alberta

OTTAWA, Ont., December 7, 1920.

DEAR MR. STEWART,—It has now been agreed that the Premiers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba shall meet with the Federal Government in Ottawa on the 15th instant with a view to a further discussion of and, if possible, agreement on the subject of the transfer of the natural resources within the boundaries of those provinces, to the Governments of the provinces concerned. This is a subject that has been, as you know, very frequently under review on the part of the Governments of the three provinces and of successive Governments of the Dominion. So far practical progress has not been achieved for reasons that might be briefly summarized as follows:—

1. In 1905 the Dominion Government then in office, with the sanction of a majority of both Houses, carried through Parliament the necessary legislation establishing the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and retaining possession of the natural resources as had been done in the case of Manitoba at an earlier date. At the same time provision was made whereby an extra subsidy, increasing in amount with population, should be paid these provinces in perpetuity, usually referred to as a grant in lieu of lands. Later on at the request of the Manitoba Government, a similar arrangement was made with that province. The sufficiency or insufficiency of this extra subsidy I do not now call in question but it is necessary for clearness to state that the reservation of these resources by the Dominion or at least the land

grants provided in lieu thereof were approved by the Provincial Governments of the day and these Governments were in turn approved by the majority of the electors in those provinces at general elections.

2. In 1912 extensive northern areas were added to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario respectively, none of the resources therein being retained by the Dominion Government.

3. Arising chiefly out of the increased subsidy and the attendant circumstances described in (1) above, the other provinces have asserted an interest in the question of the transfer to the three Prairie Provinces of the remainder of the natural resources and I think it may safely be said that the Governments of the Prairie Provinces have not been disposed to deny that such an interest must be considered and that the terms of transfer must be fair not only to the Prairie Provinces but to the rest of Canada as well. In recent years at least the difficulty in dealing with the problem has been not in any reluctance on the part of the Federal Government to transfer the resources in question, but in arriving at terms acceptable or fairly acceptable to the Prairie Provinces on the one hand and the remainder of the Dominion on the other.

The further fact must not be lost sight of that any policy adopted by the Federal Government in regard to the problem must necessarily be of such a character as to command the support of a majority of both Houses of Parliament and that this is impossible unless the proposals made are such as to be generally regarded as fair and reasonable by the representatives of all the people.

It would seem to be highly desirable, if not essential, for the reasons briefly enumerated below, that such terms should not involve increased subsidies to any province payable by the Dominion Treasury.

(*a*) The obligations entailed by the late war have added enormously to the debt of the Dominion. On the other hand the debts of the provinces have not been substantially affected thereby.

(*b*) The Dominion has consequently had recourse to many sources of revenue not previously availed of for federal purposes, viz: income tax, profits tax, taxation of financial institutions, corporation tax, sales tax, luxury tax, and other methods of direct taxation.

(*c*) These forms of taxation, particularly the four first named, have been imposed in very substantial form. The provinces have not been compelled, except in a few instances, to explore these sources of taxation although in the case of the first four at least they are equally available to the provinces, and then to no such extent as the Federal Government has been compelled to adopt.

This Government is not only prepared to transfer the remainder of the resources to the Prairie Provinces upon terms that can be accepted as fair, but is anxious to do everything in its power to arrive at such terms. Up to now, so far as I am aware, the Governments of the Prairie Provinces have not only asked for such transfer but insist as well upon the retention of the extra subsidies or land grants. None of the other provinces have, however, acquiesced in settlement upon these terms and it is extremely doubtful if a majority of Parliament would agree thereto. Under the circumstances I feel confident it would contribute materially to real progress in the solution of the question if you, as Premier of Alberta, Mr. Martin, as Premier of Saskatchewan, and Mr. Norris, as Premier of Manitoba, acting preferably together but if this is not possible, acting separately, would state definitely the best terms to which you would be ready to agree. If you felt disposed to adhere to the view that the entire subsidy granted "in lieu of lands" should be retained notwithstanding the return of the resources, then it will only be necessary to state that such is definitely and finally your position. But on the other hand if you would be willing to abate the whole or part of such subsidy it would be of real value if you would state just the

maximum extent to which you would be prepared to go. I beg to assure you that if this is done this Government will honestly endeavour to assist and bring about, if at all possible, an early settlement of the entire question. If your reply could be received before or at least on arrival of the Premiers on the 15th I would be grateful.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Hon. CHARLES STEWART, M.P.P.,
Premier of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

From the Prime Minister of Canada to the Prime Minister of Saskatchewan

OTTAWA, ONT., December 7, 1920.

DEAR MR. MARTIN,—It has now been agreed that the Premiers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba shall meet with the Federal Government in Ottawa on the 15th instant with a view to a further discussion of and, if possible, agreement on the subject of the transfer of the natural resources within the boundaries of those provinces, to the Governments of the provinces concerned. This is a subject that has been, as you know, very frequently under review on the part of the Governments of the three provinces and of successive Governments of the Dominion. So far practical progress has not been achieved for reasons that might be briefly summarized as follows:—

1. In 1905 the Dominion Government then in office, with the sanction of a majority of both Houses, carried through Parliament the necessary legislation establishing the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and retaining possession of the natural resources as had been done in the case of Manitoba at an earlier date. At the same time provision was made whereby an extra subsidy, increasing in amount with population, should be paid these provinces in perpetuity, usually referred to as a grant in lieu of lands. Later on at the request of the Manitoba Government, a similar arrangement was made with that province. The sufficiency or insufficiency of this extra subsidy I do not now call in question but it is necessary for clearness to state that the reservation of these resources by the Dominion or at least the land grants provided in lieu thereof were approved by the Provincial Governments of the day and these Governments were in turn approved by the majority of the electors in those provinces at general elections.

2. In 1912 extensive northern areas were added to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario respectively none of the resources therein being retained by the Dominion Government.

3. Arising chiefly out of the increased subsidy and the attendant circumstances described in (1) above, the other provinces have asserted an interest in the question of the transfer to the three Prairie Provinces of the remainder of the natural resources and I think it may safely be said that the Governments of the Prairie Provinces have not been disposed to deny that such an interest must be considered and that the terms of transfer must be fair not only to the Prairie Provinces but to the rest of Canada as well. In recent years at least the difficulty in dealing with the problem has been not in any reluctance on the part of the Federal Government to transfer the resources in question, but in arriving at terms acceptable or fairly acceptable to the Prairie Provinces on the one hand and to the remainder of the Dominion on the other.

The further fact must not be lost sight of that any policy adopted by the Federal Government in regard to the problem must necessarily be of such a character as to

command the support of a majority of both Houses of Parliament and that this is impossible unless the proposals made are such as to be generally regarded as fair and reasonable by the representatives of all the people.

It would seem to be highly desirable, if not essential, for the reasons briefly enumerated below that such terms should not involve increased subsidies to any province payable by the Dominion Treasury.

(*a*) The obligations entailed by the late war have added enormously to the debt of the Dominion. On the other hand the debts of the provinces have not been substantially affected thereby.

(*b*) The Dominion has consequently had recourse to many sources of revenue not previously availed of for federal purposes, viz: income tax, profits tax, taxation of financial institutions, corporation tax, sales tax, luxury tax, and other methods of direct taxation.

(*c*) These forms of taxation, particularly the four first named, have been imposed in very substantial form. The provinces have not been compelled, except in a few instances, to explore these sources of taxation although in the case of the first four at least they are equally available to the provinces, and then to no such extent as the Federal Government has been compelled to adopt.

This Government is not only prepared to transfer the remainder of the resources to the Prairie Provinces upon terms that can be accepted as fair, but is anxious to do everything in its power to arrive at such terms. Up to now, so far as I am aware, the Governments of the Prairie Provinces have not only asked for such transfer but insist as well upon the retention of the extra subsidies or land grants. None of the other provinces have, however, acquiesced in settlement upon these terms, and it is extremely doubtful if a majority of Parliament would agree thereto. Under the circumstances I feel confident it would contribute materially to real progress in the solution of the question if you, as Premier of Saskatchewan, Mr. Stewart, as Premier of Alberta, and Mr. Norris, as Premier of Manitoba, acting preferably together, but if this is not possible, acting separately, would state definitely the best terms to which you would be ready to agree. If you feel disposed to adhere to the view that the entire subsidy granted "in lieu of lands" should be retained notwithstanding the return of the resources, then it will only be necessary to state that such is definitely and finally your position. But on the other hand if you would be willing to abate the whole or part of such subsidy it would be of real value if you would state just the maximum extent to which you would be prepared to go. I beg to assure you that if this is done this Government will honestly endeavour to assist and bring about, if at all possible, an early settlement of this entire question. If your reply could be received before or at least on arrival of the Premiers on the 15th I would be grateful.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Hon. W. M. MARTIN,
Premier of Saskatchewan,
Regina, Sask.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 142b

From the Prime Minister of Manitoba to the Prime Minister of Canada

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
OFFICE OF THE PREMIER,
WINNIPEG, Man., December 10, 1920.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

MY DEAR MR. MEIGHEN,—Your letter of the 7th instant reached me this morning. The best answer I can make thereto seems to me to be the enclosed argument which we have just completed for submission to yourself and your Government next Wednesday.

You will see by the enclosed memorandum that we have come to the conclusion that the only way to dispose permanently of the question of the natural resources is to go back to first principles and to settle the question between the Dominion and the Prairie Provinces on the same principles as were followed in the case of the other provinces at the time of and since Confederation. If this principle is adopted, which we sincerely hope it will be, the next point which would have to be settled is the basis and method of adjustment, but it seems to us that discussion of details in that connection would be quite useless until we have reached the stage when the principle itself has been adopted. You will see by the memorandum herewith that it would serve no useful purpose to discuss any possible abatement of the present subsidies paid in lieu of lands. I do not in fact think that the Government of the province of Manitoba would be justified in concurring in any abatement unless it should be determined after proper investigation and enquiry that in respect of the alienated resources there would be due to the province a lesser sum than that which is now being paid.

Our argument is just being completed this afternoon. It was my intention to forward a copy thereof to you in advance whether I had heard from you in the meantime or not.

Yours faithfully,

T. C. NORRIS.

Telegram from the Prime Minister of Alberta to the Prime Minister of Canada

EDMONTON, Alta., December 11.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Ottawa, Ont.

Your letter received this morning. Leaving to-night, therefore useless to write but think from tone of your letter that we can reach agreement.

C. STEWART.

Telegram from the Prime Minister of British Columbia to the Prime Minister of Canada

VICTORIA, B.C., December 16, 1920.

Right Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Premier,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dispatches indicate you are holding conference with Prairie Provinces dealing with question of return to them of natural resources. Stop. You will recall that at conference of Dominion and provincial authorities held at Ottawa over two years ago the conference favoured the claims of British Columbia for return of railway belt and Peace River Block being considered at same time as consideration of claims of Prairie Provinces. Stop. I respectfully request that you bear this in mind and indicate that you will at early date give consideration to claims of British Columbia.

JOHN OLIVER.

Telegram from the Prime Minister of Canada to the Prime Minister of British Columbia

OTTAWA, Ont., December 17, 1920.

Hon. JOHN OLIVER,
Victoria, B.C.

Contents your telegram 16th will be borne in mind.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

From the Prime Minister of Canada to the Prime Minister of Manitoba

OTTAWA, ONT., December 24, 1920.

DEAR MR. NORRIS,—Your letter of December 10 was received in due course, arriving the day previous to our conference on the 15th instant.

Since its receipt we have discussed the subject matter of this letter very thoroughly and the contents of this acknowledgment will be in full accord with the views I expressed in such discussion. The memorandum which you enclose did not contain any material which was intended as an answer to my letter of the 7th instant. It was in effect a request that in place of endeavouring to arrive by agreement at an amount by which your Government would be prepared to abate the present subsidy received by Manitoba "in lieu of lands" this Government should concede what is described as a principle. The memorandum expressed the belief that if the principle which it advances for the consideration of the Federal Government is conceded, then by a mere system of accounting the financial results that ought to exist between the Dominion Government and the province of Manitoba could readily be ascertained. I quote from the memorandum an extract which summarizes fairly well its purposes:—

> "The case of the province of Manitoba therefore at this time may be stated very simply, in fact almost in a single sentence. It was expressed by Sir Robert Borden as early in 1905: 'The people of the northwest, when they are granted provincial rights . . . are entitled to the control of these lands just as much as the people of the eastern provinces of Canada are entitled to the control of their provincial domain. I see no distinction.'

"We beg to submit that any permanent settlement of the 'Natural Resources Question' must be based upon the ample recognition on the part of the Dominion the inherent British rights of the Prairie Provinces to their natural resources as from the date of provincial organization or responsible government: the restoration of full provincial beneficial control of those which remain unalienated, and compensation upon a fiduciary basis for those which have been alienated by Canada 'for the purposes of the Dominion.'

"It is conceded that in applying this principle due consideration must be given to the sums already paid by the Dominion in 'lieu of lands' and the cost of administering the lands in the interests of the province, but we are strongly of the opinion that nothing whatever is to be gained at this stage by discussing details until the principle outlined above is unreservedly conceded.

"On behalf of the province of Manitoba therefore I beg to rest our case for the present at this point in the hope that you may be able to adopt the basis herein suggested."

It is to be noted that the memorandum from which the above is extracted is advanced on behalf of Manitoba alone. There has not been acquiescence in this position by the Governments of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

It will be seen that Manitoba asks in effect, that the Dominion Government now admit the principle that at the time of the creation of the Prairie Provinces these provinces should have, by inherent British right, been granted their natural resources. I have never been disposed to dispute such principle. The question as to the merits of the reasons which influenced the Federal Governments of the time in adopting another course need not now be debated. The fact is another course was taken. Because it was taken, and the natural resources were retained in the Federal Government and a consideration by way of subsidy given in lieu thereof, public policy especially as regards Federal expenditures has adjusted itself through many years to that fact. The Dominion has in relation to western immigration, western railways, western irrigation, mounted police and numerous other subjects, carried on through these years policies involving large expenditures attributable in substantial but unascertainable proportions to the fact that the natural resources were so reserved. The admission, or the denial of the principle which you ask to be conceded, does not therefore appear to me to be of practical importance in the solution of the present difficulty. There would, in a word, be no effective way of following out a long process of accounting and in the attempt to do so, principles would come in issue and counter-principles in issue and the purposes of public policy would be called in question. In a word, every difficulty would arise that now confronts us.

It seems to me that discussion and negotiation to be of practical value must proceed along the lines suggested in my letter of the 7th December. I think you will agree that after our discussion of the 15th this was the view of the majority of those present.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

The Honourable T. C. NORRIS,
Premier of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Man.

From the Prime Minister of Saskatchewan to the Prime Minister of Canada

REGINA, December 28, 1920.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR MR. MEIGHEN,—I did not have an opportunity of replying to your letter of December 7 before the recent conference that was held on the question of the natural resources and I only desire to state now that I have read very carefully the memorandum which was presented by the Government of the province of Manitoba and I concur fully in the views therein expressed, believing that they are constitutionally correct.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) W. N. MARTIN.

From the Prime Minister of Canada to the Prime Minister of Alberta

Honourable CHARLES STEWART,
Edmonton, Alberta.

OTTAWA, February 26, 1921.

Have been informed that your Government has introduced in Legislature following resolution. Quote. This House expresses its satisfaction that, as a result of the constant and continued application of the Government of the Province of Alberta, in association with the Governments of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, a definite assurance has been received from the Prime Minister of Canada that, during the present session of the Dominion Parliament, he will draft a definite proposal for the restoration of the natural resources to the three Prairie Provinces of Canada, which proposal will be submitted to the Parliament of Canada and the Governments of the Prairie Provinces for their consideration and ratification. Unquote. Will be grateful to be informed if such is the fact, and if so, upon what authority assertions in the resolution are made. No such assurance has been given by me.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Telegram from the Acting Prime Minister of Alberta to the Prime Minister of Canada

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, February 26, 1921.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, Prime Minister,
Ottawa, Ont.

(Deliver Sunday).

Concurrently with this am wiring you complete text of motion and amendment referred to herein. Stop. Relative your wire 26th, our understanding of conclusion reached at December conference regarding natural resources is that your Government would arrange to make rough accounting for use in preparation by you of formal proposal which proposal it was your intention to submit to Governments of the three Prairie Provinces during the session of Parliament then next ensuing after you had decided this proposal to be of such nature as you considered would be acceptable to both houses of Parliament. Stop. If said proposal proved acceptable to provinces you would then be ready to submit a Bill in accordance with such proposal to Parliament and endeavour to have the same passed. Stop. If this statement is not in

accordance with your recollection of the understanding arrived at please wire immediately your understanding thereof in order to be available for our consideration before debate is resumed Monday and thus avoid misunderstandings with respect thereto during debate. Stop. It was understood by committee referred to in concurrent telegram that its draft Resolution would be substituted for the motion made by Mr. Ewing and that Government would withdraw its amendment in the expectation that the substitute Resolution would receive practically unanimous support. Stop. Premier Stewart has not yet resumed Legislature or office duties but concurs in above understanding.

C. R. MITCHELL,
Acting Premier.

Telegram from Acting Prime Minister of Alberta to the Prime Minister of Canada

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, February 26, 1921.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, Prime Minister,
Ottawa, Ont.

(Deliver Sunday).

Following is complete text of Resolution moved by Mr. Ewing, Leader of Opposition. Quote. This House declares that the people of Alberta, to the same extent and in the same manner as the people of the other provinces are entitled to the lands mines minerals and other resources within the area and to enjoy the full benefit thereof as well as to administer the same for the advantage of its people and emphatically protests against our natural resources being unjustly withheld to be exploited by any political party at Ottawa this House urges the constant and continued application to and negotiations with the Dominion Government be made for the surrender to the province of the public domain within its boundaries of which it is now unfairly and unjustly deprived this House further declares that the province is entitled to compensation for lands within its area heretofore alienated for purely federal purposes. Unquote. Following is full text amendment moved on behalf of Government. Quote. That all the words after the words advantage of its people be struck out and the following substituted: This House expresses its satisfaction that as a result of the constant and continued application of the Government of the province of Alberta in association with the Governments of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba a definite assurance has been received from the Prime Minister of Canada that during the present session of the Dominion Parliament he will draft a definite proposal for the restoration of their natural resources to the three Prairie Provinces of Canada which proposal will be submitted to the Parliament of Canada and the Governments of the Prairie Provinces for their consideration and ratification. Unquote. Following is substitute motion agreed upon my informal Committee of seven selected from various groups in Legislature. Quote. This House declares that the people of Alberta to the same extent and in the same manner as the people in the other provinces are entitled to the lands mines minerals and other resources within the area and to enjoy the full benefit thereof as well as to administer the same for the advantage of its people and emphatically protests against our natural resources being withheld this House urges that constant and continued application to and negotiations with the Dominion Government be made for the surrender to the provinces of the public domain within its boundaries this House further declares that the province is entitled to the immediate transfer of our natural resources on fair and equitable terms having regard to the alienation of lands for Federal purposes and taking into consideration subsidies paid in lieu of lands this House is pleased to note that this matter

will be dealt with during the present Session of the Dominion Parliament. Unquote. Arrangements were made that last mentioned resolution be substituted for original motion by Leader of Opposition and be submitted to Legislature last Friday on resumption of debate but at request of Leader Opposition debate further adjourned until next Monday afternoon and consequently this substitute motion has not yet come before Legislature.

C. R. MITCHELL.
Acting Premier.

From the Prime Minister of Canada to the Prime Minister of Saskatchewan.

OTTAWA, Ont., February 28, 1921.

DEAR MR. MARTIN,—Since the last conference we had on the 15th December, regarding natural resources, you have written to the effect that you share the views of the province of Manitoba, as embodied in a memorandum submitted by Honourable Mr. Norris, in his letter of the 13th December. I, therefore, enclose you copy of a letter which I wrote Mr. Norris on December 24 last.

Faithfully yours,

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Honourable W. N. MARTIN, Regina, Sask.

Telegram from the Prime Minister of Canada to the Acting Prime Minister of Alberta

OTTAWA, February 28, 1921.

Honourable C. R. MITCHELL,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Received this morning your two night letters twenty-sixth. Stop. I thank you for sending me full text resolutions and amendment. Stop. Understanding in December was that this Government would arrange to have subject specially studied and such rough accounting as possible made with view to arriving at definite suggestions for submission to representatives various provinces. Stop. All parties, including representatives western Governments, have agreed that any proposals must be accepted as fair by representatives of other provinces, as, of course, otherwise no possible chance of passage by Parliament. Stop. This Government will indeed be pleased if efforts as so undertaken result in suggestions generally acceptable and we are hopeful that at least substantial progress will be made to that end.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Telegram from the Acting Prime Minister of Alberta to the Prime Minister of Canada.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, February 28, 1921.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, Prime Minister,
Ottawa, Ont.

Referring your telegram 28 instant regarding natural resources please wire early as possible explanation of following words: Quote. For submission to representatives various provinces. Unquote. Do you refer to all provinces of Canada or to Prairie

Provinces only and does the word representatives refer to Dominion members of Paliament or to Provincial Governments also please interpret your expression. Quote. Accepted as fair by representtives of other provinces. Unquote. Does this refer to Dominion members of Parliament or to Provincial Governments of provinces other than Prairie Provinces. Please reply before noon.

C. R. MITCHELL.
Acting Premier.

Telegram from the Prime Minister of Canada to the Acting Prime Minister of Alberta.

OTTAWA, March 1, 1921.

Honourable C. R. MITCHELL,
Edmonton, Alta.

Answering yours 28th February. Stop. I referred to representatives all provinces. Stop. It has been practice to confer with representatives Provincial Governments and I would think progress could probably not be more nor assent of Federal representatives other provinces to any solution obtained if this practice were to be abandoned. Stop. It would assist very materially in advancing solution if your Government would make definite proposals along lines my letter December 13.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Letter from the Prime Minister of Manitoba to the Prime Minister of Canada

WINNIPEG, MAN., March 10, 1921.

HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Premier of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—On the 10th of December last I received at my office in Winnipeg your letter of the same month bearing on the question of the restoration of the natural resources of the Prairie Provinces.

After a review of the subject (the historical correctness of which I am neither admitting nor denying) your letter urged among other things that—

> "The other provinces have asserted an interest in the question of the transfer to the three Prairie Provinces of the remainder of the natural resources, and I think it may safely be said that the Governments of the Prairie Provinces have not been disposed to deny that such an interest must be considered."

After referring to the terms proposed by the three Prairie Provinces in 1913 for the continuation of the present subsidy in lieu of lands as compensation for lands already alienated for the general benefit of Canada, your letter pointed out that "None of the other provinces have, however, acquiesced in settlement upon these terms," and you suggested that "it would contribute materially to real progress in the solution of the question," if the western Premiers were to make the best offer possible on the basis of an abatement of the present subsidy in lieu of lands.

At the time your letter was received I was about to depart for Ottawa to attend the conference which was to be held there on the 15th of December last. A memorandum had been prepared by us for submission to this conference. A copy of this

memorandum was immediately mailed to you under cover of my letter of December 10, 1920. Without specifically stating in reply to your letter that I declined on behalf of the province of Manitoba to make any offer of abatement of the present subsidy, I intimated that—

> "The best answer I can make thereto seems to me to be the enclosed argument which we have just completed for submission to yourself and your Government next Wednesday."

I was of the opinion that this memorandum had so direct a bearing upon both the fundamental suggestions of your letter of December the 7th above that there could be no more courteous way of informing your Government that I would not on behalf of the province of Manitoba concur in any abatement whatever, and that we could not concede the interest of the other provinces of the Dominion as such, in our natural resources.

In view of this fact it may be advisable to state at this point that I am unable to admit the statement in your subsequent letter of December 24 that our memorandum "did not contain any material which was intended as an answer to my letter of the 7th instant." It will be found that the memorandum took direct issue with both the fundamental suggestions in your letter of December 7, namely, that the other provinces of Canada have "an interest in the question of the transfer to the three Prairie Provinces of the remainder of the natural resources" and that the only practicable solution was an arbitrary—and upon our part voluntary—abatement of the present subsidy in lieu of lands in order to conciliate the other provinces of Canada.

The conference with your Government took place on the 15th of December last, at which time our memorandum was submitted and discussed without, however, any very definite conclusions being reached. When our memorandum was prepared, we were well aware that Manitoba had in the year 1913 been a party to a suggestion made to the Canadian Government that the present subsidy in lieu of lands should stand against the lands already alienated. After the careful study which we gave to the whole question we came to the conclusion that the only proper course to take was to withdraw specifically the offer to which Manitoba had been a party as above stated, the same not having been accepted by the Canadian Government in the meantime. In place of this arbitrary method of settlement our memorandum suggested a basis which has been well established and recognized in the course of the development of our Empire, namely, the right of the Prarie Provinces to their natural resources as from the date of provincial organization or responsibility. This proposal therefore differs from all prior attempts at a settlement in that it rests not upon a purely arbitrary basis but upon a sound constitutional principle.

Towards the end of the month of December last I received your letter written on the 24th of that month. In this letter you have conveyed the definite information that "discussion and negotiation to be of practical value must proceed along the lines suggested in my letter of the 7th December." I am willing to agree that this view was expressed by yourself at the conference and was apparently concurred in by your colleagues, but neither one of the representatives of Manitoba on that occasion acquiesced in any such conclusion. The Alberta and Saskatchewan representatives will no doubt speak for themselves on this point.

In your letter of December 24 there are at least two other points which if allowed to pass without comment might possibly give rise to misunderstandings in the future. The first of these arises out of the following statement in your last letter:—

> "The memorandum expresses the belief that if the principle which it advances is conceded, then by a mere system of accounting, the financial results that ought to exist between the Dominion Government and the province of Manitoba could readily be ascertained."

A great deal depends upon the sense in which the word "accounting" is used in this connection. By accounting I mean accounting upon a fiduciary basis. This does not mean a compilation of a debit and credit statement of the financial records as between the Dominion of Canada and the province of Manitoba. What we have in mind is the kind of accounting due from a trustee to his beneficiary. Such accounting would start out with the admission that Manitoba was as of right, and in the light of all British precedents, entitled to her public domain since the establishment here of responsible government. A trustee may be accountable for much more than the money received by him. He would be chargeable with the full value of any property which he converted to his own use and for the full value of any property which he alienated for less than the full value thereof. The only accounting therefore which can be satisfactory to this province is not an accounting of profit and loss in dollars and cents to the Dominion, but an accounting upon a fiduciary basis of actual resources of this province alienated "by the Government of Canada for the purposes of the Dominion."

The second point in your letter of December 24 which requires comment is the opinion there expressed that—

> "The admission or the denial of the principle which you ask to be conceded does not therefore appear to me to be of practical importance in the solution of the present difficulty. It seems to me that discussion and negotiation to be of practical value must proceed along the lines suggested in my letter of the 7th December."

Apart altogether from the fact that this province, as already indicated, is unable to concede the two fundamental suggestions of your letter of December 7 (viz., that the other provinces "have an interest in the question of the transfer to the three Prairie Provinces of the remainder of the natural resources," and that the only practicable basis of settlement is an abatement of present subsidies in lieu of lands), it is contended that the principle which we asked to be conceded is of fundamental importance chiefly from a practical point of view. Even the present subsidy in lieu of lands, the retention of a fraction of which is suggested by the Dominion as the only practicable basis of settlement at the present time, was originally computed upon a fixed uniform valuation per acre of an arbitrarily estimated acreage of unalienated lands (combined with a sliding scale of population) at the organization of Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905. The same basis was extended to Manitoba in 1912. If an arbitrary fraction of the value of an arbitrarily estimated acreage of unalienated lands in 1905 is now in the opinion of the Dominion a satisfactory basis of compensation for lands alienated for the general benefit of Canada, it is submitted that there ought to be no great difficulty in the way of estimating directly at a valuation per acre the value of the resources actually alienated since provincial organization "by the Government of Canada for the purpose of the Dominion," in view of the fact that those alienations, unlike departmental accounts or the unsurveyed areas of the province, are to be computed with almost mathematical accuracy.

Without in any way committing ourselves to this particular method of settlement, we are persuaded that several methods of procedure are more or less feasible if the general principle which we have advocated is unreservedly conceded.

After having given the most careful thought to your letter of the 24th of December I do not feel that I can in any way recede from the position taken in the memorandum which I submitted to your Government. I feel compelled most respectfully to decline to concede, much less suggest, any abatement of the subsidy in lieu of lands unless an accounting upon the fiduciary basis set out in our memorandum discloses a balance against the province.

Yours faithfully,

T. C. NORRIS,
Premier.

Letter from the Private Secretary to the Prime Minister of Canada to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Alberta.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 19, 1921.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Prime Minister to acknowledge your letter of the 10th March, which was accompanied by a copy of a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, with regard to natural resources.

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE BUSKARD
Private Secretary.

JOHN R. COWELL, Esquire,
Government Buildings,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Letter from the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta to the Premier of Canada

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, March 10, 1921.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Prime Minister,
Government Buildings, Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I am directed by Premier Stewart, to forward to you, the enclosed Resolution which was passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, on the 7th of March, inst.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of same.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. COWELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

From the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta to the Premier of Canada

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1921.

"This House declares that the people of Alberta, to the same extent and in the same manner as the people in the other provinces, are entitled to the lands, mines, minerals, and other resources within the area, and to enjoy the full benefit thereof, as well as to administer the same for the advantage of its people, and emphatically protests against our natural resources being withheld. This House urges that constant and continued application to, and negotiations with the Dominion Government be made for the surrender to the province of the public domain within its boundaries.

"This House further declares that the province is entitled to the immediate transfer of our natural resources on fair and equitable terms having regard to the alienation of lands for Federal purposes, and taking into consideration subsidies paid in lieu of lands.

"This House is pleased to note that the Prime Minister of Canada is endeavouring to effect a settlement of this question at the present time."

JOHN R. COWELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 142b

Telegram from the Prime Minister of Manitoba to the Prime Minister of Canada

WINNIPEG, MAN., April 25.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Premier of Canada, Ottawa.

A delegation from the Manitoba Legislature composed of the leaders of the various groups in the House is anxious to secure an interview with you on the question of natural resources prior to your departure for the Imperial Conference some time before but near the tenth of May or else about the twentieth would be suitable to us. If you can make it convenient kindly wire.

T. C. NORRIS.

Telegram from the Prime Minister of Canada to the Prime Minister of Manitoba

OTTAWA, ONT., April 26, 1921.

Premier T. C. NORRIS,
Winnipeg, Man.

Expect to be here throughout May. Difficult meeting delegations during Session especially later part but will arrange meet representatives of Manitoba Legislature on twentieth if that date suitable.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Telegram from Prime Minister of Manitoba to Prime Minister of Canada

WINNIPEG, MAN., April 26, 1921.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Premier of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Thanks for your wire of to-day Twentieth of May is very satisfactory.

C. NORRIS.

Letter from the Prime Minister of Canada to the Prime Minister of Manitoba.

OTTAWA, ONT., April 27, 1921.

DEAR MR. NORRIS,—I beg to refer to your letter of March 10 on the subject of the transfer of the natural resources of the Prairie Provinces.

You extract from my letter of December 7 last the following:—

> "The other provinces have asserted an interest in the question of the transfer to the three Prairie Provinces of the remainder of the natural resources, and I think it may safely be said that the Governments of the Prairie Provinces have not been disposed to deny that such an interest must be considered."

To this extract you take exception. When writing this portion of my letter of December 7 I had in mind chiefly the resolution passed at the Liberal Convention held in Ottawa in August, 1919, on this subject. The resolution was moved by the Hon. Mr. Stewart, Premier of Alberta, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Martin, Premier

of Saskatchewan, and appears to have been passed unanimously. It was in the following terms: –

> "Resolved that the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta should be granted the ownership and control of the natural resources within their respective boundaries on terms that are fair and equitable with reference to all other provinces of the Dominion."

There is no record so far as I know of exception having been taken to this resolution, and I therefore felt that I could assume that it was expressive of the attitude of the Governments of the Prairie Provinces on this phase of the question. Such being the case I think the extract to which you take exception was only a fair and moderate interpretation of what had thus been put on record as the attitude of the Governments of at least two of the provinces and what appears to have been acquiesced in, or at least not to have been taken exception to, by the members of the Government of Manitoba. I have no desire, however, to press discussion along this line, but felt that I should give you my reasons for any portion of my letter of December 7 which was challenged.

It must be manifest to you in any event that any solution of the present problem to be effective, must pass Parliament and consequently must be such as will from the standpoint of its fairness to the whole of Canada commend itself to the representatives of the other provinces as well as of the Prairie Provinces.

I observe you adhere to the position and indeed state it in terms of finality that although the withholding of the natural resources from the Prairie Provinces was acquiesced in at the time by the representatives of those provinces and indeed by Governments subsequently formed, the Dominion must now be held to strict accountability "on a fiduciary basis" not only for all moneys received in respect of its administration of the resources so federally controlled, but for all moneys that should have been received had such resources been disposed of at their actual value. This would mean, for example, that although the policy of free homesteading was adopted with a view to securing as rapidly as possible settlement of the vacant lands of the west for the advantage of the provinces in which those lands were situated and therefore ultimately for the advantage of Canada, the federal treasury should now be held accountable to the provinces for the sale value of those lands at the time of homesteading. I give this merely as an individual instance of the practical meaning of the contention which you now set up.

On the other side of the ledger—that is, on the side of the disbursements made by the federal treasury arising out of many features of administration and policies adopted by reason in whole or in part of the resources being retained—there would, let me repeat, be in any judgment no likelihood, if indeed possibility, of any accounting in the ordinary sense. This flows from the fact that in respect of almost every one of such administrative activities and policies there would be no such thing as ascertaining how much of federal expenditure was due to the retention of such resources and how much was not. I have in other correspondence given instances to illustrate this point.

We are, as you are aware, having a thorough study of the different accounts made and of the relations the one to the other in order to see whether or not any assistance can be rendered in this way toward the solution of the subsidy phase of the question. You are aware of course that, subject to an agreement upon the second and third considerations mentioned in Sir Robert Borden's letter of the 5th March, 1914, the Government of Sir Robert Borden was quite prepared to transfer the resources if the provinces were prepared to relinquish the subsidy which had been provided in lieu thereof. The second and third considerations referred to had to do with immigration and settlement, and, especially in view of developments since, there is not the least

apprehension that we would now have any difficulty on that score. The question therefore at issue is one affecting subsidies rather than one affecting resources.

It is by reason of considerations such as outlined above that I have taken the grounds that only by striving to arrive at some practicable final basis put down in dollars and cents can effective progress be made. It is difficult to see how we are going to make much headway as respects Manitoba while your Government declines to assist in advancing the solution along these lines—indeed declines to make any definite proposal at all.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Hon. T. NORRIS, M.P.P.,
Premier of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Man.

Letter from the Prime Minister of Manitoba to the Prime Minister of Canada

WINNIPEG, MAN., May 13, 1921.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

DEAR MR. MEIGHEN,—I beg to confirm on behalf of the Government of Manitoba the thanks which I have already expressed by telegraph for your wire of April 26, fixing May 20 as the date for a conference between your Government and the delegation from the Manitoba Legislature with regard to the natural resources question.

I have also to acknowledge receipt since that date of your letter of the 27th of April in reply to our letter of March 10, 1921. In view of the fact that you had already been good enough to arrange the conference for May 20 it will perhaps be unnecessary to reply formally to your letter until after that date. Our delegation, including the leaders of all groups in the Legislature, expects to reach Ottawa on May 19.

Yours faithfully,

T. C. NORRIS.

Letter from the Prime Minister of Canada to the Prime Minister of Manitoba

OTTAWA, ONT., May 21, 1921.

DEAR MR. NORRIS,—I beg to refer to the memorandum presented yesterday by yourself and leaders of groups in the Manitoba Legislature, urging the return to the province of Manitoba of its natural resources.

The correspondence that has taken place between us and the statement I made to the delegation yesterday fairly represent the negotiations to date and reflect the present position.

Faithfully yours,

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Honourable T. C. NORRIS,
Premier of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Man.

ADDRESS BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF MANITOBA

Mr. PREMIER and GENTLEMEN:

Since our last conference on the "Natural Resources Question" on December 15, 1920, there has been an interchange of letters, dated respectively, December 24, 1920, and April 27, 1921, from the Dominion, and March 10, 1921, from the province of Manitoba. There have also been resolutions relating to this important question in both the Federal House of Commons and the Provincial Legislature. The correspondence which has taken place has revealed, we believe, the existence of considerable misunderstanding with regard to our position, and it is largely in the hope of contributing to the removal of this misunderstanding that this conference has been sought to-day.

The correspondence between the Dominion and the province of Manitoba was tabled at the request of the House during the recent session of the Manitoba Legislature; and after being carefully considered, the following resolution was moved by myself as Premier of Manitoba, seconded by Mr. Haig, the House Leader of the Conservative Party, and unanimously carried:—

> "Whereas, in the course of the development of British constitutional practices throughout the Empire, the fact is that, with the exception of the Prairie Provinces of Canada, the natural resources have been bestowed upon the local or provincial authorities upon the occasion of the assumption of the duties of responsible government;
>
> "And Whereas, the conditions which might have warranted the suspension of those rights in 1870 have long since passed away;
>
> "Therefore be it resolved, that this House do urge upon the Government of the Dominion the immediate recognition of full provincial rights for Manitoba in respect of public lands as from 1870;
>
> "And that, pursuant to these rights, this House do hereby propose to the Government of Canada that immediate steps be taken in conjunction with the Government of this province, to effect the transfer to provincial control of all lands and natural resources within the province hitherto unalienated;
>
> "And that the House is further of the opinion that at such transfer, and in pursuance of the said rights this province is entitled to compensation upon a fiduciary basis for all public lands and natural resources alienated by the Government of Canada for the purposes of the Dominion."

Our Legislature directed also that a delegation consisting of the respective leaders of all the groups in the House should wait upon your Government at the earliest opportunity for the purpose of urging the acceptance of the foregoing resolution as the basis for the settlement of the "Natural Resources Question." The delegation, therefore, which you have honoured to-day represents the entire membership of the Manitoba Legislature.

It is not our intention at this time, to repeat the argument presented in considerable detail in December last on behalf of the province of Manitoba. It will suffice to state again that our claim is based upon rights which we believe to be incontrovertible, viz., that the province of Manitoba was entitled, like every other self-governing province of the British Empire, to its natural resources in 1870, when it was transferred from the Crown and became without previous territorial status, a province of the Canadian Confederation. We observe in your letter of December 24, 1920, that you "have never been inclined to question such principle," and we beg to assure you that our claims are based upon nothing more extravagant than this simple right which in the case of all but the Prairie Provinces of Canada has always been taken for granted.

Stated in terms of the present time, the province of Manitoba is entitled to its resources as from 1870; that is to say, it is entitled to those resources which yet remain unalienated, and to compensation upon a fiduciary basis for those already alienated "for the purpose of the Dominion."

It follows from the premises, moreover, that the other provinces of the Dominion are in no way involved in the equitable adjustment of this compensation as between the parties immediately concerned, since this is a question not at all of subsidies as such but of lands and other resources as from 1870; with regard to the return of resources hitherto unalienated, both parties apparently are now agreed. The only point at issue, therefore, is the equitable adjustment of compensation to this province as the beneficiary for resources alienated since 1870 "by the Government of Canada for the purposes of the Dominion."

The considerations which we beg to add at this time may be stated very briefly. We are concerned, in the first place, in removing, if possible, several misunderstandings which now seem to complicate the issue; and in the second place to beg to draw your attention to some of the advantages and particularly the practical advantages —which we believe would accrue to both parties from the acceptance of this basis of settlement.

With regard to the first, we observe both in your letter of December 24, 1920, and in your letter of April 27, 1921, an interpretation of the phrase "compensation upon a fiduciary basis" which this province has never sought, or indeed contemplated. We have never been of the opinion that a "mere accounting" of Dominion receipts and expenditures would be any indication whatsoever of the fiduciary obligations of the Dominion, since practically all the lands were alienated free for Dominion purposes, while their normal functions for provincial purposes have always been, and ought to be, fiscal. The Dominion, moreover, obtained indirectly abundant fiscal returns from its immigration and free homestead policy in the form of customs revenue from new immigration which has always made the highest per capita contribution to customs revenues in the Dominion. The fiscal obligations of the provinces for local improvements meanwhile have always been strained to the utmost, without any lands—and for twelve years in Manitoba without any subsidies in lieu of lands—to offset this expenditure. It would seem, therefore, that the reference to the free homestead policy in your letter of April 27, 1921, ought to be reversed. Instead of being prosecuted "for the advantage of the provinces in which these lands were situated and therefore ultimately for the advantage of Canada" the system reacted decidedly to the immediate fiscal advantage of Canada, while the province of Manitoba, for instance, was literally impoverished in a fiscal sense for many years by the use which was made of its resources. We note with gratification in your letter of April 27—that in the proposed transfer of resources hitherto unalienated, the Dominion is no longer disposed, as in 1913, to restrict the enjoyment of full provincial rights as possessed by the other provinces of Canada.

Similarly it may be pointed out that this province has never claimed compensation for these lands "at their actual value." It is recognized that a flat valuation per acre has already proved a very feasible plan in several transactions of a similar nature between the same parties. This in fact, was the method employed with regard to the unalienated lands of Saskatchewan and Alberta when the present subsidy in lieu of lands was computed in 1905, and we observe that your Government is disposed to urge an arbitrary fraction of this subsidy as a feasible basis of compensation for the alienated lands in the province of Manitoba.

As already suggested in our letter of March 10, 1921, we are at a loss to see why this method, applied in 1905 to unalienated lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta, cannot now be applied directly to lands already alienated in this province. The process indeed ought to be simplified considerably by the fact that the acreage, etc., of such

lands is known or could easily be computed as from the date of alienation, with any degree of accuracy deemed advisable.

Several equitable adjustments moreover are feasible, we believe, if the fundamental principle of provincial rights as from 1870 were definitely conceded. In fact, if the Dominion Government were disposed to agree to this basis of settlement, the province of Manitoba would have no hesitation in undertaking to submit, in very definite terms, a method, or, if necessary, several alternative methods, of applying this principle in practice. Pending such agreement, however, we are still of opinion that nothing is to be gained by discussing the details. We are particularly sensible of injustice in the closing sentence of your letter of April 27, 1921; that this province "declines to make any definite proposal at all." The general principle of compensation upon a fiduciary basis is so fundamental a departure from the purely arbitrary terms hitherto proposed that it appears to us to constitute a very definite proposal indeed, particularly since its application in practice has already been demonstrated.

One other detail may perhaps be noticed in passing, since it might otherwise occasion misunderstanding. It is stated in your letter of April 27, 1921, that "the withholding of the natural resources from the Prairie Provinces was acquiesced in at the time by the representatives of those provinces, and indeed by Governments subsequently formed." This was so far from being the case in Manitoba, that in every recorded expression of opinion both English-speaking and French at that time, the control of lands was demanded for the local legislature; and whatever terms may since have been agreed to under the resistless pressure of necessity, no Government of Manitoba, as far as we are aware, has ever been coerced into abrogating for one moment its fundamental rights in respect of public lands.

In conclusion may we suggest with the utmost brevity two or three advantages which we believe would accrue if this basis of settlement were conceded?

If it were clearly recognized that this is not a question of subsidies at all but of lands, and of lands only, as from 1870, there would be no occasion whatsoever for the intrusion of the other provinces of the Dominion into a dispute which concerns only the Dominion and this province. The only alternative to full provincial rights as from 1870 is an admission of subordination which no Government of Manitoba could afford to tolerate. Such subordination, if not admittedly temporary in character, and involving in the meantime, the amplest fiduciary obligations on the part of the Dominion, is not only unwarranted in British constitutional practise, but would imply, we submit, a difference in status unpleasant to contemplate. The fact that your Government in the letter of December 7, 1920, felt constrained to suggest an abatement of the terms of 1913, because "none of the other provinces have acquiesced in settlement upon these terms," is in itself an illustration of the difficulties that are inevitable in such a method of procedure. The other provinces would have no less right to object to a fraction of the present subsidy than they have to object to the whole of it, and their attitude at the conference of 1918 surely demonstrates that this question can never be permanently or equitably settled if three sets of interests, fiscal as well as political, are to be allowed to play at will upon it.

The second advantage, therefore, is the prospect of effecting a permanent settlement upon principles which can never be successfully questioned. This vexed issue has already been adjusted by statute at least four times without any approach to finality. It is to be feared that an arbitrary settlement now, especially if based upon an arbitrary fraction of a subsidy which was originally computed for a different purpose altogether, would only add another purely temporary solution to the list. The lesson of fifty years would seem to be that this is one of those fundamental questions which can never be regarded as settled until it is settled right.

And finally, we beg to assure you that this province has never been disposed to stand uncompromisingly upon the rigid letter of the law in interpreting the fiduciary obligations of the Dominion. The general basis of settlement being conceded upon bold and clear lines, we believe, that equitable adjustments could be arranged by common consent, or in the last resort, by arbitration which would relieve both parties from immediate responsibility. We repeat that we yield to no part of the Dominion in our suport of the Canadian Confederation. The sacrifice of our public domain hitherto, we regard, without false modesty, as the most costly contribution which any province of Canada as such has ever been called upon to make to the cause of the Dominion as a whole. It will be conceded that without this sacrifice this loan so to speak, of the immediate resources that were necessary more than one national enterprise of vital importance could never have been achieved. So much the greater, we submit, is our claim to consideration now.

Letter from the Premier of Alberta to the Premier of Canada

EDMONTON, June 6, 1921.

DEAR MR. MEIGHEN,—On my return from Ottawa, I thought it well to have on record my understanding of the negotiations in connection with the natural resources, as well as to have a reply to your letter of December 7 last.

It would not appear to be necessary, for the purposes of this record, to deal with the negotiations prior to November, 1920. During that month, I received an invitation from Premier Norris, of Manitoba, which was also extended to Premier Martin, of Saskatchewan, to accompany him to Ottawa to make a request for a complete accounting as between the Prairie Provinces and the Dominion Government with respect to the natural resources, and upon the basis of that accounting to request the transfer of the resources.

Before leaving for Ottawa, I received a letter from you intimating that, if we were prepared to accept a reduction in subsidy, in whole or in part, and if we would express our willingness to acquiesce in this suggestion, you were prepared to do your best to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

At the conference between representatives of the Prairie Provinces and the Dominion Government held on December 15, the proposals of Premier Norris were discussed and rejected by you on behalf of the Federal Government. The suggestions contained in your letter of December 7 were also discussd, but Premier Norris and Premier Martin both felt that they could not accept a reduction in subsidy as they thought they were entitled to the subsidy as compensation for lands already alienated for the general benefit of Canada. On behalf of the Alberta Government, I stated that I was prepared to place your proposal before the Government and the Legislature, as I considered it very important that Alberta secure control of the natural resources. In the subsequent discussion between the representatives of the three provinces, it was agreed that it might be well for the provinces to act separately in negotiating with the Dominion Government.

At the last session of the Alberta Legislature, the matter received full and complete consideration, and the members were of the opinion that it would be advisable to negotiate upon the terms outlined in your letter.

I visited Ottawa last month and again took the matter up with you. You expressed pleasure that our Government was disposed to discuss the question along the lines suggested by you. You also stated that you were shortly to visit England and would not have time to give any attention to the rough accounting that you were having

prepared for the purpose of arriving at the maximum amount of subsidy that the provinces would appear to be entitled to under the circumstances. However, you promised that, as soon as you returned from England and had become familiar with this rough accounting, you would be prepared to give this matter your very careful consideration, and, at as early a date as possible, gather together representatives of the provinces to discuss the question, and, if a satisfactory agreement was arrived at, you would do your best to bring that matter to a successful conclusion at the next session of the Dominion Parliament.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES STEWART.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Premier of Canada, Ottawa.

Telegram from the Premier of Alberta to the Premier of Canada

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, August 25.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

Prime Minister, Ottawa, Ont.

I have nothing that will take me East at the present time. Write you more fully at a later date.

CHARLES STEWART.

Letter from the Premier of Alberta to the Premier of Canada

(*Private.*)

EDMONTON, August 25, 1921.

DEAR MR. MEIGHEN.—You will have my wire of this date. I am resting up at the present time as I have not fully recovered from my illness in the spring.

I have no business that would require my presence in the east at the present time, and if there is anything that I can do, I should be very glad to hear from you at your convenience. I am glad that you agree with my statement *re* the matter of the natural resources. I feel that as we are now out of office, I would like to have a record of the negotiations up to date that might be used as an official record.

Kindly address all communications to 9942-106th street.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES STEWART.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Premier of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 142b

Letter from the Premier of Canada to the Hon. Charles Stewart
(*Private.*)

August 30, 1921.

DEAR MR. STEWART,—I just received your letter of 25th. I feel that I scarcely understand the western, and especially the Albertan situation well enough to proceed any further, just at the present time. I do not feel justified in asking you to come down but I would like the chance of a thorough discussion with you when I am in the west. I hope we can arrange this. I have no dates fixed yet.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Hon. CHAS. STEWART,
9942-106th Street, Edmonton, Alberta.

PROTOCOLS embodying proposed amendments to articles 4, 6, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 26 of the covenant of the League of Nations, as adopted by the second assembly of the League at Geneva on the 3rd, 4th and 5th October, 1921; together with letter, dated the 24th November, 1921, from the Secretary General of the League to the Prime Minister of Canada, transmitting certified copies of the protocols.

PROTOCOLES rassemblant les amendements proposés aux articles 4, 6, 12, 13, 15, 16 et 26 du pacte de la Ligue des nations tels qu'adoptés par la seconde assemblée de la Ligue à Genève les 3, 4, et 5 octobre 1921; ainsi que la lettre, en date du 24 novembre 1921, du Secrétaire général de la Ligue adressée au premier ministre du Canada transmettant des copies certifiées de ces protocoles.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1922

[No. 181—1922]

C. L. 100. 1921. V.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

GENEVA, November 24, 1921.

SIR.—The Second Assembly of the League of Nations, on October 3, 4, and 5, 1921, passed resolutions, being amendments to certain Articles of the Covenant. These proposed amendments have been embodied in Protocols, the authentic copies of which have been deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League.

In accordance with these resolutions, certified copies of these Protocols are hereby transmitted by the Secretary-General to all Members of the League.

The Protocols will remain open for signature, and the signatures received will eventually be communicated to the Members of the League by the Secretary-General. Further action, however, is not necessarily dependent on these later signatures.

The following extract from the Report of the First Committee of the Second Assembly, dated September 30, 1921, deals with this matter and with the form to be given to resolutions amending the Covenant:—

> "A large number of Members expressed the opinion that the resolutions in no way formed a draft Convention, the product of a diplomatic conference, to which the representatives of the States would have to attach their signatures. It seemed to them rather the outcome of deliberation on the part of the Assembly, acting as an autonomous body in virtue of the competence conferred upon it by the Covenant.
>
> "According to this view, it is the Assembly's resolution which is subject to ratification by the States and not the signatures of their representatives. Moreover, the representatives may not have voted in favour of the amendment ratified by the State which they represent. It would therefore seem sufficient that every resolution of amendment be drawn up in the form of an Act by the Assembly, signed by the President and the Secretary-General.
>
> "But certain Members of the Committee pointed out that such a procedure would violate the constitutional law of the State and would also conflict with diplomatic usage.
>
> "The Committee considered that, to avoid any difficulty on this point, it was desirable that the amendments should take the form of Protocols, embodying the resolutions of amendment voted by the Assembly, signed by the President and the Secretary-General, and also open to signature by plenipotentiaries."

Each proposed amendment will take effect when ratified by Members of the League, in accordance with Article 26, which in its present form reads as follows:—

> "Amendments to the Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Assembly.
>
> "No such amendment shall bind any Member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League."

The proposed amendment to Article 26 is submitted first, for ratification in conformity with the existing text of that Article, so that, in accordance with the intention of the Second Assembly, the other proposed amendments may take effect under the modified form of that Article, which reads as follows:—

> "Amendments to the present Covenant, the text of which shall have been voted by the Assembly by a three-fourths majority, in which there shall be included the votes of all the Members of the Council represented at the meeting, will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose representatives composed the Council when the vote was taken, and by the majority of those whose representatives form the Assembly.
>
> "If the required number of ratifications shall not have been obtained within eighteen months after the vote of the Assembly, the proposed amendment shall remain without effect.
>
> "The Secretary-General shall inform the Members of the taking effect of an amendment.
>
> "Any Member of the League which has not at that time ratified the amendment is free to notify the Secretary-General within a year of its refusal to accept it, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League."

The attention of the Members of the League is called to the following Recommendation contained in the Protocol adopted by the Second Assembly:—

> "The Protocol will be ratified, and the ratifications will be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretariat of the League."

A separate ratification is required for each Protocol.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ERIC DRUMMOND,

Secretary-General.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 181

C. L. 100. 1921. V.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

GENÈVE, le 24 novembre 1921.

Dans ses séances des 3, 4 et 5 octobre 1821, la 2ème Assemblée de la Société des Nations a adopté certaines résolutions comportant amendements à divers articles du Pacte. Les projets d'amendements ont été incorporés dans des Protocoles, dont les originaux ont été déposés aux archives du Secrétariat de la Société.

Conformément à ces résolutions, le Secrétaire général a l'honneur d'adresser à tous les Membres de la Société des copies certifiées conformes des Protocoles.

Les Protocoles resteront ouverts à la signature et les signatures reçues seront communiquées ultérieurement par le Secrétaire général aux Membres de la Société. Toutefois, il nest pas indispensable d'attendre les dernières signatures pour donner aux résolutions la suite qu'elles comportent.

L'extrait ci-dessus du rapport de la 1ère Commission de la 2ème Assemblée, en date du 30 septembre 1921, traite de cette question et de la forme sous laquelle devront être rédigées les résolutions relatives aux amendements:—

> "De nombreux Membres ont exprimé l'avis que pareille résolution ne constituait nullement un projet de Convention, produit d'une conférence diplomatique, à laquelle les représentants des Etats doivent apposer leurs signatures. Elle leur apparaissait plutôt comme le résultat d'une délibération de l'Assemblée agissant comme organe autonome en vertu de la compétence que le Pacte lui attribue.
>
> "C'est, dans cette opinion, la résolution de l'Assemblée qui fait l'objet de la ratification des Etats et non la signature de leurs représentants. Ceux-ci peuvent, du reste, ne pas avoir voté en faveur de l'amendement ratifié par l'Etat qu'ils représentent. Il paraîtrait donc suffisant que toute résolution d'amendements soit rédigé sous forme d'un acte de l'Assemblée, revêtu de la signature du Président et du Secrétaire général.
>
> "Mais certains membres de la Commission ont fait valoir que pareille procédure se heurtait aux règles constitutionnelles de leurs Etats et à l'usage diplomatique.
>
> "La Commission a estimé qu'afin d'éviter toute difficulté à ce sujet, il était désirable que les amendements revêtent la forme de protocoles mentionnant la résolution d'amendements votés par l'Assemblée, signés du Président et du Secrétaire général et ouverts également à la signature des plénipotentiaires".

Chaque amendement proposé entrera en vigueur dès sa ratification par les Membres de la Société, conformément à l'article 26, qui, sous sa forme actuelle, est ainsi conçu:—

"Les amendements au présent Pacte entreront en vigueur dès leur ratification par les Membres de la Société dont les représentants composent le Conseil, et par la majorité de ceux dont les représentants forment l'Assemblée.

"Tout Membre de la Société est libre de ne pas accepter les amendements apportés au Pacte, auquel cas il cesse de faire partie de la Société.

L'amendement proposé à l'article 26 est soumis en premier lieu, pour être ratifié aux termes de l'article actuel, afin que, conformément à l'intention de la 2ème Assemblée, les autres amendements proposés puissent entrer en vigueur dans les formes fixées par la nouvelle rédaction de l'article, qui est ainsi conçu:—

"Les amendements au présent Pacte, dont le texte aura été voté par l'Assemblée à la majorité des trois quarts, parmi lesquels doivent figurer les voix de tous les Membres du Conseil représentés à la réunion, entreront en vigueur dès leur ratification par les membres de la Société dont les représentants composaient le Conseil lors du vote, et par la majorité de ceux dont les représentants forment l'Assemblée.

"Si, dans les dix-huit mois qui suivent le vote de l'Assemblée, le nombre de ratifications requis n'a pas été réuni, la résolution d'amendement reste sans effet.

"Le Secrétaire général informe les Membres de l'entrée en vigueur d'un amendement.

"Tout membre de la Société qui n'a pas à ce moment ratifié l'amendement est libre de notifier dans l'année au Secrétaire général son refus de l'accepter. Il cesse, en ce cas, de faire partie de la Société".

L'attention des Membres de la Société est appelée sur la recommandation suivante, contenue dans le protocole adopté par la 2ème Assemblée:—

"Le présent protocole sera ratifié et les ratifications seront déposées aussitôt que possible au Secrétariat de la Société".

Il y aurait lieu de fournir une ratification séparée pour chaque protocole.

Veuillez agréer l'expression de ma plus haute considération.

ERIC DRUMMOND,
Secrétaire général.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 181

C.L.100. 1921. V.

Annexe 1

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

AMENDEMENTS AU PACTE

Protocole relatif à un amendement à l'article 4

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT

Protocol of an Amendment to Article 4

PROTOCOLE

RELATIF À UN AMENDEMENT À L'ARTICLE 6 DU PACTE.

La deuxième Assemblée de la Société des Nations, sous la présidence de Son Excellence le Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, assisté de l'Honorable sir Eric Drummond, Secrétaire général, a adopté, dans sa séance du 5 octobre 1921, la résolution suivante, comportant amendement à l'article 4 du Pacte.

" L'alinéa suivant sera inséré entre le deuxième et le troisième alinéa de l'article 4:

> " L'Assemblée fixe, à la majorité des deux tiers, les règles concernant les élections des Membres non permanents du Conseil, et en particulier, celles concernant la durée de leur mandat et les conditions de rééligibilité ".

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés, déclarent accepter, au nom des Membres de la Société qu'ils représentent, l'amendement ci-dessus.

Le présent protocole restera ouvert à la signature des Membres de la Société; il sera ratifié et les ratifications seront déposées aussitôt que possible au Secrétariat de la Société.

Il entrera en vigueur conformément aux dispositions de l'article 26 du Pacte.

PROTOCOL

OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 4 OF THE COVENANT.

The Second Assembly of the League of Nations, under the Presidency of His Excellency Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, with the Honourable Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, adopted at its meeting of October 5th, 1921, the following resolution, being an Amendment to Article 4 of the Covenant.

" The following paragraph shall be inserted between the second and third paragraphs of Article 4:

> " The Assembly shall fix by a two-thirds majority the rules dealing with the election of the non-permanent Members of the Council, and particularly such regulations as relate to their term of office and the conditions of re-eligibility."

The undersigned, being duly authorized, declare that they accept, on behalf of the Members of the League which they represent, the above amendment.

The present Protocol will remain open for signature by the Members of the League; it will be ratified and the ratifications will be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretariat of the League.

It will come into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the Covenant.

Une copie certifiée conforme du présent protocole sera transmise par le Secrétaire général à tous les Membres de la Société.

Fait à Genève, le cinq octobre mil neuf cent vingt et un, en un seul exemplaire, dont les textes français et anglais feront également foi et qui restera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société.

A certified copy of the present Protocol will be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all Members of the League.

Done at Geneva, on the fifth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, in a single copy, of which the French and English texts are both authentic and which will be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League.

Le président de la deuxième Assemblée: *President of the Second Assembly:*

VAN KARNEBEEK

Le Secrétaire général: *Secretary-General:*

ERIC DRUMMOND

E. H. WALTON
(Afrique du Sud — South Africa)

F. S. NOLI
(Albanie — Albania)

V. WELLINGTON KOO
(Chine — China)

Con reserva de la ulterior aprobacion legislativa:
FRANCISCO JOSÉ URRUTIA

A. J. RESTREPO
(Colombie — Colombia)

MANUEL M. DE PERALTA
(Costa Rica)

HERLUF ZAHLE
(Danemark — Denmark)

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(Esthonie — Esthonia)

LÉON BOURGEOIS
(France)

VITTORIO SCIALOJA
(Italie — Italy)

HAYASHI
(Japon — Japan)

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(Lettonie — Latvia)

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(Lithuanie — Lithuania)

MIKAEL H. LIE
(Norvège — Norway)

A. STRUYCKEN
(Pays-Bas — Netherlands)

PRINCE ARFA-ED-DOWLEH
EMIR ZOKA-ED-DOWLEH
(Perse — Persia)

OLSZOWSKI
(Pologne — Poland)

Pour copie certifiée conforme,
Le Secrétaire général:

Certified true copy,
The Secretary-General:

D. ANZILOTTI

C.L.100. 1921. V.

Annexe 2

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

AMENDEMENTS AU PACTE

Protocole relatif à un amendement à l'article 6

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT

Protocol of an Amendment to Article 6

PROTOCOLE

RELATIF À UN AMENDEMENT À L'ARTICLE 4 DU PACTE

La deuxième Assemblée de la Société des Nations, sous la présidence de Son Excellence le Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, assisté de l'Honorable sir Eric Drummond, Secrétaire général, a adopté, dans sa séance du 5 octobre 1921, la résolution suivante, comportant amendement à l'annexe du Pacte.

"Que la liste suivante soit insérée à l'annexe au Pacte:

III.

RÉPARTITION DES DÉPENSES DE LA SOCIÉTÉ

Etats.	*Unités à payer.*
Afrique du Sud	15
Albanie	2
Argentine	35
Australie	15
Autriche	2
Belgique	15
Bolivie	5
Brésil	35
Empire britannique	90
Bulgarie	10
Canada	35
Chili	15
Chine	65
Colombie	10
Costa-Rica	2
Cuba	10
Danemark	10
Espagne	35
Esthonie	5
Finlande	5
France	90
Grèce	10

PROTOCOL

OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 6 OF THE COVENANT

The Second Assembly of the League of Nations, under the Presidency of His Excellency Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, with the Honourable Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, adopted at its meeting of October 5th, 1921, the following resolution, being an Amendment to Annex of the Covenant.

"That the following shall be inserted in the Annex to the Covenant:

III.

ALLOCATION OF THE EXPENSES OF THE LEAGUE

States.	*Units Payable.*
Albania	2
Argentina	35
Australia	15
Austria	2
Belgium	15
Bolivia	5
Brazil	35
British Empire	90
Bulgaria	10
Canada	35
Chile	15
China	65
Colombia	10
Costa Rica	2
Cuba	10
Czecho-Slovakia	35
Denmark	10
Esthonia	5
Finland	5
France	90
Greece	10
Guatemala	2

Etats.	*Unités à payer.*
Guatémala	2
Haïti	5
Honduras	2
Inde	65
Italie	65
Japon	65
Lettonie	5
Libéria	2
Lithuanie	5
Luxembourg	2
Nicaragua	2
Norvège	10
Nouvelle-Zélande	10
Panama	2
Paraguay	2
Pays-Bas	15
Pérou	10
Perse	10
Pologne	15
Portugal	10
Roumanie	35
Salvador	2
Serbe-Croate-Slovène (Etat)	35
Siam	10
Suède	15
Suisse	10
Tchéco-Slovaquie	35
Uruguay	10
Venezuela	5

States	*Units Payable*
Haiti	5
Honduras	2
India	65
Italy	65
Japan	65
Latvia	5
Liberia	2
Lithuania	5
Luxemburg	2
Netherlands	15
New Zealand	10
Nicaragua	2
Norway	10
Panama	2
Paraguay	2
Peru	10
Persia	10
Poland	15
Portugal	10
Salvador	2
Roumania	35
Serb-Croat-Slovene State	35
Siam	10
South Africa	15
Spain	35
Sweden	15
Switzerland	10
Uruguay	10
Venezuela	5

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés, déclarent accepter, au nom des Membres de la Société qu'ils représentent, l'amendement ci-dessus.

Le présent protocole restera ouvert à la signature des Membres de la Société; il sera ratifié et les ratifications seront déposées aussitôt que possible au Secrétariat de la Société.

Il entrera en vigueur conformément aux dispositions de l'article 26 du Pacte.

Une copie certifiée conforme du présent protocole sera transmise par la Secrétaire général à tous les Membres de la Société.

Fait à Genève, le cinq octobre mil neuf cent vingt et un, en un seul exemplaire, dont les textes français et anglais feront également foi et qui restera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société.

The undersigned, being duly authorized, declare that they accept, on behalf of the Members of the League, which they represent, the above amendment.

The present Protocol will remain open for signature by the Members of the League; it will be ratified and the ratifications will be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretariat of the League.

It will come into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the Covenant.

A certified copy of the present Protocol will be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all Members of the League.

Done at Geneva, on the fifth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, in a single copy, of which the French and English texts are both authentic and which will be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League.

Le Président de la deuxième Assemblée: *President of the Second Assembly:*

VAN KARNEBEEK

Le Secrétaire général: *Secretary-General:*

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Pour copie certifiée conforme,
Le Secrétaire général:
D. ANZILOTTI

Certified true copy,
The Secretary-General:

C.L.100. 1921.V

Annexe 3

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

AMENDEMENTS AU PACTE

Protocole relatif à un amendement à l'article 6

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT

Protocol of an Amendment to Article 6

PROTOCOLE

RELATIF À UN AMENDEMENT À L'ARTICLE 6 DU PACTE

La deuxième Assemblée de la Société des Nations, sous la présidence de Son Excellence le Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, assisté de l'Honorable sir Eric Drummond, Secrétaire général, a adopté, dans sa séance du 5 octobre 1921, la résolution suivante, comportant amendement à l'article 6 du Pacte.

" Que le dernier paragraphe de l'article 6 du Pacte soit remplacé par le paragraphe suivant:

> " Les dépenses de la Société seront supportées par les Membres de la Société, dans la proportion decidée par l'Assemblée."

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés, déclarent accepter, au nom des Membres de la Société qu'ils représentent, l'amendement ci-dessus.

Le présent protocole restera ouvert à la signature des Membres de la Société; il sera ratifié et les ratifications seront déposées aussitôt que possible au Secrétariat de la Société.

Il entrera en vigueur conformément aux dispositions de l'article 26 du Pacte.

Une copie certifiée conforme du présent protocole sera transmise par le Secrétaire général à tous les Membres de la Société.

PROTOCOL

OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 6 OF THE CONVENANT

The Second Assembly of the League of Nations, under the Presidency of His Excellency Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, with the Honourable Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, adopted at its meeting of October 5th, 1921, the following resolution, being an Amendment to Article 6 of the Covenant.

" That the last paragraph of Article 6 of the Covenant should be replaced by the following paragraph:

> " The expenses of the League shall be borne by the Members of the League in the proportion decided by the Assembly."

The undersigned, being duly authorized, declare that they accept, on behalf of the Members of the League which they represent, the above amendment.

The present Protocol will remain open for signature by the Members of the League; it will be ratified and the ratifications will be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretariat of the League.

It will come into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the Covenant.

A certified copy of the present Protocol will be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all Members of the League.

Fait à Genève, le cinq octobre mil neuf cent vingt et un, en un seul exemplaire, dont les textes français et anglais feront également foi et qui restera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société.

Done at Geneva, on the fifth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, in a single copy, of which the French and English texts are both authentic and which will be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League.

Le Président de la deuxième Assemblée: *President of the Second Assembly:*

VAN KARNEBEEK

Le Secrétaire général: *Secretary-General:*

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CHAROON
(Siam)

Pour copie certifiée conforme,
Le Secrétaire général:
D. ANZILOTTI

Certified true copy,
The Secretary-General:

C.L.100. 1921.V

Annexe 4

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

AMENDEMENTS AU PACTE

Protocole relatif à un amendement à l'article 6

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT

Protocol of an Amendment to Article 6

PROTOCOLE

RELATIF À UN AMENDEMENT À L'ARTICLE 6 DU PACTE

La deuxième Assemblée de la Société des Nations, sous la présidence de Son Excellence le Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, assisté de l'honorable sir Eric Drummond, Secrétaire général, a adopté, dans sa séance du 5 octobre 1921, la résolution suivante, comportant amendement à l'article 6 du Pacte.

" Que le paragraphe suivant soit ajouté à l'article 6 du Pacte amendé:

> " La répartition des dépenses de la Société figurant à l'annexe 3 sera appliquée du 1er janvier 1922, jusqu'à ce qu'une répartition nouvelle adoptée par l'Assemblée soit mise en vigueur."

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés, déclarent accepter, au nom des Membres de la Société qu'ils représentent, l'amendement ci-dessus.

Le présent protocole restera ouvert à la signature des Membres de la Société; il sera ratifié et les ratifications seront déposées aussitôt que possible au Secrétariat de la Société.

Il entrera en vigueur conformément aux dispositions de l'article 26 du Pacte.

Une copie certifiée conforme du présent protocole sera transmise par le Secrétaire général à tous les Membres de la Société.

PROTOCOL

OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 6 OF THE COVENANT

The Second Assembly of the League of Nations, under the Presidency of His Excellency Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, with the Honourable Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, adopted at its meeting of October 5, 1921, the following resolution, being an Amendment to Article 6 of the Covenant.

" That the following paragraph shall be added to Article 6 of the Covenant as amended:

> " The allocation of the expenses of the League set out on Annex 3 shall be applied as from January 1, 1922, until a revised allocation has come into force after adoption by the Assembly."

The undersigned, being duly authorized, declare that they accept, on behalf of the Members of the League which they represent, the above amendment.

The present Protocol will remain open for signature by the Members of the League; it will be ratified and the ratifications will be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretariat of the League.

It will come into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the Covenant.

A certified copy of the present Protocol will be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all Members of the League.

Fait à Genève, le cinq octobre mil neuf cent vingt et un, en un seul exemplaire, dont les textes français et anglais feront également foi et qui restera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société.

Done at Geneva, on the fifth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, in a single copy, of which the French and English texts are both authentic and which will be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League.

Le Président de la deuxième Assemblée: *President of the Second Assembly:*
VAN KARNEBEEK

Le Secrétaire général: *Secretary-General:*
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(Perse — Persia)

OLSZOWSKI
(Pologne — Poland)

Pour copie certifiée conforme,
Le Secrétaire général:
D. ANZILOTTI

Certified true copy,
The Secretary-General:

C.L.100. 1921. V.
Annexe 5

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

AMENDEMENTS AU PACTE

Protocole relatif à un amendement à l'article 12

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT

Protocol of an Amendment to Article 12

PROTOCOLE

RELATIF À UN AMENDEMENT À L'ARTICLE 12 DU PACTE

La deuxième Assemblée de la Société des Nations, sous la présidence de Son Excellence le Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, assisté de l'Honorable sir Eric Drummond, Secrétaire général, a adopté, dans sa séance du 4 octobre 1921, la résolution suivante, comportant amendement à l'article 12 du Pacte.

L'article 12 sera rédigé comme suit:

Article 12

" Tous les Membres de la Société conviennent que, s'il s'élève entre eux un différend susceptible d'entraîner une rupture, ils le soumettront, soit à la procédure de l'arbitrage *ou à règlement judicaire*, soit à l'examen du Conseil. Ils conviennent encore qu'en aucun cas ils ne doivent recourir à la guerre avant l'expiration d'un délai de trois mois après la décision arbitrale *ou judiciaire*, ou le rapport du Conseil.

" Dans tous les cas prévus par cet article, la *décision* doit être rendue dans un délai raisonnable, et le rapport du Conseil doit être établi dans les six mois à dater du jour où il aura été saisi du différend."

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés, déclarent accepter, au nom des Membres de la Société qu'ils représentent, l'amendement ci-dessus.

PROTOCOL

OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 12 OF THE COVENANT

The Second Assembly of the League of Nations, under the Presidency of His Excellency Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, with the Honourable Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, adopted at its meeting of October 4th, 1921, the following resolution, being an Amendment to Article 12 of the Covenant.

Article 12 shall read as follows:

Article 12

" The Members of the League agree that, if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration *or judicial settlement* or to enquiry by the Council and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators *or the judicial decision*, or the report by the Council.

" In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators *or the judicial decision* shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute."

The undersigned, being duly authorized, declare that they accept, on behalf of the Members of the League which they represent, the above amendment.

Le présent protocole restera ouvert à la signature des Membres de la Société; il sera ratifié et les ratifications seront déposées aussitôt que possible au Secrétariat de la Société.

Il entrera en vigueur conformément aux dispositions de l'article 26 du Pacte.

Une copie certifiée conforme du présent protocole sera transmise par le Secrétaire général à tous les Membres de la Société.

Fait à Genève, le cinq octobre mil neuf cent vingt et un, en un seul exemplaire, dont les textes français et anglais feront également foi et qui restera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société.

The present Protocol will remain open for signature by the Members of the League; it will be ratified and the ratifications will be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretariat of the League.

It will come into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the Covenant.

A certified copy of the present Protocol will be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all Members of the League.

Done at Geneva, on the fifth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, in a single copy, of which the French and English texts are both authentic and which will be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League.

Le Président de la deuxième Assemblée: *President of the Second Assembly:*
VAN KARNEBEEK

Le Secrétaire général: *Secretary-General:*
ERIC DRUMMOND

V. WELLINGTON-KOO
(Chine — China)

Bajo reserva de ulterior aprobacion legislativa:
FRANCISCO JOSÉ URRUTIA

A. J. RESTREPO
(Colombie — Colombia)

HERLUF ZAHLE
(Danemark — Denmark)

LÉON BOURGEOIS
(France)

IMPERIALI
(Italie — Italy)

HAYASHI
(Japon — Japan)

CHAROON
(Siam)

Pour copie certifiée conforme, Certified true copy,
Le Secrétaire général: *The Secretary-General:*
D. ANZILOTTI

C.L.100. 1921. V.
Annexe 6

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

AMENDEMENTS AU PACTE

Protocole relatif à un amendement à l'article 13

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT

Protocole relatif à un amendement à l'article 13

PROTOCOLE

RELATIF À UN AMENDEMENT À L'ARTICLE 13 DU PACTE

La deuxième Assemblée de la Société des Nations, sous la présidence de Son Excellence le Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, assisté de l'Honorable sir Eric Drummond, Secrétaire général, a adopté, dans sa séance du 4 octobre 1921, la résolution suivante, comportant amendement à l'article 13 du Pacte.

" Les Membres de la Société conviennent que s'il s'élève entre eux un différend susceptible, à leur avis, d'une solution arbitrale *ou judiciaire*, et si ce différend ne peut se régler de façon satisfaisante par la voie diplomatique, la question sera soumise intégralement à un règlement arbitral *ou judiciaire*.

" Parmi ceux qui sont généralement susceptibles d'une solution arbitrale *ou judiciaire*, on déclare tels les différends relatifs à l'interprétation d'un traité, à tout point de droit international, à la réalité de tout fait qui, s'il était établi, constituerait la rupture d'un engagement international, ou à l'étendue, ou à la nature de la réparation due pour une telle rupture.

" *La cause sera soumise à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, ou à toute juridiction ou cour désignée par les parties ou prévues dans leurs conventions antérieures.*

PROTOCOL

OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 13 OF THE COVENANT

The Second Assembly of the League of Nations, under the Presidency of His Excellency Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, with the Honourable Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, adopted at its meeting of October 4th, 1921, the following resolution, being an Amendment to Article 13 of the Covenant.

" The Members of the League agree that, whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognise to be suitable for submission to arbitration *or judicial settlement*, and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration *or judicial settlement*.

" Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law as to the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration *or judicial settlement*.

" *For the consideration of any such dispute, the court to which the case is referred shall be the Permanent Court of International Justice, established in accordance with Article 14, or any tri-*

" Les Membres de la Société s'engagent à exécuter de bonne foi les sentences rendues, et à ne pas recourir à la guerre contre tout Membre de la Société qui s'y conformera. Faute d'exécution de la sentence, le Conseil propose les mesures qui doivent en assurer l'effet."

bunal agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

" The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award *or decision* that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award *or decision*, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto."

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés, déclarent accepter, au nom des Membres de la Société qu'ils représentent, l'amendement ci-dessus.

Le présent protocole restera ouvert à la signature des Membres de la Société; il sera ratifié et les ratifications seront déposées aussitôt que possible au Secrétariat de la Société.

Il entrera en vigueur conformément aux dispositions de l'article 26 du Pacte.

Une copie certifiée conformé du présent protocole sera transmise par le Secrétaire général à tous les Membres de la Société.

Fait à Genève, le cinq octobre mil neuf cent vingt et un, en un seul exemplaire, dont les textes français et anglais feront également foi et qui restera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société.

The undersigned, being duly authorised, declare that they accept, on behalf of the Members of the League which they represent, the above amendment.

The present Protocol will remain open for signature by the Members of the League; it will be ratified and the ratifications will be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretariat of the League.

It will come into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the Covenant.

A certified copy of the present Protocol will be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all Members of the League.

Done at Geneva, on the fifth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, in a single copy, of which the French and English texts are both authentic and which will be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League.

Le Président de la deuxième Assemblée: *President of the Second Assembly:*

VAN KARNEBEEK

Le Secrétaire général: *Secretary-General:*

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Pour copie certifiée conforme,
Le Secrétaire général:
D. ANZILOTTI

Certified true copy,
The Secretary-General:

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 181

C.L.100. 1921. V.
Annexe 7

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

AMENDEMENTS AU PACTE

Protocole relatif à un amendement à l'article 15

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT

Protocol of an Amendment to Article 15

PROTOCOLE

RELATIF À UN AMENDEMENT À L'ARTICLE 15 DU PACTE

La deuxième Assemblée de la Société des Nations, sous la présidence de Son Excellence le Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, assisté de l'Honorable sir Eric Drummond, Secrétaire général, a adopté, dans sa séance du 4 octobre 1921, la résolution suivante, comportant amendement à l'article 15 du Pacte.

"Le premier aliéna de l'article 15 sera rédigé comme suit:

> "S'il s'élève entre les Membres de la Société un différend susceptible d'entraîner une rupture et si ce différend n'est pas soumis à la procédure de l'arbitrage *ou à un règlement judiciaire* prévu à l'article 13, les Membres de la Société conviennent de le porter devant le Conseil. A cet effet, il suffit que l'un d'eux avise de ce différend le Secrétaire général, qui prend toutes dispositions en vue d'une enquête et d'un examen complet."

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés, déclarent accepter, au nom des Membres de la Société qu'ils représentent, l'amendement ci-dessus.

Le présent protocole restera ouvert à la signature des Membres de la Société; il sera ratifié et les ratifications seront déposées aussitôt que possible au Secrétariat de la Société.

PROTOCOL

OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 15 OF THE COVENANT

The Second Assembly of the League of Nations, under the Presidency of His Excellency Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, with the Honourable Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, adopted at its meeting of October 4th, 1921, the following resolution, being an amendement to Article 15 of the Covenant.

"The first paragraph of Article 15 shall read as follows:

> "If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration *or judicial settlement* in accordance with Article 13, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary-General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof."

The undersigned, being duly authorized, declare that they accept, on behalf of the Members of the League which they represent, the above amendment.

The present Protocol will remain open for signature by the Members of the League; it will be ratified and the ratifications will be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretariat of the League.

Il rentrera en vigueur conformément aux dispositions de l'article 26 du Pacte.

Une copie certifiée conforme du présent protocole sera transmise par le Secrétaire général à tous les Membres de la Société.

Fait à Genève, le cinq octobre mil neuf cent vingt et un, en un seul exemplaire, dont les textes français et anglais feront également foi et qui restera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société.

It will come into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the Covenant.

A certified copy of the present Protocol will be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all Members of the League.

Done at Geneva, on the fifth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, in a single copy, of which the French and English texts are both authentic and which will be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League.

Le Président de la deuxième Assemblée: *President of the Second Assembly:*
VAN KARNEBEEK

Le Secrétaire général: *Secretary-General:*
ERIC DRUMMOND

V. WELLINGTON KOO
(Chine — China)

Con reserva de la ulterior aprobacion legislativa:
FRANCISCO JOSÉ URRUTIA

A. J. RESTREPO
(Colombie — Colombia)

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(Danemark — Denmark)

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(France)

IMPERIALI
(Italie — Italy)

HAYASHI
(Japon — Japan)

CHAROON
(Siam

Pour copie certifiée conforme,
Le Secrétaire général:
D. ANZILOTTI

Certified true copy,
The Secretary-General.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 181

C.L.100. 1921. V.
Annexe 8

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

AMENDEMENTS AU PACTE

Protocole relatif à un amendement à l'article 16.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT

Protocol of an Amendment to Article 16.

PROTOCOLE

RELATIF À UN AMENDEMENT À L'ARTICLE 16 DU PACTE

La deuxième Assemblée de la Société des Nations, sous la présidence de Son Excellence le Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, assisté de l'Honorable sir Eric Drummond, Secrétaire général, a adopté, dans sa séance du 4 octobre 1921, la résolution suivante, comportant amendement à l'article 16 du Pacte.

"La dernière partie du premier alinéa de l'article 16 du Pacte sera rédigé comme suit:

> "Ceux-ci s'engagent à rompre immédiatement avec lui toutes relations commerciales ou financières, à interdire tous rapports entre les personnes résidant sur leur territoire et celles résidant sur le territoire de l'Etat en rupture de pacte et à faire cesser toutes communications financières, commerciales ou personnelles entre les personnes résidant sur le territoire de cet Etat et celles résidant sur le territoire de tout autre Etat membre ou non de la Société."

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés, déclarent accepter, au nom des Membres de la Société qu'ils représentent, l'amendement ci-dessus.

Le présent protocole restera ouvert à la signature des Membres de la Société; il sera ratifié et les ratifications seront déposées aussitôt que possible au Secrétariat de la Société.

Il entrera en vigueur conformément aux dispositions de l'article 26 du Pacte.

PROTOCOL

OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16 OF THE COVENANT

The Second Assembly of the League of Nations, under the Presidency of His Excellency Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, with the Honourable Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, adopted at its meeting of October 4, 1921, the following resolution, being an Amendment to Article 16 of the Covenant.

"The latter part of the first paragraph of Article 16 of the Covenant shall read as follows:

> ". . . . which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between persons residing in their territory and persons residing in the territory of the Covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between persons residing in the territory of the Covenant-breaking State and persons residing in the territory of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not."

The undersigned, being duly authorized, declare that they accept, on behalf of the Members of the League which they represent, the above amendment.

The present Protocol will remain open for signature by the Members of the League; it will be ratified and the ratifications will be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretariat of the League.

It will come into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the Covenant.

Une copie certifiée conforme du présent protocole sera transmise par le Secrétaire général à tous les Membres de la Société.

Fait à Genève, le cinq octobre mil neuf cent vingt et un, en un seul exemplaire, dont les textes français et anglais feront également foi et qui restera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société.

A certified copy of the present Protocol will be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all Members of the League.

Done at Geneva, on the fifth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, in a single copy, of which the French and English texts are both authentic and which will be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League.

Le Président de la deuxième Assemblée: *President of the Second Assembly:*

VAN KARNEBEEK

Le Secrétaire général: *Secretary-General:*

ERIC DRUMMOND

E. H. WALTON
(Afrique du Sud — South Africa)

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EMIR ZOKA-ED-DOWLEH
(Perse — Persia)

OLSZOWSKI
(Pologne — Poland)

Pour copie certifiée conforme,
Le Secrétaire général:
D. ANZILOTTI

Certified true copy,
The Secretary-General:

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 181

C.L.100. 1921. V.
Annexe 9

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

AMENDEMENTS AU PACTE

Protocole relatif à un amendement à l'article 16

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT

Protocol of an Amendment to Article 16

PROTOCOLE

RELATIF À UN AMENDEMENT À L'ARTICLE 16 DU PACTE

La deuxième Assemblée de la Société des Nations, sous la présidence de Son Excellence le Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, assisté de l'Honorable sir Eric Drummond, Secrétaire général, a adopté, dans sa séance du 4 octobre 1921, la résolution suivante, comportant amendement à l'article 16 du Pacte.

"Le second alinéa de l'article 16 sera rédigé comme suit:

> "Il appartient au Conseil d'émettre un avis sur le point de savoir s'il y a ou non rupture du Pacte. Au cours des délibérations du Conseil sur cette question, il ne sera pas tenu compte du vote des Membres accusés d'avoir eu recours à la guerre et des Membres contre qui cette guerre est entreprise".

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés, déclarent accepter, au nom des Membres de la Société qu'ils représentent, l'amendement ci-dessus.

Le présent protocole restera ouvert à la signature des Membres de la Société; il sera ratifié et les ratifications seront déposées aussitôt que possible au Secrétariat de la Société.

Il entrera en vigueur conformément aux dispositions de l'article 26 du Pacte.

Une copie certifiée conforme du présent protocole sera transmise par le Secrétaire général à tous les Membres de la Société.

PROTOCOL

OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16 OF THE COVENANT

The Second Assembly of the League of Nations, under the Presidency of His Excellency Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, with the Honourable Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, adopted at its meeting of October 4th, 1921, the following resolution, being an Amendment to Article 16 of the Covenant.

"The second paragraph of Article 16 shall read as follows:

> "It is for the Council to give an opinion whether or not a breach of the Covenant has taken place. In deliberations on this question in the Council the votes of Members of the League alleged to have resorted to war and of Members against whom such action was directed shall not be counted."

The undersigned, being duly authorized, declare that they accept, on behalf of the Members of the League which they represent, the above amendment.

The present Protocol will remain open for signature by the Members of the League; it will be ratified and the ratifications will be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretariat of the League.

It will come into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the Covenant.

A certified copy of the present Protocol will be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all Members of the League.

Fait à Genève, le cinq octobre mil neuf cent vingt et un, en un seul exemplaire, dont les textes français et anglais feront également foi et qui restera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société.

Done at Geneva, on the fifth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, in a single copy, of which the French and English texts are both authentic and which will be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League.

Le Président de la deuxième Assemblée: *President of the Second Assembly:*

VAN KARNEBEEK

Le Secrétaire général: *Secretary-General:*

ERIC DRUMMOND

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(Lettonie — Latvia)

CHAROON
(Siam)

Pour copie certifiée conforme, Certified true copy,

Le Secrétaire général: *The Secretary-General:*

D. ANZILOTTI

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 181

C.L.100. 1921. V.
Annexe 10

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

AMENDEMENTS AU PACTE

Protocole relatif à un amendement à l'article 16

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT

Protocol of an Amendment to Article 16

PROTOCOLE

RELATIF À UN AMENDEMENT À L'ARTICLE 16 DU PACTE

La deuxième Assemblée de la Société des Nations, sous la présidence de Son Excellence le Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, assisté de l'Honorable sir Eric Drummond, Secrétaire général, a adopté, dans sa séance du 4 octobre 1921, la résolution suivante, comportant amendement à l'article 16 du Pacte.

"Le troisième alinéa de l'article 16 sera rédigé comme suit:

> "Le Conseil doit notifier à tous les Membres de la Société la date à laquelle il recommande d'appliquer les mesures de pression économique visées au présent article."

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés, déclarent accepter, au nom des Membres de la Société qu'ils représentent, l'amendement ci-dessus.

Le présent protocole restera ouvert à la signature des Membres de la Société; il sera ratifié et les ratifications seront déposées aussitôt que possible au Secrétariat de la Société.

Il entrera en vigueur conformément aux dispositions de l'article 26 du Pacte.

Une copie certifiée conforme du présent protocole sera transmise par le Secrétaire général à tous les Membres de la Société.

PROTOCOL

OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16 OF THE COVENANT

The Second Assembly of the League of Nations, under the Presidency of His Excellency Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, with the Honourable Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, adopted at its meeting of October 4th, 1921, the following resolution, being an Amendment to Article 16 of the Covenant.

"The third paragraph of Article 16 shall read as follows:

> "The Council will notify to all Members of the League the date which it recommends for the application of the economic pressure under this Article."

The undersigned, being duly authorized, declare that they accept, on behalf of the Members of the League which they represent, the above amendment.

The present Protocol will remain open for signature by the Members of the League; it will be ratified and the ratifications will be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretariat of the League.

It will come into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the Covenant.

A certified copy of the present Protocol will be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all Members of the League.

Fait à Genève, le cinq octobre mil neuf cent vingt et un, en un seul exemplaire, dont les textes français et anglais feront également foi et qui restera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société.

Done at Geneva, on the fifth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, in a single copy, of which the French and English texts are both authentic and which will be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League.

Le Président de la deuxième Assemblée: *President of the Second Assembly:*

VAN KARNEBEEK

Le Secrétaire général: *Secretary-General:*

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(Siam)

Pour copie certifiée conforme, Certified true copy,

Le Secrétaire général: *The Secretary-General:*

D. ANZILOTTI

C.L.100. 1921. V.
Annexe 11

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

AMENDEMENTS AU PACTE

Protocole relatif à un amendement à l'article 16

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT

Protocol of an Amendment to Article 16

PROTOCOLE

RELATIF À UN AMENDEMENT À L'ATICLE 16 DU PACTE

La deuxième Assemblée de la Société des Nations, sous la présidence de Son Excellence le Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, assisté de l'Honorable sir Eric Drummond, Secrétaire général, a adopté, dans sa séance du 4 octobre 1921, la résolution suivante, comportant amendement à l'article 16 du Pacte.

"Le quatrième alinéa de l'article 16 sera rédigé comme suit:

> "toutefois, si le Conseil jugeait que, pour certains Membres, l'ajournement, pour une période déterminée, d'une quelconque de ces mesures, dût permettre de mieux atteindre l'objet visé par les mesures mentionnées dans le paragraphe précédent, ou fût nécessaire pour réduire au minimum les pertes et les inconvénients qu'elles pourraient leur causer, il aurait le droit de décider cet ajournement."

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés, déclarent accepter, au nom des Membres de la Société qu'ils représentent, l'amendement ci-dessus.

Le présent protocole restera ouvert à la signature des Membres de la Société; il sera ratifié et les ratifications seront déposées aussitôt que possible au Secrétariat de la Société.

Il entrera en vigueur conformément aux dispositions de l'article 26 du Pacte.

PROTOCOL

OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16 OF THE COVENANT

The Second Assembly of the League of Nations, under the Presidency of His Excellency Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, with the Honourable Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, adopted at its meeting of October 4th, 1921, the following resolution, being an Amendment to Article 16 of the Covenant.

"The fourth paragraph of Article 16 shall read as follows:

> "Nevertheless, the Council may, in the case of particular Members, postpone the coming into force of any of these measures for a specified period where it is satisfied that such a postponement will facilitate attainment of the object of the measures referred to in the preceding paragraph, or that it is necessary in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience which will be caused to such Members."

The undersigned, being duly authorized, declare that they accept, on behalf of the Members of the League which they represent, the above amendment.

The present Protocol will remain open for signature by the Members of the League; it will be ratified and the ratifications will be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretariat of the League.

It will come into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the Covenant.

Une copie certifiée conforme du présent protocole sera transmise par le Secrétaire général à tous les Membres de la Société.

Fait à Genève, le cinq octobre mil neuf cent vingt et un, en un seul exemplaire, dont les textes français et anglais feront également foi et qui restera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société.

A certified copy of the present Protocol will be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all Members of the League.

Done at Geneva, on the fifth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, in a single copy, of which the French and English texts are both authentic and which will be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League.

Le Président de la deuxième Assemblée: *President of the Second Assembly:*

VAN KARNEBEEK

Le Secrétaire général: *Secretary-General:*

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CHAROON
(Siam)

Pour copie certifiée conforme,
Le Secrétaire général:

Certified true copy,
The Secretary-General:

D. ANZILOTTI

C.L.100. 1921. V.
Annexe 12

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

AMENDEMENTS AU PACTE

Protocole relatif à un amendement à l'article 26

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT

Protocol of an Amendment to Article 26

PROTOCOLE

RELATIF À UN AMENDEMENT À L'ARTICLE 26 DU PACTE

La deuxième Assemblée de la Société des Nations, sous la présidence de Son Excellence le Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, assisté de l'Honorable sir Eric Drummond, Secrétaire général, a adopté, dans sa séance du 3 octobre 1921, la résolution suivante, comportant amendement à l'article 26 du Pacte.

" Le premier alinéa de l'article 26 du Pacte sera remplacé par le texte suivant:

> " Les Amendements au présent Pacte dont le texte aura été voté par l'Assemblée à la majorité des trois quarts, parmi lesquels doivent figurer les voix de tous les Membres du Conseil représentés à la réunion, entreront en vigueur dès leur ratification par les Membres de la Société dont les représentants composaient le Conseil lors du vote, et par la majorité de ceux dont les représentants forment l'Assemblée."

Les soussignés dûment autorisés, déclarent accepter, au nom des Membres de la Société qu'ils représentent, l'amendement ci-dessus.

Le présent protocole restera ouvert à la signature des Membres de la Société; il sera ratifié et les ratifications seront dé-

PROTOCOL

OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26 OF THE COVENANT

The Second Assembly of the League of Nations, under the Presidency of His Excellency Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, with the Honourable Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, adopted at its meeting of October 3rd, 1921, the following resolution, being an Amendment to Article 26 of the Covenant.

" The first paragraph of Article 26 of the Covenant shall be replaced by the following text:

> " Amendments to the present Covenant the text of which shall have been voted by the Assembly on a three-fourths majority, in which there shall be included the votes of all the Members of the Council represented at the meeting, will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose Representatives composed the Council when the vote was taken and by the majority of those whose Representatives form the Assembly."

The undersigned, being duly authorized, declare that they accept, on behalf of the Members of the League which they represent, the above amendment.

The present Protocol will remain open for signature by the Members of the League; it will be ratified and the rati-

posées aussitôt que possible au Secrétariat de la Société.

Il entrera en vigueur conformément aux dispositions de l'article 26 du Pacte.

Une copie certifiée conforme du présent protocole sera transmise par le Secrétaire général à tous les Membres de la Société.

Fait à Genève, le cinq octobre mil neuf cent vingt et un, en un seul exemplaire, dont les textes français et anglais feront également foi et qui restera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société.

fications will be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretariat of the League.

It will come into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the Covenant.

A certified copy of the present Protocol will be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all Members of the League.

Done at Geneva, on the fifth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, in a single copy, of which the French and English texts are both authentic and which will be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League.

Le Président de la deuxième Assemblée: *President of the Second Assembly:*
VAN KARNEBEEK

Le Secrétaire général: *Secretary-General:*
ERIC DRUMMOND

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CHAROON
(Siam)

ERNST TRYGGER
(Suède — Sweden)

Pour copie certifiée conforme,
Le Secrétaire général:

Certified true copy,
The Secretary-General:

D. ANZILOTTI

C.L.100. 1921. V.
Annexe 13

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

AMENDEMENTS AU PACTE

Protocole relatif à un amendement à l'article 26

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT

Protocol of an Amendment to Article 26

PROTOCOLE

RELATIF À UN AMENDEMENT À L'ARTICLE 26 DU PACTE

La deuxième Assemblée de la Société des Nations, sous la présidence de Son Excellence le Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, assisté de l'Honorable sir Eric Drummond, Secrétaire général, a adopté, dans sa séance du 3 octobre 1921, la résolution suivante, comportant amendement à l'article 26 du Pacte.

" Après le premier alinéa de l'article 26 il sera ajouté un alinéa qui sera rédigé comme suit:

" Si dans les vingt-deux mois qui suivent le vote de l'Assemblée, le nombre de ratifications requis n'a pas été réuni, la résolution d'amendement reste sans effet."

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés, déclarent accepter, au nom des Membres de la Société qu'ils représentent, l'amendement ci-dessus.

Le présent protocole restera ouvert à la signature des Membres de la Société; il sera ratifié et les ratifications seront déposées aussitôt que possible au Secrétariat de la Société.

Il entrera en vigueur conformément aux dispositions de l'article 26 du Pacte.

PROTOCOL

OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26 OF THE COVENANT

The Second Assembly of the League of Nations, under the Presidency of His Excellency Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, with the Honourable Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, adopted at its meeting of October 3rd, 1921, the following resolution, being an Amendment to Article 26 of the Covenant.

" A paragraph reading as follows shall be added after the first paragraph of Article 26:

" If the required number of ratifications shall not have been obtained within twenty two months after the vote of the Assembly, the proposed amendment shall remain without effect."

The undersigned, being duly authorised, declare that they accept, on behalf of the Members of the League which they represent, the above amendment.

The present Protocol will remain open for signature by the Members of the League; it will be ratified and the ratifications will be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretariat of the League.

It will come into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the Covenant.

Une copie certifiée conforme du présent protocole sera transmise par le Secrétaire général à tous les Membres de la Société.

Fait à Genève, le cinq octobre mil neuf cent vingt et un, en un seul exemplaire, dont les textes français et anglais feront également foi et qui restera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société.

A certified copy of the present Protocol will be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all Members of the League.

Done at Geneva, on the fifth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, in a single copy, of which the French and English texts are both authentic and which will be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League.

Le Président de la deuxième Assemblée: *President of the Second Assembly:*
VAN KARNEBEEK

Le Secrétaire général: *Secretary-General:*
ERIC DRUMMOND

E. H. WALTON
(Afrique du Sud — South Africa)

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Con reserva de la ulterior aprobacion legislativa:
FRANCISCO JOSÉ URRUTIA

A. J. RESTREPO
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MIKAEL H. LIE
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A. STRUYCKEN
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PRINCE ARFA-ED-DOWLEH
EMIR ZOKA-ED-DOWLEH
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CHAROON
(Siam)

ERNST TRYGGER
(Suède — Sweden)

Pour copie certifiée conforme,
Le Secrétaire général:
D. ANZILOTTI

Certified true copy
The Secretary-General:

C.L.100. 1921. V.
Annexe 14

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

AMENDEMENTS AU PACTE

Protocole relatif à un amendement à l'article 26

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT

Protocol of an Amendment to Article 26

PROTOCOLE

RELATIF À UN AMENDEMENT À L'ARTICLE 26 DU PACTE

La deuxième Assemblée de la Société des Nations, sous la présidence de Son Excellence le Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, assisté de l'Honorable sir Eric Drummond, Secrétaire général, a adopté, dans sa séance du 3 octobre 1921, la résolution suivante, comportant amendement à l'article 26 du Pacte.

"Le deuxième alinéa de l'article 26 actuel sera remplacé par les deux alinéas suivants:

> "Le Secrétaire général informe les Membres de l'entrée en vigueur d'un amendement.
>
> "Tout Membre de la Société qui n'a pas à ce moment ratifié l'amendement est libre de notifier dans l'année au Secrétaire général son refus de l'accepter. Il cesse, en ce cas, de faire partie de la Société."

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés, déclarent accepter, au nom des Membres de la Société qu'ils représentent, l'amendement ci-dessus.

Le présent protocole restera ouvert à la signature des Membres de la Société; il sera ratifié et les ratifications seront déposées aussitôt que possible au Secrétariat de la Société.

Il entrera en vigueur conformément aux dispositions de l'article 26 du Pacte.

Une copie certifiée conforme du présent protocole sera transmise par le Secrétaire général à tous les Membres de la Société.

PROTOCOL

OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26 OF THE COVENANT

The Second Assembly of the League of Nations, under the Presidency of His Excellency Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, with the Honourable Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, adopted at its meeting of October 3rd, 1921, the following resolution, being an Amendment to Article 26 of the Covenant.

"The second paragraph of the present Article 26 shall be replaced by the two following paragraphs:

> "The Secretary-General shall inform the Members of the taking effect of an amendment.
>
> "Any Member of the League which has not at that time ratified the amendment is free to notify the Secretary-General within a year of its refusal to accept it, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League."

The undersigned, being duly authorized, declare that they accept, on behalf of the Members of the League which they represent, the above amendment.

The present Protocol will remain open for signature by the Members of the League; it will be ratified and the ratifications will be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretariat of the League.

It will come into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the Covenant.

A certified copy of the present Protocol will be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all Members of the League.

Fait à Genève, le cinq octobre mil neuf cent vingt et un, en un seul exemplaire, dont les textes français et anglais feront également foi et qui restera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société.

Done at Geneva, on the fifth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, in a single copy, of which the French and English texts are both authentic and which will be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League.

Le Président de la deuxième Assemblée:
VAN KARNEBEEK

Le Secrétaire général:
ERIC DRUMMOND

E. H. WALTON
(Afrique du Sud — South Africa)

V. WELLINGTON KOO
(Chine — China)

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D. ANZILOTTI

Certified true copy,
The Secretary-General: